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THE TIMES

The brave new world of childbirth, p 6

Pay restraint and rate relief in Tory election programme

Price stabilization is to be a theme of Conservative policy in the next election. Party leaders at a weekend conference of prospective candidates envisaged a voluntary incomes policy, which would be made statutory as a last resort. Help with mortgages and an easing of rates were also suggested in a package designed to appeal to middle-class voters.

Package to assist the middle classes

Our Political Staff

A comprehensive price stabilization programme for the next three or four years, with a statutory incomes policy if necessary will be among the main themes of the Conservative election campaign. They were spelt out by party leaders to Tory candidates' conferences in London over the weekend.

Measures were proposed to help middle-class workers, many of whom, it was recognized, had been badly treated.

There will be some new form of mortgage assistance, not just for the first-time buyer; an immediate inquiry into the role and functions of the building societies; relief for the rates by easing the cost of teachers' salaries, and possibly some other services as well, off the shoulders of local government; and in the longer term almost certainly a complete reconsideration of the rating system.

The outlines of the price-stabilization programme were set out by Mr Heath on Saturday and specified in greater detail by Mr Carr, the Shadow Chancellor, in a speech which particularly impressed many of the candidates yesterday.

Conservatives still put their faith in incomes policy, but not an incomes policy alone and not a statutory one if they could avoid it, Mr Carr said. He promised "not to depend too exclusively on incomes policy; on the other hand not too exclusively on monetary policy".

It is clear that for the moment at least those who wish to replace social reliance on monetary policy as the principal weapon against inflation have lost the battle in the higher reaches of the party because it feared that it could be effective only at the cost of unacceptably high unemployment.

"What would you do", Mr Carr asked one questioner on Sunday, "If there were two million unemployed and the unemployed workers were occupying the factories up and down the country?"

It is all possible, the Conservatives wanted incomes policy to be voluntary. Mr Heath said he would be prepared to spend months seeking the agreement of the unions.

No doubt this is partly because Conservative leaders now appreciate that no incomes policy can be made to stick without consent. But it is also because they are highly sensitive to the charge that they became in confrontation with the unions.

At the conference on Saturday and Sunday candidates emphasized that they did not speak on behalf of industry, and particularly not for big business. The Conservatives are once again in their "one nation" frame of mind.

But if, in spite of all these intentions, the Conservatives may have to accept that a voluntary incomes policy is no more than a dream then they may impose a statutory policy. In Mr Carr's words, "the next Conservative Government will make superhuman efforts to get a policy on a voluntary basis, but we must make it quite clear that if unfortunately it is necessary we will support voluntary restraint with the back-up of the law".

In addition to restraint in pay increases the Conservatives promise restraint in public spending, particularly by local authorities. Mr Carr pointed out that if local authorities were to be relieved of some expenditures they must not be wasteful in other fields.

The second element of Mr Carr's price stabilization programme, after restraint of pay and public spending, was income protection. There would be new inflation-protected forms of saving, possibly continued threshold agreements, and pensions and other long-term social security benefits would be adjusted every six months, as the Conservatives promised in their February manifesto.

Finally, there would be a package of measures to encourage production and investment. "It must be made a first priority of our taxation and industrial policies," Mr Carr said, "to encourage firms to spend more money on new plant and machinery."

The price-stabilization programme is only one wing of Conservative policy. On Saturday Mrs Thatcher, shadow Minister for the Environment, outlined to conference delegates measures on housing and rates designed to bring help and hope to the middle and lower-middle classes.

She pointed out that on average a council tenant receives a subsidy of about £900 a year while the average beneficiary of the mortgage option scheme gets only £280. So it was clearly worth considering doing more for the owner-occupier.

It would not be practical to confine such help to the first-time buyer. Those who had bought their houses three years ago, for example, had met the highest prices and the increases in mortgage rates.

She mentioned several possible new schemes without committing herself to any particular one. But she gave a firm commitment that one of the first actions of a new Conservative Government would be to set up an intensive one-year full-time inquiry into building societies. She wanted an examination of their general function and way of operating, their liquidity and reserve ratios, and the various restrictions that hedged them round.

On rates, Mrs Thatcher offered interim proposals and more long-term ideas. The cost of teachers' salaries, and possibly of the police and fire brigade as well, would no longer be borne by local authorities. But these steps would be no more than interim expedients.

Her general dissatisfaction with the rating system was made apparent and most of the candidates concluded that she intended to recast the whole rating system. In addition, she said it would be made obligatory for local authorities to sell their houses to tenants who wished to buy them.

Letters, page 13

Greece moves tanks and ships as Cyprus talks go on

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Aug 11

A Greek war council was held in Athens today to "brief the Prime Minister on the country's military preparedness". It reflected rather ominously the growing pessimism over the prospects of the Geneva peace talks on Cyprus.

Soon afterwards dozens of tanks rolled along the main avenues of Athens, provoking a good deal of alarm. But inquiries with the Government elicited categorical assurances that the armour was "on its way out of Athens", probably to be shipped to the frontier areas.

This was part of a plan endorsed at the meeting to move units out of the Athens area in order "to reinforce formations elsewhere", it was officially stated.

Passengers said several passenger ships which link Piraeus and the Aegean islands have been requisitioned, while Greek destroyers stationed at Poros island put to sea overnight on sudden orders.

The war council, chaired by President Ghizikis, was attended by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, the ministers of defence and public order, the commander-in-chief and the three service chiefs. It lasted one hour and a half.

An official statement said the meeting would be resumed tomorrow

While efforts continue to resolve the crisis by diplomatic action, Greece and Turkey remain poised for war. A breakdown in Geneva would probably induce the Greeks to call for prompt and drastic United Nations military action to end what is now described as the Turkish occupation of the territory of a sovereign state. The possibility of a request for an extraordinary General Assembly meeting is not discounted.

This would inevitably lead to the internationalization of the crisis, which Britain and the United States seem to be trying to avoid at all costs. It might also explain Britain's decision to halt the withdrawal of forces from Cyprus. If troops were needed urgently to bolster the United Nations forces on the spot, availability would weigh heavily in case the Soviet Union and its allies offered to contribute troops.

United States concern about increasing Soviet interest in the Cyprus crisis has been reflected in the appeal that President Ford, addressed to Mr Karamanlis, within hours of assuming office in Washington.

It said: "I have watched the tragic crisis over Cyprus embroil two of our trusted allies and endanger the stability of the area. Your emergence on the scene is a symbol of hope to me and to all those who are working for a speedy solution of that difficult problem.

"With peace within the grasp of the parties most intimately involved, I know you will share with me the conviction that cool heads and moderate behaviour are essential. Be ensured that we are committed to assist in any way."

Ankara, Aug 11.—Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, held two meetings today with General Semih Sancar, the Chief of Staff, a number of ministers and military commanders. Both meetings lasted four hours.—Reuter.

Geneva, Aug 11.—Security men have strengthened guards round Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, at the Cyprus peace conference here after two telephone threats to kill him, British officials said.

One threat was received by the British delegation before the conference began and one after it opened last Thursday. The callers spoke in English, and one said a bomb would be used.—Reuter.

Geneva talks, page 5

Makarios unity call: Archbishop Makarios, the exiled President of Cyprus, received an ecstatic welcome from the Greek Cypriot community in London yesterday (David Leigh writes). He celebrated Mass among them, berated the Turks and reminded his followers that he had survived such exiles before.

The Archbishop was met by a cheering, stamping crowd of more than 3,000 when he arrived at All Saints, the Greek Orthodox church in Camden Street, centre of the expatriate community of 35,000.

They carried banners stating "Makarios is our President and the only man we trust". The anti-Makarios faction in London, which had demonstrated in favour of enosis, the Greek junta and Eoka-B on the occasion of the Makarios overthrow, was not in evidence. The Archbishop called for unity among Greeks against their common enemy.

After struggling into the church through the crowds, the Archbishop presided over a two-hour service hemmed in by more than 1,500 enthusiastic Cypriots on the ground floor and in the galleries.

He sat impassively through the opening of the service in his black headgear and scarlet and gold archiepiscopal robes and then delivered a fighting speech in Greek punctuated by impassioned shouts of "We are with you!", "Down with the traitors!" and "When are you going to Cyprus" from the congregation.

Britain puts commando unit on the alert

By a Staff Reporter

More than 400 members of 40 Commando Royal Marines were standing by in their barracks in Plymouth last night after a hurried alert. They will be going to Cyprus today or tomorrow, it is understood.

Members of the unit on weekend leave were called back yesterday and told to report to barracks officers. A message was flashed on television screens in the West Country telling the Marines to get back to their unit.

"This is part of contingency planning", the Ministry of Defence said last night. It would not confirm the destination of the unit, but more than 200 troops of 40 Commando are already in Cyprus. They went out to the British Sovereign Base areas of Dhekelia and Episkopi soon after the emergency began.

Paul Martin writes from Nicosia: Britain is continuing its modest military buildup on Cyprus as its role of peacemaker and peacekeeper becomes more apparent. A Gurkha battalion is to arrive here in the next 24 hours to bolster the growing British force on the island.

Earlier, Britain cancelled plans for the return of an emer-

Continued on page 5, col 1

New system to curb forging of cheques

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

A device that can detect forged signatures is being used to safeguard cheque and credit transactions and to prevent people from using faked security passes to gain access to confidential documents or to industrial plants.

The process of identification has been developed at the National Physical Laboratory. One of the sponsors of the project, the Inter-Bank Research Organization, is assessing various schemes for financial security. Trials with customers should begin next year.

Many attempts have been made to devise a foolproof electronic identity system by comparing signatures. Most of the ideas work on the same principle, but a research group under Dr John Parks appears to have developed a technique that is easy and cheap.

Their electronic signature verification apparatus is called Verisign. Analysis of a person's handwriting depends as much upon the rhythm, or the way the person moves his hand, as on the shape of the characters. The signature is written on a pad with an electro-sensitive surface. The comparison is made by sending signals to a small computer, which contains five specimen copies of the person's handwriting. Over the years the apparatus can be adapted to gradual changes which come with age in a person's handwriting.

The electronic pad looks like one of those metal-framed boxes used for writing invoices, but instead of carbon copies there are materials with conducting surfaces. As the pen presses on the top paper these surfaces are pressed together to generate information for the computer.

The analysis is made by comparing 10 key variables in handwriting. Although the research group will not list in detail all of them, they include such things as measuring the number of times and places a pen touches the paper, the pauses between strokes and the total time of writing.

No one writes his own name exactly the same way twice, but five samples are enough to establish similarities.

2,000 listed dead in Bangladesh floods

Delhi, Aug 11.—Almost half of Bangladesh was reported to be under water today as monsoon floods swept across the eastern arc of the Indian subcontinent.

Mr Abdul Momen, the Bangladesh Flood Relief Minister, described the situation as "horrifying and incomparable with any other time". Widespread cholera is also claiming many victims.

At least 2,000 people have been officially listed dead in Bangladesh and 260 more in neighbouring areas of India in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

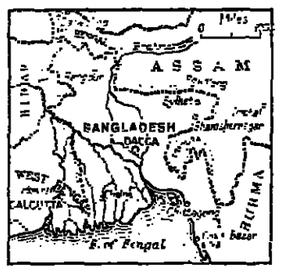
The floods have directly or indirectly affected the lives of nearly 30 million people in the disaster zone with some areas reported near to famine.

The damage to crops has been colossal and could have a crushing impact on the food economies of Bangladesh and India, both countries short of foodgrains at the best of times.

Mr Abdul Momin, the Bangladesh Relief Minister, said last night that river waters were engulfing new areas in the hard-hit southern districts. He estimated property losses in two months at about £800m.

The Bangladesh Air Force has been dropping cooked food in isolated areas where people had no matches to light fires. Relief helicopters were finding it difficult to land in many areas.

Most school examinations have been postponed in Bangladesh and the Planning Commission is reported to have been asked to recast the



nation's annual plan in view of flood damage.

Reports from the Indian state of Assam, north-east of Bangladesh, said thousands of emaciated people have been seen begging for food or fighting dogs for the pickings from garbage bins.

After three waves of floods in Assam, parts of which receive some of the world's heaviest rainfalls, the death toll is at least 70 with crops destroyed over a vast area.—AP, Reuter.

In London, Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, will have a meeting with her disaster unit this afternoon after discussions with the voluntary organizations.

Mrs Hart said yesterday: "There is no immediate problem about finance in that if the Government of Bangladesh wishes to do so there is outstanding aid which can immediately be used for emergency supplies.

"The main needs are likely to be transport, food and medical supplies."

New moves to still fears on oil programme

By Our Industrial Editor

Against a background of City fears that international bankers may withdraw North Sea finance, a government statement is expected today on new measures to speed oil production. There are growing worries that the policy of majority state participation in the 14 known fields will add unnecessarily to the already enormous development costs.

One City study maintains that the government share of development costs with 51 per cent shareholdings will be £1,799m of which nine tenths may have to be borrowed abroad against the security of the oil. It is suggested that state involvement will add £644m to the general cost of the North Sea programme to 1980.

International bankers, who are being asked to provide huge loans to North Sea operators, fear that the Government cannot afford participation and that development may be slowed.

London & Dominion Trust UK, a member of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group said: "Rumours are beginning to circulate that potential financiers for future oil development plans are calling a halt to negotiations pending clarification of the Government's actual intentions."

It said that its calculations on financing the North Sea programme showed that the Government would be substantially out of pocket by 1980, despite bigger revenues through public participation.

Drumbuie decision, page 4
Business News, page 15

20 marchers arrested after a warning over black berets

By Martin Buckerby

Twenty people, including three women, were arrested at Hyde Park, London, yesterday after the police warned IRA sympathizers on an anti-internment march to remove their black berets.

The marchers refused to do so. As the policemen moved in to arrest them, fighting broke out, and helmets went flying.

Twelve men and two women were later charged with wearing a political uniform, contrary to section one of the Public Order Act, 1936. A further five men and a woman were charged with various offences including assault on the police, obstructing the police, threatening behaviour and being drunk and incapable. Some are to appear at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court today; others will appear there on Wednesday.

When relatives arrived at Paddington Green police station, West London, to see those who had been arrested during the demonstration there was a disturbance involving about 30 people. Three policemen suffered minor injuries. A man and three women were charged with assaulting police and with violent behaviour in a police station. They will appear before Marylebone magistrates today. A girl is to appear before the juvenile bureau.

All those charged yesterday were released on bail.

The marchers had assembled near Speakers' Corner where police had clearly prepared for trouble, with 19 coachloads of uniformed men on duty. One section of the march, organized by the official republican movement, had left the park when other marchers, under the banners of the Provisional Sinn Fein, started donning black and dark-blue berets.

A uniformed chief inspector went to the front of the procession and said over a loudspeaker: "The wearing of political uniforms is an offence, and anyone wearing a uniform will be arrested." He repeated the warning, adding: "Would you please remove your berets?"

The chief inspector told one of the organizers that if a third warning was ignored when the march reached the edge of the park the men concerned would be arrested.

The marchers moved off behind an Irish tricolour flag. The

Continued on page 2, col 7

Your man for Perth gets second chance

John Ryman, a London teacher, was yesterday restored as Labour's prospective parliamentary candidate at Blyth, Northumberland, to fight Mr David Milne, the independent Labour MP at the general election.

Labour's national executive had to endorse Mr Ryman's selection after he won the candidature by one vote from Mr Foster McKenzie, a miner, last month. Yesterday Mr Ryman was reselected by 37 votes to Mr McKenzie's 16.

The national executive is expected to endorse the decision in the case of Mr Ryman's initial majority.

Man accused in Oxford blast case

A 20-year-old man was charged yesterday in connexion with explosions in Oxford, Thames Valley police said last night. He is Mr Grainger, aged 20, of Cottage Gardens, Holly Bridge, Leamington Spa.

He will appear before Oxford Magistrates today charged with the Criminal Damage Act in connexion with three blasts in the city on July 31.

Strong opposition to Mr Rockefeller in the vice-presidential contest

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Aug 11

President Ford spent the weekend preparing his address to Congress tomorrow and deciding whom to choose as Vice-President. He has asked Republican leaders in Congress and across the nation to submit their suggestions, with three possible names and explanations for their choice, by next Wednesday. He hopes to announce a decision by the end of the week.

The usual wave of speculation is rippling across the city, and Republican conservatives are vigorously lobbying against the nomination of Mr Nelson Rockefeller, former Governor of New York, whom they consider a dangerous radical liberal. They want Mr Ford to nominate Governor Reagan of California, or Senator Barry Goldwater.

Mr Ford is keeping his own counsel for the moment. He has a free hand. As he said in his speech on Friday, he owes the Presidency to no man and has no debts to pay off with the Vice-Presidency. Furthermore, the country has a deep desire to believe in President Ford and he could nominate whoever he wanted. The confirmation process will coincide with the Congressional elections. Mr Ford's confirmation took two months.

The President has by now seen most ambassadors and will get through the rest in the next few days. He has written to over 100 other heads of government, informing them of events and assuring them that the change of President does not mean a change of policy. Particular care was taken over the letters to the Russians, the Chinese, and Middle East leaders. They are all thought to be reassured by the retention of Dr Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State.

The President has not yet moved into the White House. The previous tenants' possessions have not yet been removed (Mrs Julie Eisenhower has stayed behind to supervise the packing) and the place will not be ready for the Fords until later this week.

Mr Ford was sworn in at noon on Friday. Two hours later he was receiving foreign ambassadors in the President's official office (known as the Oval Office and in fact in an annexe, not in the White House itself) and the shelves and tables of the room had already been cleared of Nixonian memorabilia. Mr Nixon had displayed a collection of porcelain and souvenirs of his various trips—all had gone. The shelves were empty and the desk bare, awaiting Mr Ford's settling in.

The cluster of flags lining the office walls had been changed. No American President feels properly dressed without a selection of flags, but those in the Oval Office are considered his personal possessions.

Mr Nixon's flags were seen being carried across the street to the executive office building a few minutes after Mr Ford was sworn in. A new set for the new President was immediately installed.

Even more impressive was the rapidity with which the framed photographs of the old President disappeared and were replaced with framed coloured photographs of the new. The hallway of the west wing of the White House was hung with Ford photographs by the time he was sworn in.

Some of them will have to be changed, however. They show Mr Ford as Vice-President, with Mr Ron Ziegler, former Press Secretary. Perhaps they were found in Mr Ziegler's room when he left.

World reaction, Mr Nixon bearing up, page 5

Russian cellist seeks asylum

Perth, Aug 11.—Mr Georgi Ermolenko, an 18-year-old Russian cellist, today refused to board an aircraft here and applied for political asylum in Australia.

Mr Ermolenko has been attending an international music conference in Perth. He will be interviewed by the Department of Immigration tomorrow, authorities said.—Reuter.

21 die in bus crash

Ankara, Aug 11.—At least 21 people died and over 40 were injured when two passenger buses collided head-on today near Gerede, 80 miles east of Istanbul.—UPI.

Child drowns in lake

Helen Hamilton, aged two, drowned in a lake at South Norwood, Surrey, yesterday while picnicking with her parents, who live at Bridport Road, Thornton Heath. Frogmen recovered the body.

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The Gifts Tax applies to all capital transfers from March 26th 1974. The rules are entirely different from those at present applicable to Estate Duty. For example, agricultural and woodland reliefs do not apply. But it is now possible to make annual gifts out of capital free of the tax. Existing trusts are also affected.

The Wealth Tax proposals provide a basis for discussion only at this stage. However it is suggested that it should apply to private houses, family businesses and farmland.

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HOME NEWS

British Rail facing new demands from 150,000 staff wanting to keep up with drivers' rises

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

British Rail is to face a new round of hard pay negotiations on behalf of 150,000 workers demanding to be allowed to catch up with the rises of up to £10 a week offered to train *drivers and some other grades.*

The claims will be presented in the next few weeks by union leaders representing management, professional and technical staff, supervisors, and engineering workers in railway *workshops who carry out* essential maintenance work.

They are not covered by the recent recommendation by an arbitration tribunal that drivers and guards should get rises of up to 30 per cent as part of a new pay structure. That recommendation has been accepted as a basis for negotiation by the three main railway unions and talks with the British Rail management will start in about ten days.

The most significant decision came on Saturday when a special delegate conference of the small but powerful drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), voted unanimously to accept the tribunal's findings.

Earlier this year Aslef staged a series of strikes and overtime bans that disrupted train services. The conference decision should provide a period of industrial peace as far as the drivers are concerned, although Mr Ray Buckton, their general secretary, made *it clear that there would have* to be discussions to settle some details.

The tribunal's recommendation increases drivers' basic weekly pay from £35.50 to £45.83. The basic rate for guards goes up from £26.90 to £34.94.

The largest railway trade union, the National Union of Railwaymen, has accepted the findings as a starting point, but is unhappy about the heavy weighting in favour of drivers. Yesterday the clerical union, the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association (TSSA), made a similar decision, but will press for higher increases for clerks and supervisors.

Mr Tom Jenkins, assistant general secretary of the TSSA, said his union would also claim for London allowances, improved working conditions and the consolidation of threshold payments into basic *rates. It will join other unions* in asking British Rail to increase the pay of other grades not covered by the tribunal findings.

Strikes extended: The Association of Scientific, Technical *and Managerial* Staffs (ASTMS) is to extend its campaign of selective strikes by National Health Service radiographers in support of a claim for immediate pay increases of up to 35 per cent.

The union's executive, meeting in London on Saturday, gave authority to a 16-member campaign committee to extend the action. The committee is to meet on Wednesday and next weekend. New areas' likely to be affected include Liverpool and Lancashire.

Hospitals in London, Glasgow, Manchester and South Wales have been affected. The worst disrupted area is Teesside, where 45 hospitals are without routine X-ray services. In each case the strikers are maintaining emergency cover.

Mr Reg Bird, national officer of the association, said that by the end of the week 30 hospital groups could be strike-bound. "In a week or so a number of hospitals will be closed or on the point of closing", he said. This assertion was disputed by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The association claims to represent about 3,000 of the 7,000 health service radiographers. The Society of Radiographers and other trade unions have agreed to wait until September 16, when Lord Halsbury's committee, investigating pay in the health service, has said it will announce an interim wage award.

The association hopes to force Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to make a pay offer before that date and has said it will not give evidence to the Halsbury inquiry.

Research to discover what a baby can see

Researchers at Lancaster University hope to discover much *more about what a baby sees* and understands. The Medical Research Council has just provided them with a £4,000 grant to investigate early visual development.

Dr Paul Harris, a lecturer in the department of psychology at the university, is leading the research over the next two years. "When a baby is newly born we know he can perceive the difference between light and dark", he said. "By four months he recognizes his mother's face but very little is known about his visual development between these two milestones.

"It is reasonable to assume that complicated pictures, such as faces, are actually perceived as a composition of various simple elements such as edges and angles." Since new born babies spend most of the day asleep Dr Harris and his team will have to make the most of feeding times. They have discovered that a baby is at his most alert just before meals.

Dr Harris will make most of his observations at maternity hospitals and welfare clinics. For tests the baby is shown a variety of pictures. The amount of time he looks at each is measured by watching the eye movements.

Dr Harris said that even from birth the baby showed certain preferences.

"He will spend more time looking at a speckled picture than a grey one. That suggests that the changes from light to dark can be detected even at birth."

Flying Officer Suzanne Lane leading men of the RAF Regiment across a river at Llyn Geironydd, Snowdonia. She is a WRAF physical education specialist at the RAF training unit at Llanwrst.

Army and police halt march on Long Kesh

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

It was a little like the recreation of a set-piece battle, the kind that elderly generals fight in retirement, using toy soldiers instead of real ones.

On the motorway, five miles south of Belfast, were a thousand or so Sinn Fein supporters trying vainly to march to Long Kesh with flags and banners of blue, green and gold. A few hundred yards away, on a hill in Malone forest, was a crowd of angry Protestants baying amid the leaves and trunks of great trees. Stumbling up the hill like old-time infantry in a nineteenth-century battle, wading through the long grass with red hackles bobbing on their berets, came a party of Scots soldiers, trying to drive back the Protestants.

Every so often a stone or a hefty piece of wood came flying from the trees to shatter on the road and the Roman Catholics would reply with a shower of stones. The soldiers kept on running up the hill, but most found difficulty climbing a country fence, and one slipped at the top and plunged head first into a bush on the other side: *the only light moment in* an afternoon of sectarian confrontation which could have proved very ugly.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, had chosen yesterday for its march to the Maze prison at Long Kesh to mark the third anniversary of internment without trial, a ritual affair which is usually halted in a suburban street in west Belfast. On this occasion, however, possibly because only a third of the usual number turned up at the annual demonstration, the Army and police let them climb on to the four-lane motorway which runs south through Andersonstown housing estate towards Long Kesh prison.

Led at a discreet distance by six battered grey police Land-Rovers, the thousand Catholics headed south, cursing the Royal Ulster Constabulary in front and glaring at the hundreds of soldiers who looked down at them from the *motorway* bridges. They were not to be allowed to reach Long Kesh, for at a little concrete bridge at the river Lagan the authorities had placed enough policemen, soldiers in riot dress, armoured *vehicles and coils of barbed* wire to discourage even the most ardent of afternoon strollers. Trouble, naturally enough, started a little short of the barricades.

The marchers had long before left the safety of Andersonstown, and the motorway at that point sweeps past the little *Protestant dormitory* town of Dunmurry. Unable to believe their eyes or their ears when they saw the marchers, who were singing "We shall overcome", the inhabitants nearest the road left their homes and stood jeering along the verge. Some threw stones, and pebbles began to land back among the middle-class gardens and the bungalows with their lace-curtained windows.

Troops were deployed among the lagoons of an evil-smelling sewage farm and others were dispatched to pursue Protestants who had gathered in a wood on the opposite side of the road.

There was a 10-minute break while six Sinn Fein delegates walked to the massive army and police barrier on the motorway to ask and be formally refused permission to go farther. The demonstrators sat on the road for five minutes to listen to speeches *while the soldiers* stood on the motorway bridge and in the forest and in the sewage farm.

The marchers went back and stones were hurled from the forest again as a thin line of Scots soldiers ran parallel with the motorway trying to head off the Protestants.

By the evening only one man had been arrested. If it was a set-piece battle, it was scarcely a famous victory for anyone.

In co Fermanagh yesterday divers were trying to find the weapon that killed Mr Patrick Kelly, a Roman Catholic councillor from Trillick, co Tyrone, who was reported missing three weeks ago and whose body was found in a lough on Saturday. He had played a leading part in the civil rights movement in its early days.

In Belfast another illegal loyalist group, the Red Hand Commandos, announced that from last night it would end all *hostilities in Northern Ireland.* The Red Hand was proscribed by the British Government earlier last year but the movement said yesterday that Protestants should try to put aside their differences and work towards a *new Ulster that* "*legislates and* provides for all her people."

Actors vote for half-yearly reviews of pay

Equity, the actors' union, yesterday asked its council to give notice of the termination of all West End agreements. Members called for an end to all similar long-term agreements and their replacement by annual agreements and half-yearly pay reviews.

The meeting, attended by 439 members at the Victoria Palace Theatre, London, also agreed to ask for a £400 London allowance "very soon".

Mr Peter Plouviez, general secretary, reported that the Theatre Managers' Association had refused to accept Equity's provincial pay claim of a £30 minimum with payments for subsistence and other expenses.

The meeting carried a motion urging the council not to compromise during negotiations and to accept nothing less than the full claim.

Kidney donor posters to be displayed in chemist shops

Posters urging people to donate their kidneys after death will be displayed in 12,000 chemist shops next month. The shops will also provide cards stating that the bearer is willing, after his death, to have his kidneys transplanted.

The Department of Health is providing the posters, in an attempt to reduce the 7,000 deaths from kidney disease each year.

Because of the shortage of available kidneys, only about 400 transplants are performed each year, but more than half the sufferers who die could lead normal lives after a transplant.

Mrs Elizabeth Ward, a housewife at Bordon, Hampshire, who persuaded the Government to launch a poster campaign in hospitals and surgeries earlier this year, said that many people did not like going to their doctors but "everyone goes to the chemist".

Kidney transplants cost a tenth of the annual cost of putting a patient on a dialysis machine to purify the blood, *and transplants give a more* normal life.

Mrs Ward's son Timothy, aged 21, has had a second kidney transplant. She said British Rail would soon be displaying the posters on notice boards in the Lancashire area.

The posters say: "Harry Morgan left an insurance policy to his wife, his fob watch to his son, and something very special to two total strangers—his kidneys."

Boy survives shock from electric cable

A Glasgow boy aged eight escaped yesterday with minor burns when a length of wire flex touched a 25,000 volt electric cable over Cathcart Circle, Glasgow's surburban electric line.

Police said Patrick McGarry, of St Andrew's Road, Glasgow, was one of two boys sitting on a bridge parapet over the line near Muirhouse Junction in Maxwell Road when a length of flex touched power cables over the lines below. He was thrown off the parapet on to the road.

He was later detained in hospital for observation and treatment for minor burns and injuries to the body and legs.

Debate on Scottish devolution renewed

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

The Scottish executive of the Labour Party remains determined to oppose all govern*ment proposals on Scottish* devolution. The executive has released the arguments submitted to the Government seven weeks ago when by one vote it rejected all the proposed choices on evolution. The decision has put the Scottish leadership in direct conflict with the party's national executive.

A conference in Glasgow next weekend will consider five options, for or against an elected Scottish Assembly. It is clear the option preferred by the Scottish leaders is that which firmly rejects an assembly. Although the original vote was six to five, none of the subsequent meetings of the Scottish executive which could constitutionally have overturned the decision voted to do so.

The executive considered that a separate assembly would be unnecessary, undesirable and irrelevant to the aspirations of the Scottish people. The members recognized that Scottish nationalism was making an impact, but they believed Scottish difficulties could be overcome by more nationalization, particularly of North Sea oil. They did not feel the country needed independent taxation powers or a change in the economic and social basis of Scotland.

Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire South, and a strong supporter of devolution, said yesterday: "If the anti-assembly lobby argues that the Labour Party in Scotland knows better than the national executive on matters affecting Scotland, it does not take too much mental agility to accept that the Scottish Assembly will also know better on matters concerning Scotland than a body at Westminster."

Mr Sillars and Mr Alexander Kitson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, will be helped in their opposition to the Scottish executive if a card vote is called. That should bring in the support for a Scottish Assembly which is shown among the unions and within the Scottish Trades Union Congress.

Our Political Staff writes: Everything will depend, in practice though not in theory, on *the decision of next weekend's* conference. According to the constitution of the British Labour Party, the supreme policy-making body is the annual conference. When it is not in session its power is exercised *by the national executive committee.*

Even if the Scottish conference were to reject a separate assembly for Scotland, it would still be open to the national executive to stick to its policy in *proposing one.* Its decisions take precedence over those of the party in Scotland.

In practice the national executive would be most reluctant to overrule the Scottish party on such a matter. For the national executive in London to enforce its will over the Labour Party in Scotland in the name of devolution would be bizarre to say the least.

Whatever the decision of next weekend's conference, the final decision on the party's manifesto will rest with the Cabinet and the national executive.

Marchers refused to move until flag restored

Continued from page 1

police issued a final warning at the edge of the park and then closed in, first pulling away the protesting flag bearer, despite a group of marchers who hung on to the flag.

As the officers went into the crowd in considerable numbers, fighting started. One tight knot of demonstrators resisted vigorously before the beret wearers were dragged away to police coaches.

After a few minutes the scuffling ended. No injuries were reported.

The marchers stood screaming slogans such as "Black and Tans" and "Up the Provos" at the police, and refused to move off without their flag. It was returned by the police after about 20 minutes, and about six hundred people marched down Park Lane and Piccadilly to Trafalgar Square.

A demonstration had been expected outside Downing Street, which was barricaded with railings and guarded by police officers both mounted and on foot, but the march went straight past to its dispersal point at Waterloo.

One of the organizers, Mr Derek Halstead, an official of the Provisional Sinn Fein, said they would fight the cases of the arrested people. He complained that one of those taken away was a woman aged 73. Earlier he had criticized over a loudhailer what he called the "fascist British police".

Organizations involved in the march included the Irish Political Hostages Campaign, the Troops Out movement, the Irish Republican Party, People's Democracy, and the International Socialists.

On July 29 eight IRA supporters were convicted at Oxford Street Magistrates' Court of illegally, wearing a uniform while marching beside the coffin of Michael Gaughan, who died after a hunger strike.

The court had decided that the men's apparel, which included black berets, sunglasses and dark roll-top sweaters constituted a uniform which, under the Public Order Act 1936, signified association with a political organization or with the promotion of a political objective.

MP opposes stewardesses' £200 uniforms

Mr Marcus Lipton, Labour MP for Lambeth, Central, protested yesterday after hearing that British Airways is to provide 1,500 stewardesses in its overseas division with Hardy Amies uniforms costing £200 each.

He said: "You can get a bridal outfit for less than that." *He has complained to Mr Shore,* Secretary of State for Trade: "This would be grossly extravagant even if British Airways were not in the red."

Mr Lipton said it was a bad example at a time when eco*nomy was supposed to be the* order of the day "and when 99 per cent of women in this country cannot afford to spend £200 on a costume".

British Airways said that the uniforms cost "a little under £200", but denied that that was grossly extravagant.

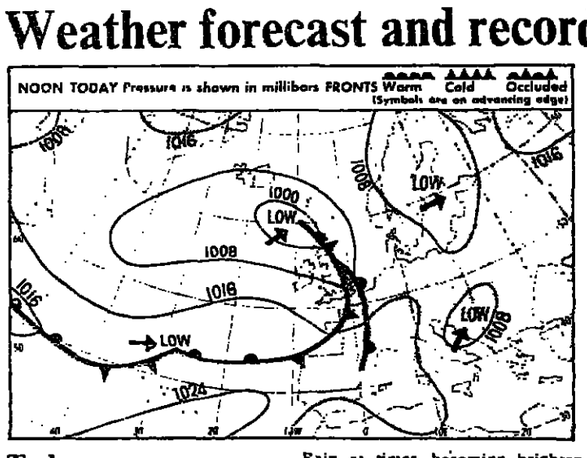
"We asked designers to submit designs to us and this one came up as suitable and hard-wearing", an official said. "It is a high quality uniform and if we bought one lower, it would quickly fall to pieces under the wear and tear of the job."

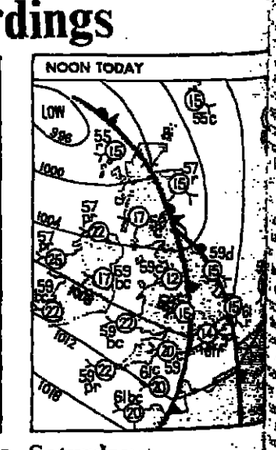
Canvey odours cause concern

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex South-East, said yesterday he was seeking *an interview with Mr Varley,* Secretary of State for Energy, to discuss industrial hazards after complaints about oil refinery smells by residents of Canvey Island.

Mrs Dorothy Shaw, chairman of the local district council's health committee, said yesterday that there had been atmospheric pollution and that her department had traced some of the odours to refineries at Coryton, Essex.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.41 am — Sun sets: 8.30 pm
Moon sets: 4.9 pm — Moon rises: 12.17 am tomorrow

New moon: August 17.

Lighting up: 9 pm to 5.12 am.

High water: London Bridge, 8.12 am, 6m (19.8ft); 8.32 pm, 6m (19.8ft). Avonmouth, 1.13 am, 10.1m (34.1ft); 1.48 pm, 10.3m (33.8ft). Dover, 5.39 am, 5.4m (17.6ft); 6.14 pm, 5.5m (18ft). Hull, 12.26 am, 5.9m (19.2ft); 12.51 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Liverpool, 5.48 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 6.25 pm, 7m (23ft).

Troughs of low pressure are expected to move E across the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E, central N England, E Midlands, East Anglia: Occasional rain; brighter spells later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Rain at times, becoming brighter and mainly dry; wind SW, fresh; max temp 19°C (66°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Rain *at times, becoming brighter*; wind SW, fresh, perhaps strong; max temp 17°C (63°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rain at times; brighter spells; wind SW, fresh, perhaps strong; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Caithness, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at times; wind SE, moderate, increasing fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

N Ireland: Showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals and showers in N. Elsewhere mainly dry with sunny periods but rain in W later. Temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19°C (66°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humid. 82 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, .21in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, [illegible] Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, [illegible] millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humid. 46 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, .04in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, [illegible] Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, [illegible] millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, August 11

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
East Coast					
Scarboro	3.4	.09	19	66	[illegible]
Bridlington	2.4	.05	19	66	[illegible]
Gorleston	5.2	.31	18	64	[illegible]
Clacton	7.4	.08	18	64	[illegible]
Margate	11.8	.09	20	68	[illegible]
S Coast					
Hastings	11.6	—	20	68	[illegible]
Eastbourne	10.5	.14	19	66	[illegible]
Brighton	10.3	.03	19	66	[illegible]
Worthing	10.1	—	20	68	[illegible]
Bognor R	9.7	—	20	68	[illegible]
Southsea	10.5	—	20	68	[illegible]
Sandown	10.3	—	20	68	[illegible]
Bournemouth	9.4	—	19	66	[illegible]
Exmouth	6.9	.01	18	64	[illegible]
Torquay	6.3	—	17	63	[illegible]
Falmouth	1.7	.04	17	63	[illegible]
W Coast					
Morecambe	8.6	.06	18	64	[illegible]
Blackpool	7.7	.04	18	64	[illegible]

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Algiers	s 36 97	Chicago	f 23 73	L Palmas	s 25 77	New York	s 25 77
Amsterdam	f 16 61	Cologne	th 19 66	Lisbon	s 28 82	Nice	s 28 82
Athens	s 28 82	Copenhagen	f 17 63	Locarno	s 24 75	Nicosia	s 30 86
Barcelona	f 25 77	Dublin	c 17 63	London	c 18 64	Oslo	s 17 63
Beirut	f 29 84	Edinburgh	c 15 59	Luxembrg	c 16 61	Paris	c 18 64
Belfast	c 18 64	Florence	th 21 70	Madrid	s 30 86	Reykjavik	c 12 54
Berlin	f 18 64	Funchal	s 24 75	Majorca	f 29 84	Rome	s 24 75
Bermuda	c 24 84	Geneva	c 17 63	Malaga	s 29 84	Ronldswy	c 16 61
Biarritz	c 19 66	Gibraltar	s 25 77	Malta	s 27 81	Stockholm	f 19 66
Birmingham	f 17 63	Guernsey	c 19 61	Manchstr	f 16 61	Tel Aviv	s 29 84
Bristol	f 17 63	Helsinki	f 13 55	Montreal	s 24 75	Venice	s 21 70
Brussels	c 16 61	Innsbruck	c 16 61	Moscow	s 25 77	Vienna	f 18 64
Budapest	f 15 59	Istanbul	s 28 82	Munich	f 14 57	Warsaw	f 21 70
Cardiff	f 15 59	Jersey	c 18 64	Naples	s 27 81	Zurich	f 16 69

Appointments Vacant also on page 11

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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Applications are invited for the Chair of Mechanical Engineering vacant following the appointment of Professor A. J. Carmichael as President of the Hunter District Water Board. The research interests of the Department cover quite a wide area and while no restrictions have been placed on the special field of interest of possible candidates preference may be accorded to those specialising in Materials Engineering, Applied Mechanics or Instrumental Studies.

The successful applicant will be expected to serve as Head of Department by agreement in rotation with the other Professor in the Department.

The salary attached to this position is $A19,614 per annum, and the Professor enjoys a right of limited private practice.

The University reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation. Further information regarding the existing teaching commitments and research interests of the Department may be obtained from Professor A. J. Carmichael, Head of the Department in the University.

The conditions of appointment, including superannuation, method of application and other particulars may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close 2 September, 1974.

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HOME NEWS

Publicity campaigns to recruit better-educated boys to the police are seen as a failure

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

"Publicity campaigns to recruit better-educated boys to the service have failed, Dr Tobias, formerly on the staff of the Police College, Bramshill, says in the latest issue of *The Police Journal*.

"In spite of all efforts, far too many boys with grammar school education who enter the service do so with educational attainments so limited that they do not have access to a wide range of occupations", he says.

"Far too many of them, I suspect, turn to the police because other, more attractive, careers are barred to them by lack of entrance qualifications."

The graduate entry scheme to meet the changed employment market for graduates had increased the number of graduates entering the service, but it still remained a trickle and did not alter his conclusion.

Dr Tobias bases his opinions on statistics of male recruits to the police service of England and Wales noted as they passed through the training courses.

He says that before the war those with secondary schooling, as a rule, did not enter the service. They saw such a step as a waste of their education.

"That attitude, I believe . . . has been carried over into the upper streams of comprehensive schools as well", Dr Tobias says.

In general the service has in the past 12 years raised the number of non-cadet recruits who have a general certificate of education, even if in only one subject, from a third to a half.

"Put the other way, it has reduced the proportion of those without even that very modest accomplishment from two-thirds to one half."

Bearing in mind educational progress over the 12 years, the police service cannot derive much satisfaction from the figures, he says.

The number of recruits with five GCE Ordinary level passes or better had risen from about a tenth to about a quarter, and the number with two Advanced levels had trebled.

But still fewer than a tenth, even last year, had the two A levels that would be the minimum requirement for university entrance. Dr Tobias contrasts that with the change in the recruitment figures for the executive officer grade in the Civil Service.

In 1962, a twentieth of the direct entrants to that grade were graduates, but by 1972 the figure had risen to more than a quarter. That comparison, he says, is weighted in favour of the police service, because the comparison is between those with the minimum university entrance qualification in the one case and in actual possession of a degree in the other.

Yet, Dr Tobia's says, the police service figures are still lower, with the service falling further behind over the years in question.

Dr Tobias's conclusions are certain to cause controversy among policemen. The reason the police service cannot attract more graduates and academically talented people is possibly attributable to the nature of the work.

Much is dull routine, especially for the constable; the hours are often bad and there is said to be some dislike in the lower and middle ranks of "academic woolliness" as opposed to practicality. A graduate said that he had met prejudice and attempts to "cut him down to size".

It would probably help if better educated recruits could be sure of some sort of equivalent to a commission in the Army after satisfactorily completing a reasonably short period of training. There is, however, some feeling against "officer class" entry.

The system now is that a graduate can apply to the force of his choice. After two years' satisfactory service, he automatically gets an extended interview for the special course at the Police College, Bramshill, a hurdle which, if crossed, brings accelerated promotion.

£4,000 cost of jail sentence is criticized

A jail sentence of six months for theft, imposed on a mother of four, cost the taxpayer £4,000, according to an arricle in the latest issue of *The Magistrate*, the journal of the Magistrates' Association.

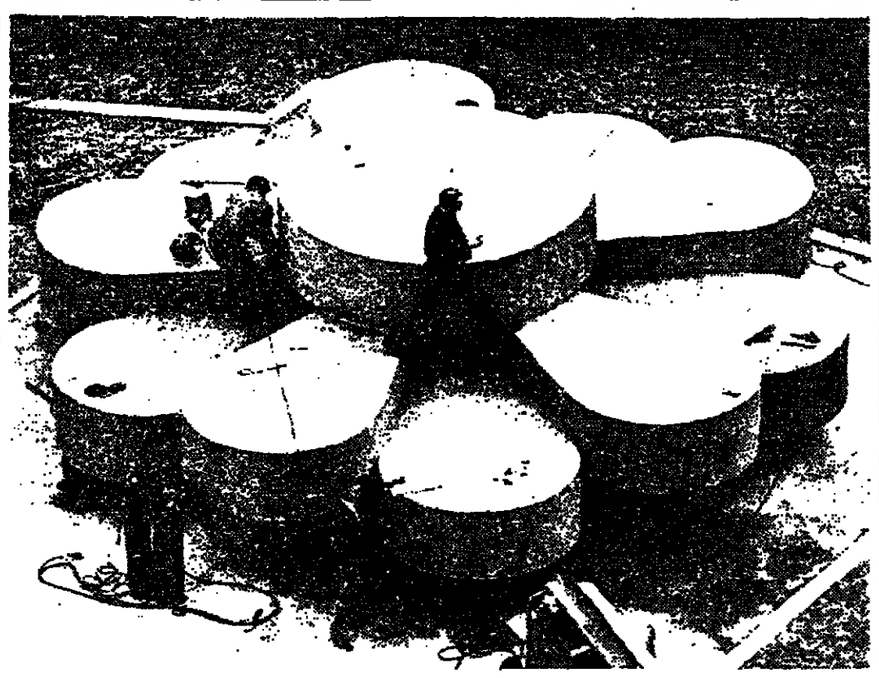
It said the sum included prison costs, keeping the children in care, paying the rent of their house and the expense of social work.

The journal said that the amount seented out of proportion to what the woman did, or what was achieved by the sentence.

It added: "Any social worker trying to help people cope on limited budgets with today's soaring costs, and being frustrated in getting hold of relatively small sums of money to try out more constructive ways of battling with the cycle of deprivation and criminality, must be appalled to realize how much money can be spent once the battle is lost and the family split up."

In the journal's view "society's displeasure at her anti-social behaviour could have been just as well demonstrated by a very much shorter prison sentence".

That would have cost the taxpayer much less, and would also not have undermined so much the mother's ability to cope on release. It would not have had such a lasting, and probably damaging effect on the children, and would not have made such use of the scarce resources of residential places and social workers' time.



Like a giant daisy, a welded metal play sculpture by Bernard Schottlander being assembled in Euston for the Greater London Council.

Train driver victim of vandals dies

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Mr Joseph Conroy, aged 45, a train driver, who was injured on July 30 when overhead equipment damaged by vandals crashed through his cab windscreen, died in hospital in Glasgow yesterday.

Mr Conroy, of Nethercairn Road, Glasgow, who worked from British Rail's Hyndland depot, was driving a suburban electric train from Balloch to Airdrie when the incident occurred near Garrowhill. He was transferred from the city's Royal Infirmary to the neurosurgical unit of the Southern General hospital, where he died from severe head injuries without recovering consciousness.

Mr David J. Cobbett, general manager of British Rail's Scottish Region, said yesterday: "For years we have warned of the grave consequences of acts of vandalism which can cause death and distress. We are deeply distressed that our worst fears have been confirmed". He said the most intensive anti-vandalism campaign had been carried out this year. Although too late for Mr Conroy, people might now realise the difficulties the railways faced.

Airports to lose their own police force

The British Airports Authority police force, set up in 1966 to cover Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick and Turnhouse airports, is to be disbanded early next year.

Talks that have begun in England and Scotland follow the passing of the Policing of Airports Bill, which received the Royal Assent on August 1.

While the transfer Bill was going through the Commons, Dr Summerskill, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, said that although it contained power to transfer responsibility for policing other airports, the Home Secretary had not decided to exercise the power except at Heathrow.

When international alerts occurred, Scotland Yard provided armed support at Heathrow, and finally it was decided that as the airport police would remain unarmed, security required the permanent presence of Metropolitan Police officers.

Four hundred officers in the BAA force at Heathrow have been encouraged to transfer to the Metropolitan Police.

The consequent reduction from a total strength of 520 has damaged career prospects for officers at Prestwick, Gatwick, Stansted and Turnhouse.

The authority has begun talks with Sussex police about Gatwick, and a conference will take place with Essex police in October about Stanstead.

Ayrshire police are being asked for their views about policing Prestwick airport, Glasgow, and Edinburgh police are being asked about Turnhouse.

Parish council to back end of Bay Cross debt

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

Bay Cross Parish Council, Ayrshire, has come to the aid of the 11 rebel members of the Larne urban council who are facing plans to defend their actions against the bailiffs.

It has decided to ask the Government to cancel the debt of nearly £7,000 incurred by the Larne councillors because they refused to implement the Housing Finance Act. It also wants their disqualification from sitting on local government bodies to be lifted immediately.

Mr John Dunn, one of the Larne councillors, said yesterday: "The fight for the 11 is not by means over. Even if other people accept the High Court's ruling that they must pay £7,000 or have their personal property seized, we do not accept this for a moment. We think the Government should take action to cancel the debt. Our supporters must rally round now to support the Larne councillors, who were only carrying out party policy."

Mr George Hudson, another member of the parish council, said: "I am sure the Government could reverse the law, but I don't think they will do it. I don't think the bailiffs will come; I believe that eventually the whole thing will be solved by an anonymous donation. But if action is taken against the Larne councillors to seize their assets then we shall act in our own way. We are in full support of them."

Protesters block coast road at danger spot

From Our Correspondent
Colwyn Bay

Hundreds of holidaymakers were delayed yesterday when the main A55 coast road was blocked for 15 minutes at an accident black spot at Penmaenmawr by 150 banner-waving protesters.

It was part of a campaign for a footbridge to be built across the road at a point where last week there was a fatal accident. Local people have to cross the busy A55 to get to the beach. They are supported in their campaign by Mr Wyn Roberts, Conservative MP for Conway.

Mrs Yvonne Hancock, aged 25, who was taking part with her two children, said: "My little girl of five saw her seven-year-old cousin killed in an accident here last year and will never forget it. We will keep on campaigning until something is done."

Chief Superintendent Jack Bunting was cheered after he told the protesters over a loud hailer that recommendations made to the Welsh Office included a footbridge and a 50 mph speed limit. They heeded his appeal to let traffic pass.

Mr Roberts, who watched the demonstration, accused the Welsh Office of being dilatory. He said that if danger signs were erected as an interim measure, as had been suggested, safety might at least be improved for the rest of the summer.

Experts seek a wider role for library services

Kenneth Gosling
Education Reporter

While Mr Hugh Jenkins, Minister-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, is studying a report by a group of specialists on public lending right, another group of experts belonging to the department's arts and libraries branch has been looking at how libraries can work more closely with their local communities.

The organization of local authorities has given those experts a busy time in providing advice and help. They are trying to find out how best the libraries, which have the experience and the machinery but not resources and staff, can fit into local educational and cultural patterns.

What they want to pinpoint is an area serving about 20,000 people with a view to getting a development project under way from which lessons which could apply to the rest of the country can be learnt.

The project would consist of a centre based on a library service but providing opportunities for other cultural contacts. A second aim is to make the library much more of a multi-media service to schools, demand which is modest at the moment but developing rapidly.

Experts have been visiting local authorities throughout the country, concentrating on the areas where reorganization has caused the greatest upset.

One is the old West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the library authorities in the country, which has been divided among metropolitan districts.

Three advisers spent almost a year at the South and West Yorkshire metropolitan counties and the difficulties of rural areas in Devon and Cornwall have also been examined. There schools have a particularly difficult time in that they have to go to a variety of places for their resources. More coordination of those resources would make the job of the schools simpler and the material more easily obtainable.

There are 6,000 main "lending points" in the public library system and at any one time some 28 million books are on loan. Libraries are big spenders, too. They buy 14 per cent of the books sold in Britain including four fifths of all new fiction.

Their purchases of 12 million books a year cost, at the last reckoning in 1972-73, £18,271,000. Book stocks total nearly 114 million.

How to fit all their resources—serving schools, regular borrowers, the handicapped, the sick, the otherwise disadvantaged, which includes prisoners—into one cultural pattern is perplexing the experts.

However, for a demonstration of how the libraries and social services departments can work together they need go no further than the London borough of Newham.

Where handicapped people are unable to leave their homes, the Newham library service provides "books on wheels", using vans which provide meals on wheels during the mornings and lunch-hours.

Instead of hot-plates, they carry racks and supermarket-type baskets full of books and, through regular visits library staff get to know the needs of some 300 handicapped people.

"We are infinitely expansible", says Mr J. Green, the borough librarian; in an area, compact but heavily populated, where 37,000 children are also served by special library schemes in the school holidays, they need to be.

Lifeboat men get awards

Three members of the lifeboat crew at Cromer, Norfolk, have been given bravery awards by the Royal National Life-boat Institution. They went to the aid of a Lowestoft trawler in high seas last November after an explosion in which the mate was killed and a crew member injured.

Dr Paul Barclay, Mr Henry Davies and Mr Richard Davies received inscribed vellum awards.

Post Office Telecommunications

NEW CHARGES

INLAND TELEPHONES

Call Charges—from 12 August 1974

FROM TELEPHONES WITHOUT A COINBOX (These charges are EXCLUSIVE OF VAT.) Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p.

LOCAL CALLS – from STD exchanges
Monday to Friday 8am-6pm 1½p for 3 minutes
All other times 1½p for 12 minutes

LOCAL CALLS – from other exchanges
1½p per call at all times

TRUNK CALLS – dialled

time for 1½p (seconds)	Peak Rate Mon-Fri 9am-noon	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-9am noon-6pm	Cheap Rate Every night 6pm-8am and all day Sat & Sun
✱ UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	30	48	180
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	12	15	72

TRUNK CALLS – connected by the operator for any reason

charge for 3 minute call	Peak Rate Mon-Fri 9am-noon	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-9am noon-6pm	Cheap Rate Every night 6pm-8am and all day Sat & Sun
✱ UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	13½p	10½p	6p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	27p	22½p	7½p

FROM COINBOX TELEPHONES (These charges are INCLUSIVF OF VAT.)

LOCAL CALLS – from STD exchanges
2p for 3 minutes at all times

LOCAL CALLS – from other exchanges
2p per call at all times

TRUNK CALLS – dialled

time for 2p (seconds)	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Cheap Rate All other times
✱ UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	20	60
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	10	30

TRUNK CALLS – connected by the operator for any reason

charge for 3 minute call	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Cheap Rate All other times
✱ UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	22p	10p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	42p	16p

The above rate periods may be changed on certain days at Christmas and the New Year.
The additional fees for most special facility calls such as personal calls and transferred charge calls are also being increased.

Exchange lines, Subsidiary apparatus, Datel and Private circuit charges—from 1 September 1974

EXCHANGE LINES
Increases in rentals of 75p per quarter; most connexion charges unchanged.

SUBSIDIARY APPARATUS
Increases in connexion charges for extensions and in rentals for external extensions.

DATEL AND PRIVATE CIRCUITS
Increases in connexion charges and rentals for private circuits and facilities, and Datel services.

INLAND TELEGRAMS from 12 August 1974

Ordinary telegrams – Minimum of 60p for up to 10 words; 5p per additional word.
Overnight telegrams – Minimum of 40p for up to 10 words: 2p per additional word.
Greetings telegrams – As for ordinary telegrams plus 30p surcharge (reduced to 15p if handed in or phoned in Monday to Friday not later than noon on the day before delivery is required).
Telegraph Money Order – telegram of advice 60p plus 5p per word for any private message.
Telegrams accepted on Sunday – Charges as detailed above plus 35p.

INLAND TELEX from 12 August 1974

Call Charges

Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p.

	Dialled *time for 1½p (seconds)*	Connected by the operator for any reason *charge for 3 minute call*
✱ UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	60	4½p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	20	13½p

No changes in connexion charges and rentals for telex exchange lines and apparatus.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES from 12 August 1974

European – New charges for telephone and some telex calls; cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls. New charge for an Ordinary Telegram is 9p per word. From 1 September the European Letter Telegram facility will be withdrawn.

Intercontinental – Charges for telegram and telephone calls are rearranged into two bands only. Cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls to North America; existing reduced rates via the operator are withdrawn. Some telex and international leased circuit charges are reduced.

✱ METRICATION
Where distances feature in charges for telecommunications services these are now expressed in metric terms. Although 56 kilometres is slightly less than 35 miles all telephone and telex calls in the former "up to 35 miles" distance step will continue to be charged in the new "up to 56 kilometres" step. Further information can be obtained from your Telephone Area Sales Office.

VALUE ADDED TAX
Except for the charges for telephone calls from coinboxes, which are inclusive of VAT at the new rate of 8%, all the charges quoted in the advertisement are exclusive of VAT and an amount in respect of VAT will be added to the charges.

FURTHER INFORMATION
Inland telephone and telegram services – A leaflet PH1888 is available in Post Offices and from Telephone Area Sales Offices. For further information on inland telephone services – please consult your Telephone Area Sales Office; the telephone number is in your telephone directory. For other inland telegram services please ask at a Post Office counter. **International services** – Booklet PG309, available in Post Offices, Telephone Area Sales Offices and from International Telegraph Offices, gives fuller information about the new international charges.

HOME NEWS

Free meals 'unlawfully denied to children'

Many poor children were possibly being deprived unlawfully of free school meals, the Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday. Many local education authorities were failing to make clear on forms which parents have to fill in for free meals that the assessment was based on net, not gross income. Parents were sending in misleadingly high estimates of their net income.

At least 38 local education authorities in Tyneside and Scotland were failing to ask the right questions on the form, the group said. If authorities in other parts of the country were failing similarly "it could mean that thousands of children are being denied free school meals which are their legal entitlement".

The group has asked Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to issue immediately a circular to all authorities drawing attention to their statutory duties in the assessment for free meals. Where past rejection had been unlawful, families should be reimbursed.

It cites the case of Aberdeen education authority where the application form has been revised because it was based on gross income, and no questions were asked about tax, national insurance, mortgage payments or other expenses. A review is to be made of all last year's rejected applications, the group said.

North and South Tyneside, two of the authorities named in the group's report, have since acted to revise their free meals application forms.

Mr John Partington, director of education in North Tyneside, said the authority had minor defects in its original form, all of which had been amended. The new form would be available at the beginning of next term.

A spokesman for South Tyneside said its supply of existing forms had run out and the new forms would be revised, to take into account the points raised by the group.

The Inner London Education Authority issued a leaflet in 1972 to all parents of schoolchildren, and since then to parents of every new entrant. It gives exact instruction on how to apply for free school meals and points out that eligibility is calculated on net income, after deductions for things such as tax, travelling expenses, national insurance and rent.

It also points out that there is automatic entitlement for families on supplementary benefits and certain incomes, such as the first £2 of the mother's income, or a disability allowance, are not taken into account.

'Graffiti squads' tidy up in a community where the only writing on the wall spells comfort

Keeping new town clean and prosperous

Regional report

Ronald Faux
East Kilbride

The new town of East Kilbride keeps itself smart with discreet help from a "graffiti squad". On public walls and in concrete crannies where young couples have declared their love in large blue letters or where Celtic supporters laud their team in phosphorescent pink, the squad sets to work early each day with chemicals and scrubbing brushes to erase the scribblings of the night before.

Police direct them to their targets. "During the night or the weekend their patrols note what has been written and we go and rub it out", one worker explained. The squad has a van filled with solvents and chemicals.

Some towns ignore graffiti in public places in the hope that they will wear away; others apparently accept rainbow ramblings as a kind of art form, but East Kilbride maintains the blankness about its walls which the town's architects intended.

It is a proud and an ambitious place, the oldest of the Scottish new towns, if one discounts the neo-Georgian development on the north side of Edinburgh [illegible] 200 years ago the [illegible] "new town" was coined.

East Kilbride relishes its achievements, since the earth movers began to transform one of Scotland's oldest villages into the first of the satellite towns to house surplus population from Glasgow.

Only one new town has built more houses, more than 20,000 since it was designated after the last war. The population has grown towards 70,000.

The publicity department of the development corporation asserts that East Kilbride probably has more television sets, car owners and trees than any comparable town.

More crucial in a region with a reputation for neglect and social troubles, it has the lowest unemployment figure anywhere in Scotland outside oil-prosperous Aberdeen. Just over 2 per cent of its residents have no work compared with 8 per cent for Lanarkshire generally.

The crime rate is equally low and the strike record shows only one stoppage in the past 27 years. Statisticians are delving into the town's divorce rate hoping for further evidence of contentment.

Why this should be is difficult to analyse. The new town, like many others, has shops with the usual nationally repeated names. Only a handful of truly local firms remain. Buildings have the same functional, slab-like quality of other new towns. Pedestrians and traffic are separated and shoppers breathe conditioned air.

"It's a change from our last place on the edge of Glasgow, where the house didn't have a lavatory and my husband didn't have a job", a housewife told me. "People who say these new towns are stamped out, stereotyped and a bit dull make me angry. They miss the point."

Businessmen queue to take shop space, factories in the town are let before the foundations are laid, and East Kilbride has expectations of becoming a shopping centre serving a region in which 250,000 people live. A £10m shopping centre will double retailing space in the town. Reports from shopkeepers indicate that people are already coming to shop from a wider area than the estates around East Kilbride.

The commercial growth has been on a firmly private enterprise pattern with the town development corporation, a profit-making body, working with and collecting rents from a private property development company. That may seem odd, for 15 members of the local council are Labour and only one is a Conservative. But there has been no friction, although there seems to be a change taking place in the town's political outlook.

The new district council which will take over next May will have only four Labour members, the Scottish National Party, seven, and the Conservatives, three. That has been taken as a sign that the prosperous new towns may lean more readily towards a self-determining Scotland, writing on the wall that the Labour Party is working hard to erase.

Grouse will travel in style for dinner at Gleneagles

By a Staff Reporter

Polished guns will be unwrapped and loaded today for the opening of the grouse-shooting season. Some of the first grouse shot in Scotland will go to the kitchens of the Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, in the boot of a 50-year-old Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud driven by Major Lennox Jamieson.

Major Jamieson, who will be dressed in 1924 military dress and accompanied by a gamekeeper and dog, will hand them to Mr Maurice Cottee, the head chef. Later, suitably garnished, they will be served for lunch at £3.50 a head.

Hundreds of other birds will travel less gloriously in the parcels carriage of a fast train from Scotland to London where they will be met by representatives for John Bailey and Son, the West End game specialists. "Our men will work late to get them ready for the restaurants by 8 o'clock", the firm said.

Because of the mild winter in Scotland, most of the April-May hatchings have survived. Prospects generally are said to be good.

Hope of more golden eagle pairs breeding

At least another pair of golden eagles may breed in England in future years, the Royal Society for the protection of birds said yesterday.

The first four such birds to have been bred in England for more than 200 years had been raised in the Lake District in the past five years, the society said. They were the offspring of a pair that had nested there since 1970. An eaglet produced last year died after it was fledged.

Eagles are among several species of birds of prey which benefit from protection schemes provided by the society, which has full time wardens and dozens of volunteer helpers.

Birds that have benefited most include ospreys. Eleven of the 14 pairs in Scotland which Britain is feeding its young.

At Fetlar, in the Shetlands, the society says, the only pair of snowy owls breeding in Britain is feeding ith young, although a second attempt at nesting has been unsuccessful.

In Wales, only nine of the 20 red kite nests have produced young.

Tory candidates are named

The following prospective parliamentary candidates were named yesterday:

Mr Nigel Hammond, aged 36, schoolmaster, Conservative, for Aberavon, held by Labour with a majority of 20,688.

Mr John Gripper, aged 45, veterinary surgeon, Conservative, for Swindon, held by Labour with a majority of 8,709.

Canoeists rescued

Robert Davis, of Holin Grange, Ilkley, Yorkshire, and Peter Read, of Cliff Avenue, Cromer, Norfolk, both aged 18, were brought ashore by Cromer inshore rescue boat yesterday after their canoe capsized

Bus fares increase

The Potteries Motor Traction Company of Stoke-on-Trent, which serves north Staffordshire and south Cheshire, is to increase fares by up to 2p

Decision on Drumbuie oil rig project expected today

From Our Correspondent
Skye

The Scottish Office is expected to announce its decision on the controversial Drumbuie oil rig project today. It will coincide with the long-awaited government policy statement on onshore sites for oil-related developments.

At the same time as Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy is addressing a news conference in London on the Government's role in choosing suitable locations and likely incentives for construction companies, Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, is expected to give his decision on the John Mowlem/Taylor Woodrow application for a concrete platform yard at Drumbuie, Loch Carron, West Ross-shire.

During the lengthy public inquiry into the project when 380 objectors, including the National Trust for Scotland, gave evidence, the companies in partnership stated that the deep water facilities of Loch Carron and the Inner Sound of Raasay could not be found elsewhere in British coastal waters. But since last November, when the inquiry began, other contractors have moved to the Firth of Clyde where, at Ardoyene, the only United Kingdom concrete platform yard is to build three North Sea structures.

Seven other big civil engineering groups, two with preliminary consent from Argyll County Council, seek final consent for onshore and offshore facilities at localities in the Firth of Clyde area, and at Hunterston, Ayrshire, where the Government recently indicated that concrete platform yards would be acceptable.

The Drumbuie announcement is expected to cover the Loch Kishorn project proposed by the Anglo-French partnership of John Howard of London and C. G. Doris of Paris. Preliminary consent was given by Ross-shire County Council last January, but the Government re-advertised the application to construct concrete platforms when considering a re-zoning application from the local authority.

The 54 objectors, including the National Trust, were later invited by the Scottish Office to accept the Drumbuie inquiry evidence in an attempt to accelerate planning procedures and avoid another lengthy public inquiry.

Immediate action urged to protect Sherwood Forest

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Immediate action to conserve Sherwood Forest and protect its historic identity is called for in a report by a study group commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council.

It recommends defining the forest as an area of special historic and landscape significance, which would allow closer control of development and give it higher priority in the allocation of funds. Management of land open to the public should be placed under a single body, with a well equipped ranger service, the report says.

It also recommends that the Ministry of Defence should make a phased withdrawal from the Dukeries tactical training centre.

Special management techniques will be required to enhance the wild life population, the report says. Natural regeneration of oak and birch should be allowed within the ancient forest and heathlands, and the introduction of alien species should be resisted.

No further land beyond present commitments should be permitted for the tipping of colliery waste, and the reclamation of all disused or partly disused tips should be given top priority. The National Coal Board should take steps to minimize damage by subsidence, particularly in areas with landscape features, lakes and historic buildings.

No new industry should be allowed into the forest, and the smokeless fuel plant beside Thoresby colliery should be closed as a matter of urgency. The Trent River Authority's active campaign against pollution should be intensified.

The study group included representatives from the Department of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Defence, Countryside Commission, Forestry Commission, Nature Conservancy, Council for the Protection of Rural England, Country Landowners' Association, National Coal Board and National Farmers' Union.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Director of Planning and Transportation, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP, at £2. A summary costs 20p.

WEST EUROPE

President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit yesterday to the St Paul prison in Lyons, where prisoners were involved in disturbances last week.

M Giscard talks to prisoners

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 11

M Giscard d'Estaing yesterday underlined his personal determination to proceed with reform of France's prison system when he became the first President to talk to prisoners in Lyons jail.

He spent more than two hours visiting the adjoining St Paul and St Joseph prisons, the most important in France, after Paris and Marseilles. He was accompanied by Mme Helene Dorlhac, the new Secretary of State for Prison Conditions.

"From man-to-man contacts, whoever they may be and wherever they are, there is always a lot to be learnt, and I have learnt much about the facts and the men here", the President said on leaving.

"I chose Lyons", he went on, "because the two establishments here illustrate the ensemble of the detention problem in France". A large part of the buildings of the Lyons prison are old, though some modernization has begun since 200 prisoners staged a riot there in May last year. Twenty prisoners were injured before police restored order. They had gone on hunger strike earlier to protest against conditions.

M Giscard d'Estaing had flown from Paris and the prison governor was only informed, the Elysée said, immediately beforehand. The President, who took the prisoners' lunch—tomato salad, then beef and runner beans—also met a prison warders' delegation at the end.

The Lyons prison is supposed to take some 600 men but according to a recent study by the Young Barristers' League, the average prison population is estimated at 800, about half of them people awaiting trial.

The President talked to the prisoners about the Government's programme of reform for prisons, a modest start on which was announced at last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. An eruption of prison disturbances in July followed by a warders' strike caused a setback to the original plans of M Jean Lecanuet, Minister of Justice.

Going to their cells, the President heard complaints about the long delays for those awaiting trial, lack of work in prison and the poor remuneration for it. The prisoners welcomed the new scheme designed to save them from the stigma of a prison record when they try to get a job afterwards.

One butcher complained he was in jail awaiting trial because bail had been refused on a charge of receiving stolen goods when a stolen horse had been found in his orchard. "The penal code is very old," he told the President. "That's true," M Giscard d'Estaing replied, "some of it dates from the French Revolution."

The governor repeatedly emphasized during the tour that credits from the Ministry of Justice had not permitted more modernization of the cells.

A group of five prisoners serving long sentences emphasized the fundamental importance of contact with the outside world, chiefly their families. "If one could kiss one's wife or daughter instead of being behind bars there would be less suicides," they told him. Last year there were 42 suicides in French prisons.

EEC farm ministers face crisis talks

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug 11

The normally sacrosanct calm of Brussels during the long summer break is in jeopardy as European farmers continue their protests heedless of the various measures taken by EEC member states to pacify them.

The chances of the ministers of agriculture of the Nine having to interrupt their holidays for crisis talks in the European capital are growing daily.

Despite the Dutch Government's latest steps to give tax and fuel price concessions, more than 20,000 farmers descended on Utrecht this weekend for a massive protest rally. In the Ardennes angry Belgian farmers were drawing public attention to their plight by giving away free eggs and potatoes and selling beef and pork on the streets at giveaway prices.

So far the Italians, the French, the Belgians and the Dutch have all taken unilateral national steps to try to help their ailing farmers. All but the Dutch have ridden roughshod over the rules and regulations of the Community's common agricultural policy. Other countries may well follow suit. Luxembourg has already announced its intention of following the example of Belgium. The British and West Germans, too, are under mounting pressure to act.

M Pierre Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, has been strongly resisting any badly prepared crisis meeting. He rightly fears that the ministers would be panicked into a series of decisions which could bring about the collapse of the tottering agricultural policy.

Powerless to stop member governments he can only keep his fingers tightly crossed in hope that the sun will keep ministers and trouble away from Brussels for as long as possible.

More cholera in Portugal

Lisbon, Aug 11.—Portuguese health authorities yesterday reported 150 cases of cholera from August 2 to 6, bringing the total since the outbreak began in April to 977.

A total of 19 people have died. The epidemic continues to be centred mainly in Oporto and Lisbon. There were 1[illegible] cases in the Algarve seaside town of Faro.—Reuter.

Rome Opera House occupied by protesters

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug 11

Choir, orchestra, dancers and technicians occupied the Rome Opera House last night to demand unpaid salaries and reform of the management of the theatre.

The protesters, 560 in all, were complaining that with opera in a critical state throughout the country, the Rome Opera House is in the worst position of all. They are to hold a meeting in the auditorium on Tuesday

Meanwhile they are preparing a detailed account of their grievances and proposals for reinvigorating the operatic life of the capital.

Women allowed to be bullfighters in Spain

Madrid, Aug 11.—Women's liberation has hoisted its flag on men's strongest bastion in Spain—bullfighting.

Tomorrow a decree will be published in the official state bulletin throwing Spain's arenas open to women bullfighters, or toreras as Spaniards prefer to call them.

The decree marks victory in a three-year court fight by Señora Angela Hernandez to end discrimination against women in bullfighting and win her the right to cape and kill bulls for money. "I'm overjoyed", said Señora Hernandez, aged 27. "I'm so excited I can't eat."

Señora Hernandez, a protogée of the great Manuel Benitez—"El Cordobes"—fighting under the name of Angelita, has fought bulls in Latin America where women are not barred. She has been gored three times.

The Government decree will amend the Reglamento Taurino, a police ordinance governing bullfighting. Until now it has barred women from bullfighting except when they appeared appeared in a comparatively version on horseback.

Señora Hernadez argued for permission to fight on foot and to cape and kill the bulls as the great matadors do. "Bullfighting is neither toil nor butchery", she said. "It's an art. It's grace and guts—superbly suited for modern woman."

Her lawyers, arguing that the ban on woman bullfighters violated modern Spanish legislation eliminating discrimination of thesexes in any professional careered her fight through labour and civil courts.

Last year they won an important victory when the Supreme Labour Court ordered the syndicato (trade union) to [illegible] the bullfighters to accept her as a member and issue her with a licence.

The Government, in eliminating the last obstacle to her appearance in the arenas, acted after more than 100 personalities in bullfighting, including some of Spain's most famous matadors, had signed a petition last month.

Señora Hernandez said preparations for her first appearance will start immediately.—UPI.

Secret Service files on Italians are destroyed

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Aug 11

The burning of 33,000 Secret Service files on Italian citizens and about 7,500 other documents ordered by Parliament to be destroyed, was completed yesterday.

The files were taken from the Secret Service strong rooms by carabinieri lorries under armed escort and thrown into the incinerator of Fiumicino airport. The job took 24 hours.

The documents relate to the first scandal involving the Ministry of Defence's counter-espionage service in March, 1968, when the public heard that the Secret Service had arbitrarily extended its functions over much of the domestic scene.

Its files were said to total about 150,000, and included dossiers on parliamentarians, priests, industrialists, journalists and many private citizens.

In December, 1970, a parliamentary commission ordered the destruction of the files which it declared illegal. These were the ones burnt yesterday after a lapse of three and a half years.

Criticism by the Pope of young terrorists

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug 11

Referring to the suspicion that some young people played a part in the terrorist attack on the Rome-Munich express a week ago, the Pope today called on young Italians to respond to the promptings of friendship.

"From among you could arise the moral and ideal revival of our people", the Pope said

"Risk has taken the place of heroism . . . some form of fashionable theory has taken over the function of the truth and the dignity of the faith."

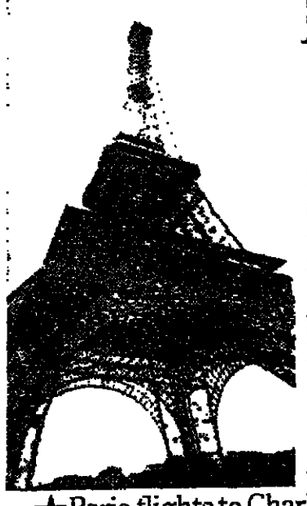
W Berlin man jailed for aiding escapes

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Aug 11

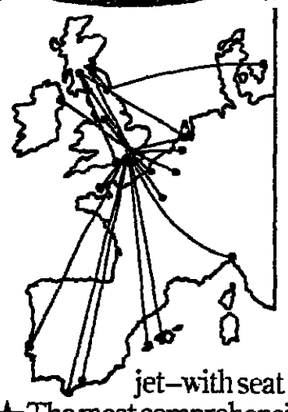
Rainer Trampenau, of West Berlin, was sentenced to [illegible] years' imprisonment by the district court in Frankfurt-on-Oder, East Germany, for "[illegible] trafficking" and "misuse of a transit agreement", the East German news agency reported today. This means helping people to escape.

It was the forty-seventh sentence for this offence reported by the agency since July 11. The reports did not give details of the dates of arrest or trial.

Let's go to EUROPE

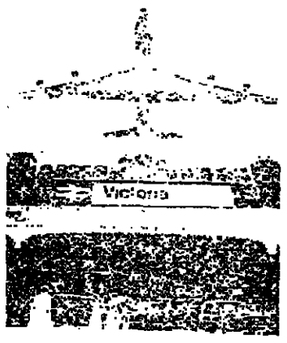


★ British Caledonian operate high frequency daily services to most parts of the EEC as well as other European centres from Gatwick—London's most accessible airport, and particularly handy for businessmen in the South East.
★ The first departure to Brussels out of London on weekdays—and the only airline on the route from Gatwick.
★ Paris flights to Charles de Gaulle, Europe's newest airport.
★ The only airline with Gatwick—Rotterdam services—with connections to Delft and The Hague.



★ With daily services from Glasgow, via Newcastle, as well as London, we've three UK departure points to Amsterdam—the ideal springboard into Europe as a whole.
★ Other European destinations from Gatwick include Genoa, Gibraltar, Le Touquet, Malaga, The Canary and Balearic Islands—also Edinburgh-Copenhagen, via Newcastle.
★ All flights by BAC One-Eleven jet—with seat selection on every flight.*
★ The most comprehensive catering of any carrier to our European destinations, with full bar service on all flights.*

★ Passengers travelling via London can check in at our Central London Air Terminal at Victoria Station.
★ Fast rail link to airport—no traffic hold ups. London—40 minutes, Croydon—30 minutes, Brighton—40 minutes. (cheaper short term airport parking for drivers).



★ Domestic flights link up at Gatwick with our European services—and our European services link up with our international flights.
★ For details of flight times, Skydrive bookings, and even the meals we serve on different flights, don't call us—call your travel agent.

* Except on Gatwick-Le Touquet services—which also include 35 minutes air bridge in the Silver Arrow rail-air service to Paris.

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OVERSEAS

National Guard told o release Turkish prisoners

om A. M. Rendel
plomatic Correspondent
neva, Aug 11

The second stage of the prus conference between itain, Greece and Turkey continued tonight at a meeting tween Mr Callaghan, the reign Secretary, Mr George vros, the Greek Foreign nister, and Mr Turan Gunes, Turkish Foreign Minister, o are meeting with only one erpreter present.

Whatever the significance of meeting—and there may be t-minute crises—the meetings e made progress in the past days, in spite of some exhions of temperament by Mr nes, demonstrating the Turks' ong position.

greement is close on all the st urgent problems which st be settled if peace is to restored to Cyprus.

The Greek government sent ers tonight for the release Turkish Cypriot and Turkprisoners and for the cuation by the Greek-offied Cyprus National Guard the Turkish Cypriot enclaves many parts of the island. s means that the release of soners could begin tomorr with the help of the ernational Committee of the d Cross.

Evacuation of the enclaves uires the help of the United ions force to whom the eeks wil hand over the enves in the first instance. is is essential, if violence is be avoided, but it means t the operation will take a r or two to complete.

Mr Mavros emphasizied that orders were sent last night. ey were not due, therefore, reported Turkish pressure s morning.

Meanwhile, experts working on the demarcation of the ceasefire line are said to have reached agreement on 95 per cent of it. Mr Callaghan wants to discuss arrangements to bring Nicosia airport back to full working order at tonight's meeting.

On the future constitution of Cyprus there was agreement to leave this to Mr Glaficos Clerides, the Greek Cypriot leader, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader. They will report to the next session of the conference in three or four weeks. Thus by the time the present session ends, probably on Tuesday, the most urgent questions should be settled.

The Turks, meanwhile, will have remained in occupation of a sizable zone in the north round Kyrenia; some voluntary resettlement will have taken place on either side; and time should make it easier for Greeks and Greek Cypriots to accept that some special arrangements will have to be made in the constitution to enable Turkish Cypriots to control security on part of the north coast.

It is generally agreed that neither Mr Clerides nor the Greek Government could accept this now.

Meanwhile, the Turkish force, although likely to remain in occupation of much of northern Cyprus for the foreseeable future, has not attempted to cut the island in two by a drive south-east to link with the Turkish Cypriot enclave at Famagusta. This seems now unlikely, but remains a possibility. Mr Callaghan has received assurances from Mr Gunes that no such expansion of the occupied zone will be made.

US foreign policy 'will not be changed'

Moscow, Aug 11.—*Pravda* today gave a qualified welcome to Mr Ford as the new President of the United States.

"The Soviet people, as well as the peace loving people of the entire world, accept with satisfaction the statements of the new President and representatives of the Congress and United States political and business circles about their intention to continue to promote international détente and positive development of Soviet-American relations", it said.

"But this does not mean that all the opponents of the relaxation of tensions, who are attempting by all means to obstruct the normalization of Soviet-American relations, no longer exist in the United States."

The thing to do now, *Pravda* said, "is to observe unswervingly the earlier agreements and fulfil the pledges in order, on the basis of what has been achieved, to go further in the improvement of Soviet-American relations".—Reuter.

Peking, Aug 11.—The departure of Mr Nixon should not greatly change Sino-American relations although no immediate progress on matters of substance should be expected, according to American observers in Peking.

In addition to keeping Dr Kissinger as Secretary of State, which will be welcomed in Peking, one of the first acts of President Ford was to send a message to China's leaders assuring them of the continuity of Washington's policies.

The American view is that Peking has a further assurance of an undeviating United States policy in the repeated support by both Republican and Democratic Congressmen of such an unswerving line. — Agence France-Presse.

Bonn, Aug 11.—President Ford has assured Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, that he intends to pursue his country's existing foreign policy, a government spokesman said in Bonn today.

Jerusalem, Aug 11.—Mr Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, conferred with the Cabinet on messages received from President Ford and Dr Kissinger.

Both Mr Rabin and Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister, emphasized that the messages from Washington referred to the continuity of America's foreign policy.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug 11.—Egypt is pleased by indications from Washington that President Ford will follow the Middle East policy of Mr Nixon in actively pursuing peace through a balance between the Arabs and Israelis, officials said.

By far the most heartening indication about the future trend of President Ford's Middle East policy, the officials said, was his retention of Dr Kissinger in the Cabinet and his public praise of his foreign policy successes.

Damascus, Aug 11.—President Ford has promised President Assad that he will do all he can to strengthen relations between Syria and the United States, Damascus radio said.

The radio said that in a message delivered to President Assad on Friday, Mr Ford also promised fully to abide by all American commitments to Syria and other countries of the world. He said he would continue to "work actively for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East".—UPI.

President Ford talking yesterday with the Rev Patricia Park and the Rev William Dols after attending service at Imanuel Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Virginia, where he has his home.

Mr Nixon 'bearing up well' in private life

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Aug 11

Former President Nixon is secluded in his house in California, adjusting himself to his sudden fall from office. He still has the Secret Service to protect him and a large staff to handle the mail, but his world has collapsed and there is small consolation in policemen and secretaries.

His changed position was illustrated at the moment of his arrival in Los Angeles on Friday. He flew from Washington in the President's personal aircraft, but he was met and taken home in an ordinary passenger helicopter supplied by the Government. Even his Secret Service detail will be drastically cut.

San Clemente, California, a suburb south of Los Angeles where millionaires' houses line the coast between the railway and the motorway, will have to adjust to the new reality. There is no more "Western White House".

Two old friends, Mr "Bebe" Rebozo and Mr Robert Abplanalp, have flown to San Clemente to keep Mr Nixon company. His wife is there, of course, and so is his daughter Tricia and her husband, Mr Edward Cox. The other daughter, Julie, has stayed in Washington to pack.

Mr Nixon's personal secretary, Miss Rose Mary Woods, has also stayed in Washington, presumably to supervise the packing of his papers. No one knows whether the celebrated library of tape recordings will be allowed to leave the White House, nor what will be done about those papers subpoenaed by the special prosecutor which the Supreme Court ordered Mr Nixon to deliver. There was no time to find them before the debacle.

A few of his once-mighty assistants have accompanied him into exile. They include Mr Ron Ziegler, the former press secretary, whose last function was to act as confidant and general factotum to the President.

A New York literary agent has disclosed that Miss Woods approached him a few months ago to discuss the possible commercial value of Mr Nixon's memoirs. He replied that Mr Nixon should get at least $2m (£800,000) for them, and heard no more about it.

The details of Mr Nixon's last days in office are slowly coming out. It is reported that his lawyers, Mr James St Clair and Mr Fred Buzhardt, together with his chief of staff, General Alexander Haig, threatened to resign a week ago if Mr Nixon did not publish the transcripts

Mr St Clair, apparently without Mr Nixon's permission, showed the transcripts to Mr Charles Wiggins, a Republican congressman from California, who had been Mr Nixon's most effective defender on the House Judiciary Committee. Mr Wiggins reputedly told him that if the facts disclosed in the transcripts, that the President had taken part in the Watergate cover-up from the start, were not exposed immediately, he would do so himself. Mr Wiggins was therefore ready with an immediate announcement that he would now vote for impeachment when the transcripts were published last Monday.

Britain may be in path of Cyprus vendetta

ntinued from page 1

cy squadron of Phantoms wn to Cyprus to defend osia airport at the height of Turkish assault. This, and ther decision to cancel withwal plans for a Marine comndo battalion, followed signs Turkish intransigence over Geneva peace talks.

t is reckoned that there are w more than 5,000 British ops and 3,500 airmen in the sovereign bases on the nd. This does not include ther 1,500 to 1,700 British ops serving in front line as under the United Nations

So far the only overt role yed by Britain in the Cyprus nflict has been within the ited Nations framework. Howr, Britain has now found lf in the position of being only remaining guarantor ver able to act as a counterance to Turkey's military eriority on the island.

t has now become clear to concerned, including the ks, that British muscle saved osia airport from falling to Turkish assault force. Bri- reinforcements, including s equipped with swing-fire -tank missiles, were rushed the airport to bolster the ted Nations units defending The Phantoms lent the force rike power.

learly Britain is concerned persistent reports of key's designs on a clean -west line—called the Attilla —which would expand its ent northern territorial s to include all the territory een Morphou and Famaa. Should this happen there d be sharp repercussions cting Britain's bases on the d.

ready there have been ing signals that Greek iot extremists, in search of a scapegoat for what has befallen the island, may turn their political attentions towards Britain.

However, there are now indications that the campaign against Britain is assuming wider dimensions. In an outspoken article *Agon*, the newspaper which supports President Glafkos Clerides, severely attacked Britain for its failure to check the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

In the post-independence era the British bases were never a serious bone of political contention. Even the left-wing campaign was half-hearted to say the least. After all, it is estimated that they mean at least £20m to Cyprus each year. However, the Turkish invasion, and occupation of the northern coast, has created a new situation.

In the political in-fighting that followed the coup and the Turkish reaction to it, the Eoka supporters have continued to strengthen their hand in these areas. Furthermore, the first inkling of what may be their future strategy came from Mr Sampson, the former President, and Eoka gunman, who said before he went into exile last week. "I hate to say it, but I fear the British will be the next target. By the British I mean the bases."

Nicosia, Aug 11.—Cyprus was reported quiet today with no shooting incidents, although there was a fresh deployment of Turkish troops and tanks north of Nicosia.

Geneva, Aug 11.—The Turkish Government mission here alleged yesterday that a mine which killed a British BBC sound technician, Mr Ted Stoddart, in Cyprus on Thursday was laid by Greek National Guards. — Reuter, Agence France-Presse and UPI.

In brief

Three killed in pay clashes

Delhi, Aug 11.—At least three people were killed and several injured today when police fired at workers at a rail wagon factory in the town of Bharatpur, 100 miles south of Delhi.

Twenty policemen were injured in clashes which followed a reduction in workers' wages as a form of compulsory savings to combat inflation.—Reuter.

Prison team beats Oxford debaters

Auckland, Aug 11.—Prisoners in Auckland's top security jail at Paremoremo defeated the Oxford Union team in a debate yesterday. Oxford opposed the motion "It is not worth the effort".

Baby lives after rail fall

Lourenço Marques, Aug 11.—A new-born baby which fell through a toilet basin in a railway train on to the tracks on Friday, was found alive and well hours later.

Otto Kruger ill

Woodland Hills, California, Aug 11.—Otto Kruger, aged 88, the character actor, is in hospital after suffering a slight stroke at his Bel Air home.

Asian earthquake

Uppsala, Sweden, Aug 11.—The Seismological Institute today reported a Central Asian earthquake which was the strongest registered this year.

Miss Kerr returns

New York, Aug 11.—Deborah Kerr, the British actress, will return to the New York stage next January after 20 years, starring in a new play, *Seascape*, by Edward Albee.

Skydiver killed

Tokyo, Aug 11.—A skydiver fell 4,600ft to his death before a crowd of 20,000 at an air show in northern Japan today. His parachute failed to open properly after it hit another parachute.

Amnesty attack

Amnesty International today challenged a South African Government claim that floggings in Namibia are "tribal law and custom" in their report, *Flogging in Namibia*.

Tankers' crew saved

Durban, Aug 11.—The 33-man crew of the Norwegian tanker Produce were rescued today after the vessel run aground on rocks just after leaving Durban harbour for New Orleans.

Communists freed

Kuching, Aug 11.—Fifty-two detainees, including 11 women, were released yesterday from protective custody after being held for between 18 months and 12 years. They were former members of illegal Sarawak communist organizations.—Reuter.

en ...a base t in attack communists

igon, Aug 11.—Communist s fired rockets into the Hoa air base today for econd consecutive day.

e South Vietnamese Comd reported no casualties or ge in the daytime rocket ks on the base, which is than 15 miles north-east of n.

ur Government militiamen killed and 12 wounded their outpost, six miles of Bien Hoa, was hit by ar shells and then ited by communist troops rday.—Reuter.

nom Penh, Aug 11.—Some 0 insurgent Red Khmer s are massed within sight the former Cambodian l Palace in Phnom Penh, ary sources reported

Five people die in Argentina guerrilla raids

Buenos Aires, Aug 11.—At least five people were killed when left-wing guerrillas launched synchronized attacks on army and police posts in central Argentina today, military sources reported. Two army officers were kidnapped in the raids.

Members of the outlawed Peoples' Revolutionary Army (ERP) attacked an arms factory in Villa Maria, 140 miles south of Cordoba, and escaped with weapons and uniforms.

Other ERP guerrillas attacked military and police posts in the province of Catamarca, north-west of Cordoba, and exchanged fire with troops and police. It was the worst outbreak of guerrilla violence for many weeks.—Reuter.

Ir Callaghan to visit Zambia

neva, Aug 11.—Mr Calin, the Foreign Secretary, accepted an invitation to Zambia. The dates for the will be arranged through matic channels later.

British spokesman said tohe invitation was conveyed r Callaghan by Mr Vernon anga, the Zambian Foreign ster, at a dinner meeting night. Mr Callaghan acd it in principle.

Mwaanga flew here ally for talks with Mr Caln on developments in ern Africa.

e spokesman said the disn between the two gn Ministers centred on roblems of southern Africa particular reference to the esian situation, especially e light of the new situation Portugal and its African ies.

"The ministers found a wide measure of agreement and decided to maintain close contact on developments in southern Africa", the spokesman added. Mr Callaghan and Mr Mwaanga agreed that it had been "a very valuable exchange of views".

British officials later commented on the close identity of views and the friendliness of the meeting. Diplomatic observers recalled that recently relations between Britain and Zambia have been strained over the Rhodesian dispute.

Mr Callaghan was assisted at the meeting by Dr John Cunningham, his parliamentary private secretary, and Mr Tom McNally, his political adviser. The Zambian Foreign Minister was accompanied by Mr Mark Chona, his political adviser. Mr Mwaanga came here while on his way to the United States to meet Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State.

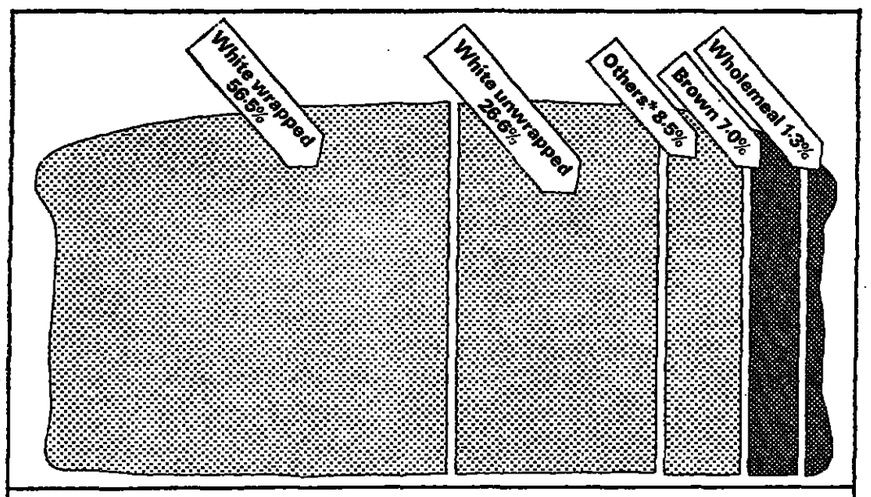
Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Mr Timothy Gibbs, president of the Rhodesia Party, said at the weekend he was ignoring Mr Smith's warning to keep out of political negotiations to reach a settlement. "This is one man's arrogance" he said.

"I take his warning to parties other than the Rhodesian Front not to frustrate his attempts to get a constitutional settlement as gross impertinence". Mr Gibbs told the *Sunday Mail* in an interview that despite his 50-seat majority the Prime Minister was overlooking the fact that "at this time" the Rhodesia Party stood for 20 to 25 per cent of the electorate. "How can any man pretend that those people do not exist?" he said.

Choose your loaf- or can you?

What is the British loaf? And who bakes it? Do you have a real choice of bread and baker?

In Britain, bread can be brown or white, crusty or wrapped, plain or fancy, branded or otherwise. There is a ready choice, and the housewife who pays the piper calls the tune. Her main choice is clear—the white, sliced and wrapped loaf. This accounts for nearly 60 per cent of bread eaten in the home as compared, for instance, to about 1½ per cent of wholemeal bread.

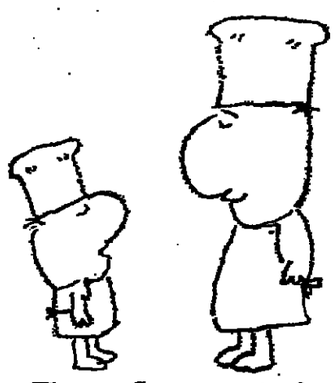


*Others include malt bread, fruit bread, French bread, milk bread, "slimming" bread, white and brown bread rolls. *Source: National Food Survey 1972*

And this is not merely a reflection of availability. In her normal shopping round, the housewife can expect to find a choice of bread covering anything up to 30-35 types, shapes and sizes.

Must the small baker go to the wall?

Who makes the bread you buy? About two-thirds of it comes from three large groups of flour miller-bakers. In addition to these large firms, there are about 100 bakers who distribute their bread over wide areas, and some 4,000 small 'master bakers', each of whom owns one or two shops and bakes on the shop premises.



The way Government price controls have been operating has hit hardest at those bakers who are unable to support their bread production by other diversified activities. If maintained over a long period, unrealistic price controls will intensify these adverse pressures.

Threatened though it is by an unsatisfactory return on its capital and effort, the baking industry still offers an extremely wide choice of product. Even though the standard white sliced loaf happens to be the most popular, 'fancy breads' of many kinds are made by both the large firms and their smaller competitors.

What price Mr. Big?

The industry believes that there is room for all kinds of baker, that the housewife is the first to benefit from the healthy competition which exists. On the one hand, the smaller baker offers a valuable local service; on the other hand, the larger bakers ensure that their branded loaves are as readily available in the Orkneys, for instance, as in London—this, in itself, is an extraordinary service which is offered in few other countries.

There's no plot, no backstairs manipulation: go where you like to buy the bread you like. Choose your loaf and use it—it's still the best food value in Britain.

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Bread: still the best food value in Britain

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OVERSEAS

Portugal to ask UN to recognize Guinea-Bissau while Angolans are offered a slower road to freedom

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Aug 11

Portugal's junta has set out its terms on Angolan independence. This follows hard on the heels of rumous that the peace talks with the Guinea-Bissau nationalists are a stage nearer to a conclusion.

A mysterious visit by Dr Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, and Senhor Almeida Santos, Minister of Inter-Territorial Coordination, to Algiers before this weekend has been followed by the news that Dr Veiga Simão, Portuguese representative at the United Nations, will present a letter to the Security Council tomorrow promising that Portugal will give *de jure* recognition to independent Guinea-Bissau once final agreement has been reached between Portugal and the nationalist movement PAIGC.

It is presumed that the two ministers went to Algiers for further talks with the PAIGC. It is believed here that one important point still to be worked out is a formula for a transfer of military powers from Portugal to Guinea-Bissau, but all the same it seems that the independence of Guinea-Bissau is now virtually a fact.

Angola's independence process seems likely to be slower, if Portugal has its way. The junta's six-point plan provides for a two-year period in which complete political independence will be achieved.

The junta insists on a cease-fire before formal negotiations governing Angola's future can properly begin. Once agreement has been reached on this the Portuguese will immediately form a provisional Angolan government representing all freedom fighting groups, the chief ethnic groups and the white population.

This government will work out an electoral law guaranteeing free expression of the will of the population and it will compile an electoral roll on the basis of one man, one vote. It will pronounce on the type of relationship it wishes to sustain with Portugal.

The provisional government will elect within two years a constituent assembly by universal suffrage and this assembly will draw up a constitution. When this has been approved the constituent assembly will be dissolved and new elections will take place under the constitution.

Thus an Angolan legislative assembly and government will be formed "representative of the sovereign will of the people of Angola", according to the junta. The decisions of this government will be respected by Portugal "according to democratic principles".

The junta expresses willingness to allow United Nations observers to witness all these developments. It also "reiterates solemnly to all the population of Angola that the provisional government will take all necessary steps to safeguard the life and property of the residents of Angola, whatever their colour or creed, in accordance with the programme of the Armed Forces Movement".

A further four persons have died and 16 injured in rioting in Luanda, the Angolan capital, bringing the total of casualties to at least 30 killed and 150 injured since troubles broke out there last month.

Kinshasa, Aug 11.—The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) yesterday rejected parts of the Portuguese Government blueprint for independence as an attempt to cause "secession and chaos", the Zaire news agency (Azap) said.

An FNLA statement released here today said the liberation movement "rejects the junta's decision to recognize and grant powers of political representation to ethnic groups".

"If the FNLA is reluctantly forced to admit that the Portuguese minority should be associated with the building of Angola's future, it cannot, on the other hand, accept that tribal groupings should be built up as representatives of currents of ethnic opinion", the statement was quoted as saying.

"The FNLA therefore regrets to take note that the Portuguese Government's avowed wish to decolonize should be associated with manoeuvres tending to encourage secession and chaos in Angola", the statement added.

Lisbon, Aug 11.—Portugal will tomorrow ask the United Nations to recognize immediately Guinea-Bissau and admit it to the world organization.

The PAIGC—the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands—is already recognized by about 90 countries. It was announced in Canberra today that Australia is to extend recognition.—Reuter.

Front-page hero from the ranks of Frelimo

From Michael Knipe
Lourenço Marques, Aug 11

At a pavement café in Beira African waiters crowd excitedly around one of the white customers reading an English-language newspaper.

Their interest in centred on a front-page picture of a bearded, grinning Frelimo guerrilla wearing combat uniform. He is one of the first of the rebel fighters to emerge openly from the bush in the spate of fraternization that has swept through some war zones of Mozambique since an unofficial peace began 10 days ago.

The guerrilla is clearly a heroic figure, as a freedom fighter, to the waiters.

In Lourenço Marques 10,000 like-minded Africans display their enthusiasm at a pro-Frelimo rally at the bullfighting stadium. Meanwhile, in suburban homes and city flats white intellectuals debate the style and the substance of the new multiracial independence that is within sight.

In villages and settlements throughout the country Frelimo cells surface and request, and are granted, permission to hold meetings to inform the public of the movement's policies.

This is the situation in Mozambique today and there will undoubtedly be a tumultuous welcome some day soon when Frelimo's leaders, Samora Machel and Marcelino dos Santos, make their triumphant official entry into the country.

There is another side to the picture, however.

An estimated 1,000 whites a week are leaving for Europe by air and sea—many insisting they are simply going on holiday—and others are moving to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Farmers, uncertain of the future, are not planting next year's tobacco crop, a dock strike has caused a 25-day delay at the ports, and there are strikes on at the railways and iron foundries.

Government is virtually at a standstill, as its members offered their resignations three weeks ago, and it is likely to remain that way until the Lisbon military authorities appoint an interim body, which is expected to be dominated by Frelimo elements.

More seriously, law and order in the remoter areas of the country is under strain. Bandits, disowned by Frelimo and alleged by some to be motivated by right-wing agitators, are holding up cars and buses

Tribal antagonisms, played up in the past by the Portuguese and played down now by Frelimo and its supporters, are another uncertain factor.

There are approximately 40,000 Africans in the Portuguese Army, whose sympathy towards Frelimo must be at least in question.

On the credit side, the turnabout in attitude among many whites has been little short of remarkable. In four months they have progressed from regarding Frelimo as a terrorist group to accepting it as a prospective government.

£360,000 demand by Britain over air ban

Tokyo, Aug 11.—Britain has asked Japan to pay £360,000 a year in compensation for banning British Airways jumbo jets from Osaka international airport, it was reported here today.

All jumbo airliners have been barred from landing at the airport in western Japan because of opposition from local residents who say the aircraft would be a hazard.

The national newspaper *Asahi Shimbum* and the *Tokyo Shimbum* both quoted Government sources as saying Britain had asked Japan to allow its Boeing 747 jets to land at the airport under the Anglo-Japanese civil aviation agreement.

Britain told Japan if this could not be done it should pay compensation or provide a new route for British Airways, the reports said.

Japanese Government officials fear the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands and south-east Asian countries might make similar demands in future, the reports said.

During the Anglo-Japanese civil aviation negotiations which started in London on August 1, the British side has complained that the terms of the agreement were not being carried out.

The British side demanded that Japan immediately allow the two flights to call at Osaka. If this cannot be done, Japan should pay an indemnity of £360,000 a year.

The British side explained that they stood to lose about £1,800,000 a year by not having British Airways flights land at Osaka.

The Japanese side has explained the situation at Osaka airport and rejected the British demands on the ground that jumbo jets were barred from Osaka airport not in the British case alone.

In February, Britain had JAL discontinue its three weekly flights on the Hongkong-Sydney line in retaliation for Japan's refusal to allow Cathay Pacific Airways to operate seven weekly flights on the Osaka-Seoul route. — Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in "Babylonian captivity".

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Usbu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day.

"We believe that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively. If we do, Sadat will not be able to sleep."

Colonel Gaddafi said he had tried repeatedly to approach President Sadat to end the crisis

Tripoli, Aug 11.—Egypt has withdrawn all its military experts working with the Libyan armed forces and also banned Egyptians from working for the Libyan public service, Foreign Ministry Sources said.

The official Libyan news agency Arna, which carried the report said that in consequence Libya would offer its nationality to any Egyptians wishing to work in Libya.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug 11.—France has agreed to give aid to Egypt totalling 500m francs (about £45m), according to Dr Ismail Sabri Abdallah, the Egyptian Planning Minister.

Dr Abdallah added that a group of French businessmen would go to Cairo in November to discuss projects in which France may take part.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, Aug 11.—Israel said today it will conduct a nationwide call-up of military reservists to test its mobilization procedures in case of renewed war with the Arabs.

Renoir painting vanishes on shipment to US

Minneapolis, Aug 11.—Police and customs officials said today they still do not know how a Renoir painting, "Woman in Flowered Hat", disappeared on the way from London to its Minneapolis owner.

The painting, insured for $150,000 (£62,000), was crated and put on an aircraft in London on Thursday morning. It arrived in Detroit later in the day and the crate was then placed on a North-West Airlines flight to Minneapolis and arrived

When the crate was opened later at the apartment of Mr Samuel Maslon, the owner, in front of customs officials, the 12in by 16in canvas was gone.

Mr Maslon had sent the painting to London to try to sell it, but the work was not sold. Officials said the crate apparently had not been tampered with during shipment.—UPI.

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, aged 24, a British lorry driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Gyor, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

"We did not hear about it until two weeks ago because Richard was worried that the news would have a bad effect on his father's health", his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, said at her home in Itchen Road, Havant, Hampshire.

The trial is set down for August 29. The Wilsons have been told their son could face five years in labour camps, but they cannot afford to travel to Hungary for the trial.

"We know little about what happened", said his father, Mr James Wilson. "The British consul does not seem to know much either. He says that Richard has written to us explaining what happened, but we have not had the letter yet."

Mr Wilson left home almost five years ago to lead a wanderer's life on the Continent. Since then he has had numerous jobs driving lorries all over Europe. He is fluent in French and German and speaks Spanish and Italian.

"He is a hard worker, but he does not believe in observing all the little rules in life", his mother said. I can just see him getting into a situation like this. He is a bit of a romantic at heart. I reckon he just thought he was Sir Galahad, a knight of the road."

Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, who is MP for Portsmouth, North, said last night: "I shall be taking up the case with my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign Office as soon as possible."

Moscow denies Romania sabotage

By Gabriel Ronay

Pravda has angrily rejected Bucharest rumours alleging secret Soviet involvement in a series of devastating fires and explosions which have crippled a number of key industrial plants in Romania.

The newspaper insisted that neither the Soviet Union nor any of its Warsaw Pact allies had anything to do with the fires and in its traditional West-baiting tone, claimed that Western reports of the alleged sabotage acts were "yet another attempt to create tensions in the Balkans".

But *Pravda* did not say that the rumoured explosions resulting in heavy loss of life, were without foundation.

After a long silence and perhaps understandable hesitation, the Romanian Communist Party newspaper *Scinteia* has now confirmed that fires and explosions had indeed taken place in a number of industrial plants.

But it did so in order to deny with all the authority at its disposal that disaffected Transylvanian-Hungarians, allegedly operating with Soviet support, were behind the mysterious explosions in the oil and petrochemical industries.

Scinteia described these as "accidents" and blamed them on "careless workers". Western reports of these accidents were "a visible distortion of real facts" intended to harm Romania's "friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries".

During recent extensive travels throughout Romania, I learnt, through several independent and unconnected sources, of a Flixborough-type explosion at a plant near Brasov, and of a fire at a petrochemical installation near Pitesti in which, rumour had it, over a 100 workers were killed.

The fire at the petrochemical plant was, an informant told me, put out only after specialist army units from Hungary and Czechoslovakia had been flown in.

If disaffected Hungarian nationalists had been responsible for these explosions the Romanians would hardly have invited Hungarian Army units to fight the fires. And the sober, unadventurous policies of Mr Janos Kadar's regime can in no way be reconciled with the backing of nationalist sabotage groups in Transylvania.

To judge by the opinions voiced by people in many walks of life in Romania, the majority of these mishaps were indeed caused by the carelessness of overworked workers pressed to increase still further their production targets. Some fire-raising, however, was without doubt deliberate sabotage carried out by disgruntled workers with local and personal grievances, rather than by Hungarian saboteurs.

The sabotage reports could not be confirmed earlier in the summer because of the blanket of secrecy covering all industrial accidents in communist countries. My request, through appropriate channels, to the party leadership for a confirmation was met with stone-walling.

Transylvania, once under the Hungarian crown, has long been a bone of contention between Romania and Hungary. Since the beginning of this century it has changed hands three times.

In the early 1960s Romania, riding on the crest of a wave of nationalism, was putting strong assimiliationist pressures on the Hungarian minority of Transylvania. Mr Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet party leader, blatantly exploited the Transylvanian issue to force independent-minded Romania back into line.

But Mr Kadar's state visit to Bucharest not long ago heralded a Hungarian-Romanian rapprochement, and the condition of the Transylvanian-Hungarians has since improved. Education in Hungarian is now freely available, although job discrimination remains and Hungarian representation in the higher echelons of the party and state organs is far from equitable.

The Transylvanian issue, if indeed it is a problem, will certainly not lead to a Cyprus-type confrontation between the two countries, but the communist regimes, like their right-wing predecessors, failed to solve the complex nationality problems bequeathed by the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Miles qualifies for world chess championship

Manila, Aug 11.—Tony Miles, of Britain, Lars-Ake Schneider of Sweden, and Sergio Carlos Giardelli of Argentina led a field of 10 into the championship round of the thirteenth World Junior Chess Championship after preliminary play ended today.

Miles, Schneider and Giardelli each had five points after the seventh and final preliminary round.

Miles drew with Slavoljub Marjanovic of Yugoslavia after 26 moves in a Sicilian defence game, while Schneider drew with Roy Dieks of the Netherlands after 16 moves in an English opening game.

Other qualifiers from the 27-strong field include Dieks, Peter Winston of the United States, Alexander Kochiev of the Soviet Union, Marjanovic, Peter Mack of West Germany, Raul Henao of Colombia and Jaime Sunye Neto of Brazil. They each have 4½ points.

The championship pool of the tournament, for players aged 20 and under, starts tomorrow on a round robin system.—Reuter.

Death for drug peddling

Jakarta, Aug 11.—Indonesia will punish drug trafficking by death under a new Bill which is now drafted by the Justice Ministry, Major-General Ali, the Attorney-General, said today.—Reuter.

Criticism of modern obstetric practices is growing. In these articles the brave new childbirth is examined from two points of view. Our Medical Correspondent, Dr Tony Smith, explains how and why doctors play an increasingly active role in childbirth. Mrs Jean Robinson speaks for the women who have written to her as a result of her researches on consumer attitudes to health care. Mrs. Robinson sat on a regional hospital board for seven years and is now a member of her local Community Health Council.

Active management of childbirth 'reduces hazards and anxiety'

During the past few years the whole pattern of maternity care has changed because of the government policy that provision should be made for all births to take place in hospital.

In many areas "uneconomic" domiciliary services have disappeared and consumer choice within the Health Service has diminished. Women may have to fight hard to retain what domiciliary services still exist. They could start by asking why Holland, with more than half of its babies born at home, at less cost than here, has a lower perinatal mortality rate than the United Kingdom.

Many women now have no choice but to give birth in hospital. But treatment within hospitals has also been changed—by skilled and hardworking hospital doctors who believe that by using the latest techniques to induce or speed up labour they are providing the best possible care for their patients.

Women who have strong views on their right to have a natural labour, if this is possible, may have to start collecting and exchanging information quickly if they are to exercise whatever choices remain.

Surveys by the new Community Health Councils could be invaluable, and they may wish to use the questionnaire shortly to be issued by the Association for the Improvement of Maternity Services.

Articles in medical journals describing how labour can be induced or speeded up with hormones administered by mouth, into a vein (the commonest method), or into the uterus, seldom give any indication of what patients thought of their treatment, and none of the many I have read refers to possible effects on the mental health of the mother, or the mother-child relationship. Information from consumers suggests that these aspects of care may need investigation.

Letters and telephone calls I have received from mothers in England, Scotland and Wales suggest that some patients, both NHS and private, have reacted strongly against new obstetric methods, and a few may even place themselves and their babies at risk in future pregnancies by refusing hospital care altogether. ("I'm going out to have my next baby under a bush.")

Information sent from the United States, Canada and Australia shows that there, too, women are reacting against what American women call "the cultural warping of childbirth".

Not only mothers, but midwives, have expressed concern. In a recent article on daylight births in the *Nursing Times* a midwife wrote: "Rapid, painful labours are being induced without their full effects on mother or baby being known and these risks are being taken purely for the sake of convenience. Many of the babies are born in a shocked state. We do not know what causes labour to begin naturally, or why one woman will deliver in two hours and another in eight, yet we charge in like a bull in a china shop and pump hormones into a patient to speed up her labour. How can anyone justify it?"

Obstetricians may be quite unaware of how strongly some women have objected to labour being induced or speeded up, since not all doctors communicate with patients easily or, more important, allow patients to communicate with them. Some have given the impression that they operate on the well-known principle of obstetric care that as a woman's waistline increases, her intelligence diminishes.

Whereas hospital staff may assume that patients who say nothing happily accept whatever treatment is given, a number of women who contacted me reported that they were in fact speechless with anger at ante-natal clinics, or that they felt too vulnerable to complain. Some who tried to object said protests were ignored. No doubt the Health Service Commissioner would be interested to hear from them if the area health authority is unable to resolve their complaint satisfactorily.

Since maternity hospitals are, according to the report of the Davis Committee on Hospital Complaints, less likely than any other kind of hospital to tell patients how complaints can be made, valuable information on consumer reaction may not reach health authorities.

When labour had been induced or speeded up because there were clear indications that this was necessary, and the reasons explained and the patient given an opportunity to ask questions, mothers were invariably satisfied with the treatment they received, and deeply grateful. They had been particularly happy in hospitals where doctors and midwives understood their emotional, as well as physical, needs and had treated them as individuals. Ironically, it was the former domiciliary midwives now working in hospital, whose valuable training ground in the community no longer exists, who were often best able to provide the personal support mothers needed to make new techniques more acceptable.

It was mothers who believed, rightly or wrongly, that labour had been induced or "managed" solely in order to fit in with a hospital's "conveyor belt" system who raised strong objections. They welcomed medical techniques which could prevent prolonged labour, save lives, or produce healthier babies, but felt these were being misused if mothers were "turned into battery hens".

Although induction rather than active management caused most critical comments, the belief of some consultants that a shorter labour is invariably welcomed is untrue. ("They said it would take too long without the drip. Too long for whom? I wondered.")

Women who had trained and hoped for natural childbirth felt cheated. ("I feel I didn't have my baby at all—he was produced for me with the aid of drugs and machinery.")

Their questions about the reasons for induction had been brushed aside with the comment: "We want to do what's best for baby, don't we?" Some were left with the feeling that emotional blackmail had been used.

Strong indignation had been aroused in women who felt their rights to a voice in their own treatment and to be active rather than passive partners in the production of their own babies had been ignored. ("From the time you get into hospital you are in their hands and, though what they suggest or prescribe may be totally unsuited to *you* as a person, you are rarely consulted.")

As the percentage of induced births increases, fewer women in the community will be able to compare their experience with spontaneous labour. But there are still many who can do so, and it was these who provided the most interesting comments. A small minority of those who wrote to me preferred the induced birth. An easy, rapid delivery, adequate pain relief and, above all, caring staff, were mentioned by almost all. Critical comments came from mothers who said that compared with their other confinements an induced birth felt "unnatural", brought no sense of achievement, could be more painful and exhausting, increased trauma for themselves or the baby, or led to complications which might have been avoided. Some mothers reported long-term depression, to the point of feeling suicidal or "in no fit state to be left alone with a baby" after an induced birth, but not after spontaneous deliveries of previous or later children.

The artificial rupture of membranes, which usually began the proceedings, is regarded by doctors as a "minor" operation but some women had found it intensely distressing. This was particularly likely to happen if it was carried out without prior explanation and in a manner which showed little regard for the patient's feelings.

After a "drip" was inserted into the arm, movement was restricted, and several women found this added to the discomfort of labour. But it was undoubtedly the agonizing pain some had suffered which brought the strongest complaints.

The oxytocin drip often caused the sudden onset of strong, frequent contractions, instead of the gradual increase in frequency and intensity which mothers had handled successfully in natural labour. ("The drip was stepped right up and the pain was terrible—worse than anything I have ever experienced. There was no let-up between contractions and although I have the breathing and relaxing technique off pat, it didn't relieve the pain, which was excruciating. I could hear other mothers screaming and it struck terror into my heart, and I'd had four before.") One mother, who wrote she would "never forget the hours of agony", was unable to resume sexual relations with her husband for six months after the birth. Another commented: "It seems that some women today are having a worse time in childbirth than their mothers had before them."

Fortunately epidurals are being increasingly used and usually provided effective pain relief. But they were resented by mothers who had not wanted them and they disliked the episiotomies and forceps deliveries which almost invariably followed. ("He was born with forceps, like most epidural babies. I had stitches, one of which never healed properly and still causes discomfort in intercourse.")

One mother held out against an epidural until, after hours of full-strength contractions, she was exhausted and gave in. "I have a feeling that this technique of induction is used so often because most of the women have epidurals and so are not aware of the pummelling their bodies are taking—let alone the trauma for the baby."

Epidural anaesthesia is still not available to many mothers who desperately need effective pain relief. It requires the constant availability of a skilled anaesthetist and doubles the nursing workload per patient. Why, in the present desperate state of the Health Service, are we using on a large scale techniques which apparently increase the number of patients who will need it?

Mothers are not alone in suggesting that some babies induced on the expected date of delivery were not ready to be born. Experts are asking the same questions in medical journals. The duration of pill pregnancies is particularly difficult to estimate.

Women in the catchment area of hospitals with high induction rates are now trying to find out what their rights are, and how to exercise them. "Our local hospital gives the date and time months in advance. Can I refuse?" "I telephoned the area health office to find out if I would be given medical attention if I stayed at home." "Next time I think I'll lie about my rates." One woman actually did lie about her dates; she insisted that she had, after all, made a mistake in the possible date of conception as it seemed the only way to avoid induction. She was a doctor. Another patient, to avoid her consultant's policy of induction at 38 weeks gestation (which had resulted in a friend's six weeks premature baby) travelled 200 miles to her mother's home and arranged a last-minute hospital bed there.

Whereas doctors, understandably and properly, judge quality of treatment by perinatal and maternal mortality rates, they may not fully have understood that mothers also judge maternity care in terms of the quality of relationship fostered between them and their babies, and they may even be willing to take greater physical risks to ensure this. It is because some hospitals are neglecting patients' emotional needs that the loss of a domiciliary midwifery service for low risk cases is so bitterly regretted.

Descriptions of home births by mothers—and fathers—were moving and even lyrical. The new baby was introduced to brothers and sisters in happy and secure circumstances which some parents believed affected their future relationship, breast-feeding could be established unhindered by rigid hospital regulations, and comments from several mothers suggested they felt a closer bond with the baby born at home than those born in hospital.

Unless doctors understand the importance of such feminine attitudes, their valuable discoveries may be unappreciated and, in the end, rejected.

Jean Robinson

Mothers object mainly to lack of consultation and choice

The terrible ordeal of Wanda, the heroine of Isaac Bashevis Singer's best-selling story *The Slave*, should remind us that until the present century any woman, peasant or queen, might have to struggle through a difficult childbirth lasting for two or three days only for it to end in her death.

Natural childbirth is not always a simple and beautiful process—it may be long and miserable. Nevertheless the traditional medical attitude has been one of non-interference: neither doctor nor midwife would do more than watch and comfort if labour was normal unless many hours had passed and no progress was being made. As recently as 1959 my own obstetric teacher, a gentle giant from Singapore, used to measure the stage at which intervention could be justified by the Malaysian saying that "the sun should not be allowed to set twice on a woman in labour".

Since then attitudes have changed, and an advocate of active management of labour such as Professor Kieran O'Driscoll now proudly asserts that every woman who attends the National Maternity Hospital in Dublin for the birth of her first baby is given an assurance that her labour will last less than 12 hours. Indeed more and more obstetric units are using the active approach.

Unless the progress of labour is very rapid, physical methods are used to speed it up. A minor operation is performed (rupture of the membranes), releasing some of the fluid surrounding the baby: this allows the baby's head to be pushed further into the pelvis and speeds up the process of stretching the cervix. An intravenous infusion is set up to allow administration at a controlled rate of oxytocin, a hormone which stimulates muscular contraction by the uterus. With these techniques the vast majority of women can be delivered within 12 hours, and when active management of labour is combined with monitoring of the foetal well-being, and epidural anaesthesia, the full panoply of modern technological obstetrics is seen in action.

Now the cynics who pretend that this switch in attitudes is due to reluctance by doctors and nurses to work at night or to wait around while nature takes its course are talking malicious nonsense. The justification for active methods is twofold.

First, it is argued that the traditional policy of watching and waiting condemned many women to long, distressing labours in which ever bigger doses of pain-killing drugs had to be given as physical and mental exhaustion increased. With active management a woman can be told, honestly, that her labour will be over by a specific time, and this in itself greatly reduces anxiety in many cases. Secondly, it is claimed that prolonged labour is a hazard to the foetus and that a controlled, accelerated labour is safer for both mother and child. Certainly in the past 10 years there has been a steady decline in both maternal and infant mortality—though which changes in obstetric practice are responsible it is impossible to say, since there have been so many.

Another complaint sometimes heard is that obstetricians induce labour rather than waiting for it to start naturally. Induction of labour in a woman who has not yet started to have pains is a very different matter from the physical process of induction—rupture of the membranes—in a woman whose labour is already under way. Certainly labour is sometimes induced before the full 40 weeks of pregnancy has elapsed but this is done only where there are grounds for believing that the foetus may be stillborn if it is not delivered quickly. The only other generally accepted reason for induction is that pregnancy has lasted longer than 40 weeks when again there is a real danger that the baby might die in the uterus if delivery were delayed too long.

There are still wide disagreements among obstetricians about the degree of interference that is justifiable, and even those who favour a very active approach disagree about other aspects. Last year Professor O'Driscoll described in the *British Medical Journal* his experience of 1,000 consecutive deliveries in Dublin and said that nearly half of these patients were given no drugs at all for relief of pain and most of the others had only 50 mg of pethidine. "The subject of pain in labour is highly emotive and widely publicized" said the article. "Women are sometimes influenced to expect pain for the purpose of having it relieved."

The article provoked a great deal of comment from other doctors, one of whom suggested that obstetricians too often seemed to believe that labour pain is "not a real pain (like that experienced by men) but rather an extension of a female fit of the vapours". Several obstetricians argued that active management of labour required bigger doses of pain-relieving drugs than were needed with a conservative approach. One acknowledged authority, Dr J. Selwyn Crawford, wrote that women having their first babies were little concerned about the duration of labour but were anxious about the pain involved. The dispute would not exist, of course, if it were simply a matter of relieving pain: big doses of analgesics can affect the baby and epidural anaesthesia is said to increase the proportion of forceps deliveries—though many experts would dispute that.

As always when doctors disagree, the consumer's voice—that of the expectant mother—is little heard. Whatever methods of management an obstetrician uses, he will have thought about them carefully on the basis of many years of practical experience. His justification is his belief that what he does is the best compromise for mother and child, and he is unlikely to be easily persuaded to adopt other methods (which he has already considered and rejected) to fit in with the wishes of the individual patient. That, indeed, is the basis of a proper professional relationship: the professional recommends a course of action on the basis of his judgment and experience, and ideally the client is free to accept the advice or to go elsewhere.

Unfortunately, that theory breaks down when the NHS has a monopoly and all the obstetricians at the local unit have agreed on a uniform policy. The answer to that dilemma is political and not medical.

Dr Tony Smith

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

In a number of recent issues some of the details, as regards appearance, programmes, etc., have appeared incorrectly. We apologize for any inconvenience caused to our readers due to these errors.

OPERA AND BALLET

ISSEUM. (01-836 3161). ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tomorrow and Fri. LA TRAVIATA. Tues. and Sat. COSI FAN TUTTE. Thurs. MADAM BUTTERFLY. Seats from 50p.

LER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Avenue (837 1672). Evgs 7.30. Mats 2.30, 7.30. Until August 24. ICE THEATRE OF HARLEM Tonight, Tomor., & Wed. DESIGN FOR STRINGS. TONES. LE CORSAIRE. RHYTHMETRON.

VICTORIA. 834 0671. Opposite Victoria Stn. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET This week: LES SYLPHIDES. PRODIGAL SON in Rehearsal. "Uproariously glittering" D. Tel. News. Next week: SWAN LAKE.

SNAPE MALTINGS 26 Aug. ALBERT HERRING. Britten (BBC New Production). 30 Aug., 1 Sept. ALCESTE. Gluck (Scottish Opera). 31 Aug. SCOTTISH NATIONAL ORCHESTRA. cond. Jackson. Bookings. Aldeburgh Festival, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Tel: 072-885 2935.

CONCERTS

HALL 74. Royal Albert Hall. 7.30 Scottish National Orch. Alexander Gibson. John Lill. Works by Nielsen, Rachmaninov, Sibelius, Mussorgsky. Standing room only 50p.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL 01-928 3191 7.30 p.m. tonight, Frankl, Weller-Martin, Tuckwell, Iwasaki, Brahms, Schubert. Tickets: £1.65, £1.35, £1.10, 85p, 55p.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. RSC in Tom Stoppard's TRAVESTIES Tonight, tomor. Thur. Fri. 7.30. Wed. 2.30 & 7.30—last perfs.): Gorky's MERFOLK (Red. price prevs. Aug. 31-Sept 24 & 26. Opens Aug. 27). Extended booking information 836 5332.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Evenings 8. Mats. 6.45 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 2.45 (OAPs & Students ½ pr. Tue. Mats.) Michael Denison, Dulcie Gray, Anthony Nicholls, Terence Longdon in THE NEW COMEDY THE SACK RACE "CLIFFHANGER OF A PLAY" NotW. "ABSORBING DRAMA" Sun People. "SUCCESS IN THE BAG" D. Exp.

AMBASSADORS. THE MOUSETRAP transferred next door to St. Martin's.

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.40. DEREK NIMMO "SUPERCLOWN."—D. Express KATY MANNING Natural Comic."—E. Standard "Why Not Stay for Breakfast?" "Derek Nimmo is gentle, tender, very funny and extremely touching. The play and performances are to be highly recommended."—Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

APOLLO. BRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. 12th month of Patrick Cargill Julia Bowells, Richard Beckinsale TWO AND TWO MAKE SEX A HILARIOUS ROMP." People. LAST THREE WEEKS

APOLLO. BRIDGE. 836 6056. Daily MATS ONLY 11.30 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. HEIDI Children's Musical. All seats 50p.

CHESTER. 0243 86555. Tonight & Aug. 14, 15 at 7.0. Aug. 17 at 2.0 PLUS TYRANNUS: Aug. 13, 16, 19 at 7.0. Aug. 15 at 3.0 A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY.

COLISEUM. 930 5216. Mon. to Fri. 8. Bee Wed. 3. Sats. 5.30 and 8.40. STELLA FIELDING. PETER BLYTHE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "Best Comedy of the year." —E. Standard Award.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108 Evenings 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL LAWFORD'S ASTONISHING TALE "MUST BE ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON NO RESIDENT OR VISITOR SHOULD MISS."—S. Exp.

DUCHESS. 836 8243 Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ALIVE ON STAGE OH! CALCUTTA! "OVER 1,500 PERFORMANCES OF AMAZINGLY BEAUTIFUL S. Tel. NUDITY IS STUNNING." D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.0 and 8.50 ALAN BATES in DAVID STOREY'S LIFE CLASS Directed by LINDSAY ANDERSON "A dazzling masterpiece."—S. Times.

DUKE. 836 2238. Evenings at 8.0 (5.30 & 8.30 (Thurs. 2.45 red. pr.) SLEUTH "BEST THRILLER EVER." N.Y. Times Now in its 6th Great Year.

EMBASSY. 836 6401. Evenings 8. Mats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats Red pr Wed 3. Françoise MOIRA LISTER." S. Times. ROBERT COOTE. AGNES LAUCHLAN BIRDS OF PARADISE "Convincingly funny." City Press.

FINBORO THEATRE. 437 1592 TOM COURTNEY in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS by ALAN AYCKBOURN GOOD MANNERS Tnt. & Wed. 8.15, 5.30: LIVING TOGETHER: Tnt. 8.15, Sat. 8.30: ROUND & ROUND GARDEN Wed. 3.0, Fri. 8.15.

FINSBURY PARK STEAD THEATRE CLUB. 723 2731. Evgs. at 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.0. Roy Moan Spectacular's BULLSHOT CRUMMOND. Until August 31.

FORTUNE. MARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Wed. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 HERTFORD JOHNS, LEE MONTAGUE WHO SAW HIM DIE?

GARRICK. MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 5.0. A "joyously nostalgic musical." NotW. "JIMMY JAMES IN MILLS absolutely showstopping. DENCH ravishing." S. Times in The GOOD COMPANIONS "Hilariously heartwarming." S. Times.

GREEN'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Tue. to Thurs. 9.0. Fri. Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW "BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" Sunday Standard DRAMA AWARDS

GRESCOTE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE, 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Daily at 3 p.m. August-17th August (except Sundays) "ABRACADABRA". Saturday 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

HAYMARKET. 437 3686. Book Now! Opens Thursday at 8.0. Subs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0, Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO & BERT—A Musical.

HAZELL AIR THEATRE. 629 3036 Tue. to Fri. 8.15. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 THE GOLDEN PATHWAY ANNUAL "Serious, clever, trail-blazing"—Sun Out. "Recommended" F. Times.

HAZELL. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2836 Tues. 8.15, Wed., Sat. 5.0, 8.15. COLE "Words and music of COLE PORTER, a musical entertainment in town." Daily Mail. "Delightful, delicious, delightful."—Daily Telegraph. A GAY VARIANT REVUE."—Guardian.

HAYMARKET. THE NATIONAL THEATRE. (928 7616). Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 2.15 & 7.30. Dorothy Bond's trans. of Wedekind's SPRING AWAKENING Opened 7.30. Thur. 2.15 & 7.30. NEXT OF KIN Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30. THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO TICKETS ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY OF PERFORMANCE FROM 10 a.m.

HAYMARKET. SPACE. 580 4970. Temporarily. SHERLOCK'S LAST CASE. Tues. 8 p.m. Tu.-Sun. "Repair to Hampton Court Road without delay."—Evening News.

HAZELL. AIR. Regent's Park. 486 2431. Shakespeare & Fletcher's THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN 7.45. Mat Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. "Fascinating evening."—D. Tele. "Thrilling and imaginative."—E. Stan.

HIPPODROME. 01-836 4759 THE GOOD COMPANIONS

HOLBORN. 01-242 8181. Evenings 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0 THE NORMAN CONQUESTS by ALAN AYCKBOURN

HOLBORN. 01-242 8181. Evenings 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0 THE NORMAN CONQUESTS by ALAN AYCKBOURN

THEATRES

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Evenings 8.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Daniel MASSEY, Yvonne MITCHELL Clive FRANCIS, Penelope WILTON and Moyra FRASER in BLOOMSBURY by PETER LUKE "Enormously funny." Daily Mirror. "Daniel Massey is superb." D. Mail. Last week—must end Aug. 17 PLAY MAS Opens Aug. 21—Stalls & Circle £1.50. Up. Circle £1 & 50p.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. at 7.30 sharp Mats. Wed. and Sats. at 3. CLAIRE BLOOM MARTIN SHAW JOSS ACKLAND MORAG HOOD A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE "Tennessee Williams masterpiece." —D. Tel. "Compared with this, just about every play currently to be seen in London appears puny and fades into insignificance."—S. Tel.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW "Splendiferous revue."—Times.

QUEENS. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Thur. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 "HAIR" OVER 2,000 PERFORMANCES.

REGENT. 580 1744. Opens Aug. 29. LET MY PEOPLE COME A Sexual Musical. Prevs. Aug. 19.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 437 1593. 7.30 and 10 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 Until Aug. 31. Tonight at 8. (No Perfs. Aug. 17-19 incl.) THE CAPOEIRAS OF BAHIA Brazilian voodoo & traditional dancers "Dangerous & Exciting." D. Tel. Now booking PROSPECTS Henry IV Parts 1 & 2.

ROYAL COURT 730 1745 Reduced price prevs. To'nt. & Tomor. 8. Opens Wed. at 7. Subs. evs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. JOHN GIELGUD in BINGO by EDWARD BOND with ARTHUR LOWE. PLAYMAS opens at Phoenix Aug. 21

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs 8 Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 22nd Year. World's Longest-ever Run. THEATRE FULLY AIR CONDITIONED.

SAVOY. 836 8888 Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 and 8. Mats. Wed. 2.30 ROBERT MORLEY "REMARKABLY FUNNY."—E. Stan. Ambrosine Williams Joyce PHILLPOTTS FRANKLYN CAREY A GHOST ON TIPTOE "Going to give a lot of pleasure" D.T.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Maureen O'Sullivan, Lizz Goddard, Richard Caldicott & Derek Royle in No sex Please—We're British Directed by Alan Davis "Hysterically funny"—S. Times.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Seats available for TWELFTH NIGHT Evgs. Aug. 19, 20, 21, 23 (first night), 24. Mats. Aug. 17, 24. MEASURE FOR MEASURE Evgs. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 2, 4 (first night), 5. Write Box Office or phone S-Avon (0789) 2271. Recorded booking information S-Avon 69191.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. Prevs from Thur. at 8.15. Opens Aug. 19 at 7 "X" by Barry Beckett Temporary membership available.

THEATRE WORKSHOP 534 0310 Theatre Royal, Stratford, E.15 THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO SHOW Eve: 8. Sats. 5 & 8.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Evs. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.30. Tue. 2.45. Adrienne CORRI Geoffrey PALMER Tony BECKLEY Elspeth MARCH in SNAP A new comedy by Charles Laurence. "VERY, VERY FUNNY"—BBC. FULLY AIR CONDITIONED.

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CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.

ABC 1: S.P.Y.S. (A) Wk & Sun 2.00, 5.20, 8.30.

ABC 2: BLAZING SADDLES (AA). Wk & Sun 2.00, 5.20, 8.35.

ASC BLOOMSBURY. 837 1177. Brunswick Sq., Nr. Russell Sq Tube MAHLER (AA) Progs Wkdys 2.30, 4.35, 7.35.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Buster Keaton in BALLING BUTLER (U). Progs. 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Faraldo's BOB (X) & Roger Corman's GAS (AA). 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 2819. Luis Bunuel's TRISTANA (A) & LOS OLVIDADOS (X). 5.00, 8.00.

CARLTON. 930 3711. THE THREE MUSKETEERS (The Queen's Diamonds) (U). Progs. 12.45, 2.50, 5.15, 8.05.

CASINO. ENTER THE DRAGON (X) Daily at 1.40, 5.25, 9.10 & Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m. KING BOXER (X) Daily at 3.35 and 7.10.

COLUMBIA. 734 5414 THE LAST DETAIL (X). Progs: Mon-Sats 1.15, 3.10, 5.40, 8.10. Suns 3.10, 5.40, 8.10.

CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. LACOMBE LUCIEN (AA) at 1.10, 3.55, 6.0, 8.30. Last 3 days.

DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9562. Julie Andrews, Christopher Plummer THE SOUND OF MUSIC (U). Sep. Perfs. Wk. Sun. 2.30, 7.30. No Advance Booking.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. CHINATOWN (A). Progs. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. Barbra Streisand FOR PETE'S SAKE (A). Cont. Progs. at 3.00 (not Sun.), 3.40, 5.55, 8.20. Lt. Shows Fris. & Sats. 11.15.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225 Rex Harrison Ingrid Bergman in THE YELLOW ROLLS-ROYCE (A). Daily 6.30, 9.0. Mat. Sat., Sun. 3.0. Late Shows Fri. & Sat. 11.15. All seats £1.35 (Bookable.)

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. Anne Heywood THE NUN AND THE DEVIL (X). Cont Progs: Wk: 2.45, 4.50, 6.50, 8.50. Feature 2.50, 4.50, 6.50, 8.50.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. 930 6111. Alistair MacLean's CARAVAN TO VACARRES (AA). Cont Progs Wk: 1.50, 3.15, 5.45, 8.20. Royal Circle Seats Bookable.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH. 723 2011/2. Walt Disney Productions HERBIE RIDES AGAIN (U). Sep Progs: 1.45, 5.00, 8.16. All Seats Bkble.

ODEON, ST MARTINS LANE. 836 0691/1811. Claude Lelouch's LA BONNE ANNEE (A)—English Subtitles. Sep Progs. Wk: 1.45, 5.00, 8.15. Feature: 3.20, 6.35, 8.50. All Sts. Bkble.

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St THE GREAT GATSBY (A). Progs. Daily 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings. Advance Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Shengelaya's PIROSMANI (U), also KATUTURA—Face of Apartheid (U). Progs 4.10, 5.40, 8.15.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. 2nd Year—Last Few Wks. "LAST TANGO IN PARIS" (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (Inc. Sun.), 3.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte show. Fri. & Sat., 11.45. Sts Bkble.

RIALTO. 437 5488. Brigitte Bardot, Jane Birkin in Roger Vadim's DON JUAN (or if Don Juan were a woman) (X). 1.10, 3.50, 6.50, 8.15.

RITZ. Leicester Sq. 437 1234. THE CONVERSATION (AA). Progs. Daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.30, 8.45.

SCENE 1, LEIC. SQ. (Wardour St.), 439 4470. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly., 12.30, 3.00, 5.15, 7.30, 11.30. Box Office open daily, 10.8; Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Robert Redford, George Segal in HOW TO STEAL A DIAMOND in Four Uneasy Lessons (U). Progs. 1.35 (Not Sun.), 3.45, 6.00, 8.20.

STUDIO TWO, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. THE THREE MUSKETEERS (The Queen's Diamonds) (U). Progs. 1.40 (not Sun.), 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.

UNIVERSAL, Lower Regent St. THE STING (PG). Progs. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone booking. Advance Box office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leics. Sq. 439 0791. Lucille Ball, MAME (A). Sep. perfs. 2.15, 5.15, 8.30. Late Show Sat., 11.30. All seats Bkble.

WARNER, WEST END, Leic Sq. 439 0791. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep Perfs. Sts Bkble (No phone bookings). Dly 3.45, 5.45, 8.45.

EXHIBITIONS

CENTENARY EXHIBITION commemorating The Invention of The Telephone in Canada by Alexander Graham Bell, Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square. Weekdays 9.30-5.30, Sats. 9.30-12. Until Aug. 31st.

CHURCHILL CENTENARY EXHIBITION, Somerset House. Weekdays 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m.-7 p.m. Adults 60p.

EXHIBITIONS

R.W.S. Art Club and Society of Miniaturists, 26 Conduit Street, W.1 until Aug. 27. Daily 10-5. Sats. 9.30-12.30.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. A SUMMER SELECTION OF 19th & 20th CENTURY PICTURES AND DRAWINGS until 30 September. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs. until 7.0.

ANTHROPOS GALLERY, 67 Monmouth St., W.C.2. 01-836 8162. The only European Art Gallery specializing in Eskimo Art presents a new exhibition of Eskimo Sculptures and stone-cuts. Open now, 7 days a week, Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight, Mons.-Weds., 10 a.m.-8 p.m., Suns. 1-7.

BYRON. Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7. Weekdays, 10-6, Thurs. 10-8, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. 10p. Students and pensioners 20p. Until 25 August.

COLNAGHI'S 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-493 1943. EDWARD WADSWORTH 1889-1949 Paintings, Drawings and Prints. Until 16th August. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Catalogues £2. Poster 50p.

DRIAN GALLERY 5-7 Porchester Place, W.2. COLIN THOMS: Paintings till 16th August. 10.30-5.30 Sat. 10.30-1.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES Summer Exhibition: ENGLISH LANDSCAPES. 53 Queens Grove, N.W.8. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. 01-586 7600.

FISCHER FINE ART 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. JOHN RIDGEWELL—Recent Paintings and Drawings and ALEXANDRE REGARD 1st London Exhibition. Until 6th September. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30. 01-839 3942.

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HARSH REALITY Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern St., W1. 486 1413

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, S.E.1. ANTONI TAPIES. 27 June-1 Sept. MORRIS LOUIS, 27 June-1 Sept., Weekdays 10-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. 30p. (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues., Fri.

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MONDAY BOOK

The North West Passage, by Millais

Embroidering the myth

Richard Holmes

Adventures of a Younger Son By Edward John Trelawny

Edited with an Introduction by William St Clair

(Oxford, £5.50)

Edward Trelawny has been doomed to be remembered, not as he so passionately desired, for himself, but for his friends: *Shelley, Lord Byron, the Greek* freedom-fighter Odysseus, the exiled poet Walter Savage Landor. It is a curious and peculiarly modern fate: to have *dreamed of playing the grand* heroic role, and to have woken as one of the chorus—a retired sailor, a Cornish yeoman, a faintly raffish diner-out who comes only to tell other men's tales.

Trelawny's genius, or his damnation, was to be in the right place at the right time, and in another more journalistic age, one can imagine that he would have made a superb Foreign Correspondent. He officiated at the great, high moments of the Romantic catastrophe—*the moments of* self-dedication and death—and then, alone, he came back alive to recount the story and embroider the myth. Such is the substance of his best and most celebrated book, *Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author*, which brought him fame in 1858 (now finely edited, with *varia*, in Penguin 1973). It is a brilliant, vividly evocative account of the Romantics in Italy and Greece, almost entirely false in point of detail, yet with an anecdotal intensity *that brings incomparable life.*

For a later generation of literary Victorians, Trelawny gained a kind of Homeric dignity as the great survivor (he lived to be 88), and the great eyewitness. In 1874 Millais brought him a sort of an apotheosis in his portrait of the grizzled, indomitable sea-dog of *"The North West Passage", still clasped by a willing damsel*; and a contemporary magazine described him as a monumental, pagan figure "who rather suggests the Lives of Plutarch than anything modern". Swinburne adored him, at a safe distance, for his continued atheism and republicanism; while small nieces, more daring and more familiar, *made him prove he could still* crack three walnuts in one mighty, weather-beaten paw.

But Trelawny's real bid for the heroic role had been made earlier, in his first book, *Adventures of a Younger Son. It is* an account of his life between the ages of 13 and 21, largely spent buccaneering on the Indian Ocean and in the China Seas during the Napoleonic Wars, after deserting from a Naval frigate at Bombay. It was published in 1831, when Trelawny was 39, and he always referred to it as factual autobiography. It is the documentation of those wonderful, piratical reminiscences he brought as his literary passport to the Pisan circle in *1822, so that Byron instantly* recognized a romantic protagonist in search of an author: "I have met today the personification of my *Corsair*." Though in the event Trelawny chose Shelley.

Trelawny's story is long, exotic, anecdotal, and boisterous: incident pursues incident across 400 pages like a flock of multi-coloured parakeets shaken out of an extensive palm tree. Young Trelawny—cruel, inarticulate, unloved—is struggling fo some existential kind of freedom. He lynches his tyrannical father's equally tyrannical pet raven, knocks down his schoolmaster, beats his bullying Scots lieutenant to a marrow *bone jelly in a Bombay bar*, before finally, rapturously, deserting Navy and civilization. Horizons begin to brighten: drunkenness, whoring, sea-fights, hero-worship of his new commander, De Ruyter, a Dutch privateer captain in French pay; then soul-brother friendships, paradise islands, and a love-match with a thirteen year old Malay beauty called Zella.

Finally Trelawny returns to England already old before his time, all his great-hearted friends—including De Ruyter—*prematurely dead, and he the* dark survivor, the witness. His age is not yet 21. Without fully realizing it, the would-be hero ha, already found his choric epitaphial part.

The writing, though much less epigramatically sharpened than the *"Records" of 27 years* later, has considerable force, and not merely in the narrative of action. One remembers vividly, for example, a precise and deliciously savoury description of making fresh coffee, in the mussulman manner, on a *charcoal fire in a tin pot; or a* vilely accurate cameo of the mad ship's doctor killing a huge, poisonous centipede with his thumb against the bulkhead. Trelawny has a genuinely *romantic delight in exotic* scenes, and one frequently finds his own, seadog version of the Miltonic effect: "She was a beautiful copper-fastened brig, built of Malabar teak by the Parsees of Bombay, freighted with cotton, wool, a few cases of opium, pearls from Arabia, sharks' fins, birds' nests, and oil from the Lackadive islands, with four or five sacks of rupees."

It is, altogether, a strange book which could easily be mistaken for something more com*monplace than it really is. In* one direction, a clear line of derivatives flow up through Captain Marryat, Sax Rohmer, C. S. Forester, and even the Fleming of *Dr No*. But in another direction there is a darker, more introverted, more literary tradition which profoundly challenges the European colonial role (Trelawny does it with unsparing ferocity, of the English, Dutch and French alike), and bitterly questions such western values as social discipline, married fidelity, and "*masculine*" human courage. This sounds, like a bleak horn, up through the cosy Victorian fogbanks, towards Joseph Conrad.

Edward Trelawny, then, is a complicated figure, a Greek chorus perhaps, with a modern consciousness of his own tragedy. This excellent new edition of his *Adventures* by William St Clair, restores certain fruity phrases, and occurrences from his original manuscript, charts his erratic tropical sea runs, and glosses his nautical and Anglo-Indian slang. A special irony lies in store for readers who thought they knew Trelawny of old. Very recent research in the Royal Navy log books preserved in Somerset House now show that seaman Trelawny never in fact deserted at Bombay. On the contrary, the record shows he served the Navy faithfully until his discharge at the age of 20, so that *his piratical, freedom-loving* adventures turn out to be, in the strict sense, pure fiction after *all*. "A liar and a cad", the *biographer* Harold Nicolson once wrote of him. Yes: and so I suppose was that earlier witness of the Romantics, the Ancient Mariner with his glit*tering eye.*

THE ARTS

Understandable fad

Hearty-crafty ATV

Leonard Buckley

Joan of Arc had her Voices, *James Stewart had Harvey, and* in this play by Julia Jones last night Ronald had his imaginary Mum. It was a perfectly understandable completely incom*municable, entirely fatuous fad.*

Ronald, you see, was a practical chap who yearned to be a philosopher. He was excellent at putting up shelves but what *really bothered him were the* levels of existence. So since he was no Wittgenstein he hit on a simple plan. When his wife went off to her evening classes in basketwork and rhythmic movement he would turn on the telly for inspiration and settle down to cosy, one-sided Socratic dialogues with the lady who had died before he could remember her. He could not do his thinking silently. He needed, as he put it, to vocalize.

Lilian, of course, scarcely understood. But a long marriage had taught her to be indulgent. So while she listened happily enough to her pretentious companions at the institute Ronald, equally happily, listened to his own pretentious self at home. And the arrangement could have gone on indefinitely had not a nosy newcomer to the evening classes wormed her way into the house, discovered Ronald's secret and put it about that he was mad.

The development of this theme and its sequel were in capable hands with Vivian Matalon directing Nicholas Palmer's production neatly and Ray White designing interiors just right for the plot. Richard Briers as Ronald bit into his words with those brow-knitting spurts of exasperation and enlightenment he manages so well, while Diana Coupland, in a more gentle part than television usually allows her, played Lilian *with subtle skill. The newcomer* fell to Maureen Pryor who made her, as she was meant to do, a mischief-making nightmare and a monumental bore.

This blood sister of the Old Man of the Sea produced the strongest impact, as did the play's demonstration in passing of how ready we are to think the worst of our friends. But *essentially it was a comedy* based on the private areas of human behaviour. And if in that respect it was not wholly satisfying you could still salute yet again this writer's skill in probing beneath the surface of people and relationships. You could, of course, have dismissed the whole thing as nonsense. But perhaps you never had your own domestic foibles or never watched yourself in the bathroom mirror talking to somebody else.

Madam Butterfly Coliseum

Alan Blyth

After three nights' of improvised staging while some of the staff were in dispute with the management, things were back to normal for the revival of last season's new *Butterfly* on Saturday evening. Without time for proper rehearsal there were naturally enough one or two lighting mishaps, but that apart *Colin Graham's production, so* authentic, so thoughtful, yet so directly sensitive in John Fraser's warmly evocative, practical sets, is one of the best reasons for seeing the old warhorse, because no work in the repertory has had its reputation so unjustly tarnished in the past by indifferent staging as Puccini's masterpiece.

Masterpiece? Well, that is what it sounds like when conducted with such flair and understanding as by David Lloyd-Jones—apart from a ten*dency, surely caused by enthu*siasm for Puccini's glorious orchestration, to overlay his singers (admittedly more noticeable in the first two acts heard at the back of the stalls than in the third, listened to from the middle). Whereas last season he seemed to hold back some of the Puccinian emotional "lift", it was there right from the start on this occasion, each climax timed to a nicety, none more so than the third-act trio of remorse; and the harmonic lushness, so inspired by Wagner and Debussy, was given its full due in the marvellous orchestral playing. When Puccini has such ardent advocates, he needs no apologist.

Ava June's Cio-Cio San is again touching. She has lost the unbecoming hat in which she was previously wed but still sings her entrance obviously standing in the wings. Can't a more *plausible means of "dis*tancing" her voice be devised? In the first act one is perhaps too conscious of the artifice in her portrayal—the little-girl act *does not quite become Miss* June these days—and the voice hereabouts had an uncomfortable "beat" in it. However, in the second act, from about "One fine day" onwards, she caught her audience with her generous, finely timed acting and singing, and her death was truly moving.

Robert Ferguson, still in an impossible wig, is now a much freer and easier Pinkerton, both vocally and dramatically, with a strong Italianiate ring to his tone. Anne Collins, the new *Suzuki, is entirely sympathetic*, as is John Kitchiner's properly exasperated Sharpless.

The small-part playing again showed the strength of the present company. Ashton Smith's warm yet ridiculous Yamadori, William Mason's raging, imposing Bonze, Kerry Jenkins's lizard-like Goro and Shelagh Squires's tender Kate Pinkerton all demand, and shall have, mention. The company also deserves praise for giving the score in full, without the traditional theatre cuts.

80th Prom Season Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

Wagner's *Rienzi* overture opened the first Promenade concert conducted by Sir Henry Wood on August 10, 1895, and it served again to launch Saturday's concert given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Charles Mackerras in honour of the entry of the Proms into their eightieth year.

Instead of continuing with that bitty 1895 inaugural miscellany, including "Lucy Long" and

SPORT

Golf

Trevino's bold attempt to seize prize he has not yet won

Clemmons, North Carolina, Aug 11.—Lee Trevino had a birdie at the final hole yesterday to take a lead of one stroke after three rounds of the United States Professional Golfers' Association champion at the Tanglewood Club. Trevino, striving for his first win *in this important event*, had a round of 68 (two under par) on a warm, sunny day and finished with a total of 207. Jack Nicklaus and the South African, Bobby Cole, are second at 208.

Frank Beard and Hubert Green are tied at 209. Gary Player, of South Africa, was unable to get a birdie and went one over par at three holes, for a 73. John Schlee, *the leader after the first two days*, went round in 75. They are at 210 (even par) with David Hill and Leonard Thompson.

Trevino started with birdies at the first and second holes, holing 15ft putts on each. He was two over at the fourth, driving into a bunker, blasting out short, and taking three putts from 30ft.

On the second nine, Trevino managed birdies at the 13th and 14th holes, holing a 20ft putt at the 14th. He lost a stroke at the 16th after being bunkered, but achieved a birdie at the 18th with a four iron approach to four feet. For *the final round he said*: "I'll be going for broke. I've never won the PGA and I want it".

Cole missed a chance of tying for the lead when he was one over par at the 18th. He was short of the green in two, pitched to four feet and missed. The 445-yard ninth also caught him out. He missed the green with his approach, and his pitch from the rough fringe rolled cross the green. He chipped back and needed two putts.

Cole, who has not yet won a tournament in the United States, said he believed he was playing better than ever, and planned to "attack" the course. "Over the years, I realize I've been playing too conservative".

Nicklaus was not as sharp as he would have liked to be, but credited his chipping game with an even par 70. He played the first nine in one over par, had a birdie at the par five 14th with a pitch to one foot and finished the remaining eight holes in par figures for a 34.

Lee Trevino: his heart set on an elusive title.

Player said of his 73: "I played pretty well, but when you hit it in the rough, you have troubles. All you can do is pitch it out, and that's happening to me. I just didn't seem to have any zip today." He took two putts at all the greens except the 16th, where he missed the green, chipped to two feet and managed to save par.

Third round (US unless stated):
207: L. Trevino, 73, 66, 68.
208: J. Nicklaus, 64, 69, 70; R. Cole (SA), 69, 68, 71.
209: F. Beard, 73, 67, 69; H. Green, 68, 68, 73.
210: D. Hill, 74, 69, 67; L. Thompson, 69, 71, 70; G. Player (SA), 73, 64, 73; J. Schlee, 68, 67, 75.
211: S. Snead, 69, 71, 71.
212: D. Bies, 73, 71, 68; M. Rudolph, 70, 72, 70.
214: B. Devlin (Australia), 70, 74, 70; D. Stockton, 71, 73, 70; T. Jenkins, 70, 73, 71; T. Aycock, 73, 68, 73; J. Watson, 69, 72, 73; R. Floyd, 68, 72, 74.
216: John Mahaffey, 72, 73, 71; L. Elder, 74, 69, 72; A. Geiberger, 70, 70, 76; D. Massengale, 74, 71, 70; G. Jones, 70, 74, 71.
219: B. Crampton (Australia), 75, 71, 73.
221: A. Jacklin (GB), 73, 72, 76.
224: R. Charles (NZ), 72, 73, 77.—Reuter.

Barnes's title as rain halts final round

Hilversum, Aug 11.—Brian Barnes, a British Ryder Cup player, was declared the winner of the Dutch Open golf championship here today after play had been abandoned in the final round because of torrential rain. Barnes, whose third round of 71 had given him a total of 211 (11 under par), received a prize of £2,900. It was *his first important victory* since the Martini event in 1972.

Joint runners-up, five strokes behind, were Peter Oosterhuis and Eddie Polland and a New Zealander, Simon Owen, each of whom won £1,460. Fifth place was shared by Dale Hayes, of South Africa, and Simon Hobday, of Rhodesia, both on 218.

Play was halted this morning when several greens were under water. The players then on the course marked their balls and an inspection was set for midday. The tournament administrator later announced: "A meeting of the championship committee, after examining the state of the course, decided it was unfit for play and that no play would be possible for the rest of the day. As a result prizes will be awarded on the third day's placings."

Barnes's overnight lead of one stroke over Hobday was improved with a birdie at the first hole yesterday, but he dropped three strokes with a six at the second, where he was plugged in a bunker, and a five at the fourth.

At that stage Donald Swaelens, who started out five behind him, had caught him with birdies at the first, second and fifth, but the Belgian hit two drives out of bounds to take eight at the sixth.

Barnes was soon back in his stride and birdies at the long sixth and seventh and another at the ninth, where he holed from 25 feet, saw him out in 36. He achieved three more birdies on the way home and took five at the long 18th in spite of driving into the trees.

Oosterhuis dropped a stroke at the third but had a birdie at the sixth, 12th and 17th. Owen, who beat Oosterhuis in a sudden-death play-off for the German Open title a week ago, was out in 37 and Polland in 38. Polland had birdies at the 13th and 16th and Owen, the 18th.

Brian Barnes: Finished five strokes clear of the field.

LEADING SCORES (GB unless stated): *211: B. Barnes, 71, 69, 71.* 216: P. Oosterhuis, 73, 71, 72; E. Polland, 71, 72, 73; S. Owen (NZ), 73, 70, 73. 218: D. Hayes (SA), 75, 69, 74; S. Hobday (Rhodesia), 71, 69, 77. 219: D. Swaelens (Belgium), 71, 74, 74; R. Carrasco (US), 76, 70, 73; D. Small, 73, 73, 73; P. Wilcock, 75, 69, 75; D. Jones, 73, 72, 74. 220: B. Huggett, 72, 72, 76; P. Beames, 74, 72, 76; B. Gilder (US), 74, 72, 74. 221: J. Fourie (SA), 75, 74, 72; M. Bembridge, 75, 73, 71; R. Shearer (Australia), 72, 73, 76. 222: J. Fowler, 74, 76, 72; G. Burrows (US), 76, 75, 71; C. O'Connor, jun (Ireland), 75, 72, 75. 224: M. Gregson, 72, 77, 75; T. Horton, 76, 74, 74. 225: O. Cerda (Mexico), 74, 75, 76; J. Garner, 75, 74, 76; C. Clark, 73, 76, 76; L. Owens (Ireland), 76, 76, 74; S. Brown, 76, 77, 72; E. Darcy (Ireland), 75, 75, 78; J. Newton (Australia), 73, 73, 79. 226: J. Pott, 75, 76, 75; H. Clark, 73, 77, 76; A. Caygill, 72, 77, 77. 227: T. Horton, 76; D. Dunn, 76; D. Jagger, 73, 76, 77; G. Cullen, 79, 72, 76; A. O'Connor, 80, 74, 73.—Reuter.

DRUMPELLIER: Scottish professional championship, second round: 139, D. Hulsh (North Berwick), 71, 68; 140, T. Walker (Dowfield), 74, 66; R. B. Anderson (Troon), 69, 71; 141, Hamilton (East Herts), 71, 69; 142, B. Gallacher (Wentworth), 71, 70; T. Panton (Glenbervie), 71, 71; D. Ingram (Dalmahoy), 70, 71; A. Horne (Tullallan), 70, 71; 142, B. Fyfe (Turberry Hotel), 71, 71; J. G. McTear (Athkin Braes), 73, 69; D. C. Craik (Honley), 71, 71; M. J. Moir (Torrance House), 72, 71; 143, R. Shade (Duddingston), 73, 70.

Rain has last word for Somerset

By Alan Gibson

TORQUAY: Somerset (4 pts) beat Lancashire on a faster scoring rate in rain affected match.

It is a good idea that Somerset should play a match once a summer at Torquay, down in Devon. Torquay has long been a cricketing centre, indeed once had a first-class festival of its own. It occurs to me that this might be revived, on a smaller scale, now that one-day cricket is so much in vogue: something like a west country equivalent of the Fenner Trophy, perhaps?

There were nearly 7,000 people there yesterday, including many Lancastrians on holiday, and it was a pity that rain, spreading from the west, as prophesied by the Meteorological Office, duly arrived, and reduced the match to one of those mathematical farces which are unfortunately inseparable from the John Player League.

Somerset had three batsmen run out, the first two unnecessarily—or so it seemed at the time. After a slow start against Lever and Lee, runs came from the middle of the order—Close, Parks and Burgess. Close hit three sixes, *which gives him 18 for the season*, a league record, and with a month still to go.

The pitch was slow, the ball not coming on readily to the bat, so 167 was a fair score, promising a close contest. But rain started falling in the tea interval, and increased, gradually but remorselessly, afterwards. The players stayed out for the 10 overs which *would ensure a definite result*.

Under the present regulations, Lancashire needed 43 runs to win. With four balls left they needed 10, and Wood tried to hit Moseley over the midwicket boundary. It is a narrow ground, and the hit looked worth six, but was marvellously caught by Denning, racing and diving for it, just inside the rope. Certainly it was a *catch which deserved to win a match*.

It really did seem that Lancashire did not become aware, sufficiently early, of what they had to do. Perhaps it was just that the batsmen, concentrating under their caps, forgot the rain clouds or disbelieved the weather forecasters. Certainly, they could have played more forcefully in those 10 overs.

SOMERSET

†D. J. S. Taylor, run out	16
B. C. Rose, b Wood	9
P. W. Denning, run out	3
V. A. Richards, b Wood	0
*D. B. Close, b Simmons	39
J. M. Parks, b Lee	30
G. I. Burgess, not out	53
I. T. Botham, c Lyon, b Shuttleworth	6
H. R. Moseley, run out	3
A. A. Jones, b Shuttleworth	0
R. J. Clapp, not out	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 2)	16
Total (9 wkts, 39 overs)	147

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—53, 3—57, 4—52, 5—64, 6—110, 7—144, 8—158, 9—158.

BOWLING: Lever, 8—1—26—0; Lee, 8—2—20—1; Wood, 8—2—35—2; Simmons, 8—3—31—1; Lloyd, 2—0—3—0; Shuttleworth, 5—0—26—2.

LANCASHIRE

B. Wood, c Denning, b Moseley	16
A. Kennedy, not out	11
H. Pilling, not out	3
Extras (l-b 5, w 1)	6
Total (1 wkt, 10 overs)	36

F. C. Hayes, *†K. H. Lloyd, D. P. Hughes, J. Simmons, †J. Lyon, K. Shuttleworth, P. Lever, P. Lee did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—33.

BOWLING: Moseley, 5—4—6—1; Jones, 5—2—21—0.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and A. E. Fagg.

Minor Counties

MARLOW: Buckinghamshire, 124 (M. T. Dunn 4 for 27, R. H. Wacey 4 for 30) and 157 (J. K. S. Edwards 67; M. T. Dunn 5 for 31); Hertfordshire, 144 for 7 dec (R. L. Bond 4 for 52) and 88 for 8 (J. E. Collyer 38 not out). Match drawn.

EXETER: Dorset, 111 for 7 dec and 158 (P. Dunkels 4 for 31, D. C. Yeabsley 3 for 25); Devon, 146 for 8 dec (*Yeabsley 50 not out*) and 56 for 2. Match drawn.

Scotland v Ireland

AT AYR

IRELAND: First Innings

D. R. Pigot, c Brown, b Robertson	7
J. F. Short, c J. R. Laing, b Clark	24
J. Harrison, c J. G. Laing, b Robertson	1
I. J. Anderson, c Ellis, b Thompson	24
S. Mitchell, c Porteous, b Clark	0
*A. Linahan, c Moore, b Clark	0
J. D. Monteith, c Morr, b Thompson	30
S. Coiter, c Goddard, b Hardie	10
R. Torrens, c Moore, b Clark	15
†G. D. Calhoun, not out	0
I. Elder, b Thompson	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 7)	14
Total	107

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—31, 3—33, 4—39, 5—50, 6—50, 7—65, 8—85, 9—105, 10—107.

BOWLING: Thompson, 20—2—42—3; Robertson, 21—8—27—2; Clark, 17—3—35—4; Hardie, 5—1—1—1; Goddard, 5—0—9—0.

Second Innings

D. R. Pigot, b Thompson	6
J. F. Short, not out	13
J. Harrison, c Porteous, b Thompson	0
I. J. Anderson, c Clark, b Thompson	0
S. Mitchell, not out	23
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (3 wkts)	45

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—6, 3—9.

SCOTLAND: First Innings

*†H. K. More, b Torrens	8
D. B. S. Brown, c Elder, b Torrens	0
J. R. Laing, c and b Monteith	21
J. G. Laing, c Anderson, b Elder	18
T. W. Porteous, c Cortell, b Torrens	0
R. Ellis, c Monteith, b Torrens	5
A. M. Hardie, c Pigot, b Torrens	0
*G. J. Goddard, c Elder, b Torrens	2
D. B. Thompson, b Torrens	0
F. Robertson, c Torrens, b Monteith	0
J. Clark, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, n-b 1)	8
Total	62

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—31, 3—53, 4—57, 5—57, 6—59, 7—59, 8—61, 9—61, 10—62.

BOWLING: Torrens, 20—2—40—7; Cortell, 9—2—26—0; Elder, 7—3—13—1; Monteith, 4—1—4—2.

Umpires: W. B. Smith and J. G. Cowan.

Cricket

Improving fast bowling for Australia

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Pakistan, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead England by 33 runs.

By sheer hard work Pakistan hauled themselves back into the second Test match on Saturday. Until well into the evening the storms which might have given them another nasty pitch for batting somehow missed the ground, and without them England's attack, for the most part, was nothing to be alarmed about.

In deciding what happens now this morning will be crucial. If Pakistan lose no more than one wicket before luncheon they have enough batting left to leave England with quite a substantial score to win, which would give Pakistan a winning chance themselves. If a couple of them get out quickly England should not be put to too much trouble.

Time was when Pakistan, with three of their best batsmen gone, on a grey Saturday afternoon and still facing a deficit of over 50 runs, would have expired by the weekend. At 77 for three they had lost Majid, Zaheer and Sadiq, the last two looking rather as though they thought the umpire could have have been wrong. But, although it may not have seemed so during their collapse on Thursday, this is a spirited Pakistan side, and in Wasim Raja they have found a splendidd acquisition. A left-hander, he has a lovely swing of the bat. With Mushtaq he had added 96 for the fourth wicket when, soon after six o'clock, the rain could hold off no longer.

There was a chance given by Wasim Raja to Knott, off Underwood, when he was 40, and two or three times Mushtaq had to admonish his young partner for hooking dangerously at Old and Arnold. The crowd could see as clearly what was going on as if Mushtaq had rapped Wasim across the knuckles with a ruler. But it was good cricket by these two and it has given Pakistan new hope; not exciting cricket to watch, but essential to a cause. For the Saturday of a Test match, the attendance was a little disappointing, perhaps because of the strange preference of some to see a bout of fisticuffs at Wembley.

What has been rather shown up in this Test match—for the first time since West Indies—is how ordinary England's bowling can look on a slow pitch. Underwood has had a good three days, routing Pakistan on a turning wicket on Thursday and causing them more concern than anyone else on Saturday. The fast attack has been less impressive. Until now Old, Arnold and Hendrick have enjoyed all the success this season, with 60 wickets between them in four and a half Test matches, which they were denied last winter. Here at Lord's, though, in the first hour of the match and again on Saturday, they were sufficiently up-and-down for the question to be asked as to what improvements might be made for Australia.

The chances are that four fast bowlers will go to Australia, with an outside chance of the selectors choosing a fifth, at the expense of a spin bowler. This is unlikely enough to assume for the moment that there will be only four. Old will obviously be one. Arnold, as the best user of the seam, makes two. Which leaves two (unless it is three) to come from Hendrick, Willis, Peter Lever, Snow and Jackman.

Of those not playing at Lord's the likeliest, I think, to have made an impression, on current form, would have been Lever. He is contriving, at almost 34, to look a genuinely fast bowler as distinct from fast medium. In Australia last time he did the donkey work and did it well. Used this time as a spearhead, he could give the selectors their best chance of strengthening the present attack.

Because of what he has done for England this summer, Hendrick will be unlucky not to go. Ian Chappell, on seeing him bowl at Headingly for the first time, thought he most closely resembled Max Walker, who has come to the top in Australia since MCC were there last. But Walker was much more effective in West Indies when he toured there with the Australians than Hendrik was with MCC. In the search for extra pace, and because he did well in Australia when he came out to reinforce Illingworth's side, I am inclined to think that Willis may get the fourth place with the fifth, if there is one, going to Hendrick—the third having gone to Lever.

But you have forgotten Snow, his advocates will say, and certainly, by choosing his moment, he can still win matches. He appeared in the bowling averages on Saturday morning, with 55 wickets at 20.92 apiece, figures which are just sufficient to provide those who do not have the worry of wondering whether he is going to slip himself, and deciding what to do about it if he does not, with enough ammunition to make a case for sending him.

This is the thing with Snow; he is still considered by most first-clas batsmen to be the English bowler they would least like to meet with his hackles up, which most of them would admit is not the same thing as backing him to bowl for their lives in Australia. To have three fast bowlers (*Arnold, Lever and Snow*) in their thirties in the same touring party would be unwise, and is unlikely to be done.

PAKISTAN: First Innings, 130 for 9 dec (D. L. Underwood 5 for 20).

Second Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, l-b-w, b Arnold	42
Majid Khan, l-b-w, b Underwood	19
Zaheer Abbas, c Greig, b Underwood	18
Mushtaq Mohammad, not out	1
Wasim Raja, not out	55
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 7)	11
Total (3 wkts)	146

Asif Iqbal, Imran Khan, *†Wasim Alam, †Wasim Bari, Sarfraz Nawaz, Asif Masood to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—55, 2—61, 3—77.

BOWLING (to date): Arnold, 14—3—33—1; Old, 14—1—38—0; Hendrick, 15—4—28—0; Underwood, 23—9—22—2; Greig, 8—3—19—0.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 270 (A. P. E. Knott 83).

Umpires: D. Constant and C. Elliott.

Davison has the crowd chortling with glee

By Peter Marson

LEICESTER: Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Middlesex by seven wickets.

Leicestershire march on. Their taken seven Middlesex wickets and Grace Road yesterday was always well within range, and having taken seven Middlese wickets and restricted them to a score of 162, Leicestershire's batsmen, with Davison, Dudleston, and Roger Tolchard leading the way, finished the thing off with 3.5 overs left.

Davison's was a typically dashing innings, full of those brilliant strokes that bring the crowd to their feet chortling with glee. Appropriately, he made the winning hit, a four through midwicket off Price, his eighth in his innings of 68 *not out, made through the* course of 22 overs. In partnership with Roger Tolchard, Davison took Leicestershire from 60 for two to 149 for three in 20 overs. Leicestershire's position in the John Player League is thus much strengthened.

Middlesex had won the toss, and Smith and Brearley gave the innings a brisk beginning. In *this the bowlers and fielders had* found a little trouble keeping their feet, the ground still suffering from heavy rain on Saturday. Smith, on the back foot, splendidly cover-drove McKenzie to the boundary, and, with Radley at the other end turning Higgs off his legs to midwicket, Middlesex's opening pair nimbly ran for four more.

They were approaching four runs an over when Radley fell, caught and bowled by Steele. This had been a good catch low down by Steele, and it severed a slick partnership of 60 runs in 16 overs. Middlesex slowed a little as Brearley tried to help Smith maintain the momentum of the innings against the slow bowling of Illingworth and Steele. After nine overs *Brearley, shaping to cut, was* bowled by a ball that kept low from Illingworth. Smith was then 42 and playing well.

But at 105 Smith was bowled *by McVicker. He had reached his* 50 by now, hitting five fours in 80 minutes and 28 overs. His going meant that with Gomes at the crease with three runs, and a new batsman, Murray, to join him, Middlesex would have to begin again. Murray and Gomes had begun to make the right kind of noises when Gomes was brilliantly run out by Norman's throw from *cover point, and, at 150 in the* thirty-seventh over, Murray, who had played a ball wide of gully, may have started a little late in response to Barlow's call. He, too, was run out by Illingworth's throw. So, with bowlers and fieldsmen restricting the batsmen's movements in a rapidly tightening ring, for once the crowd were denied the mounting excitement that is customary in the competition.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, b McVicker	55
C. T. Radley, c and b Steele	3
*J. M. Brearley, b Illingworth	42
L. A. Gomes, run out	11
†J. T. Murray, run out	30
G. D. Barlow, c J. Tolchard, b Higgs	0
K. V. Jones, not out	1
P. H. Edmonds, c McVicker, b Higgs	0
F. J. Titmus, not out	1
Extras (l-b 5, w 3)	8
Total (7 wkts)	162

T. Lamb, J. S. E. Price, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—[illegible], 3—105, 4—139, 5—150, 6—154, 7—158.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 8—0—36—0; Higgs, 8—0—26—2; Illingworth, 8—0—40—1; Steele, 8—0—30—1; McVicker, 8—1—32—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE

B. Dudleston, b Titmus	33
J. F. Steele, b Edmonds	11
†R. W. Tolchard, c Murray, b Lamb	27
B. F. Davison, not out	68
J. C. Balderstone, not out	21
Extras (b 4, l-b 11)	15
Total (3 wkts, 36.1 overs)	165

M. E. J. C. Norman, J. G. Tolchard, *R. Illingworth, N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, K. Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—56, 2—60, 3—149.

BOWLING: Price, 7.1—0—28—0; Lamb, 8—0—32—1; Jones, 5—0—26—0; Titmus, 8—1—36—1; Edmonds, 8—0—25—1.

Umpires: R. Aspinall and A. G. Whitehead.

Jameson helps end Sussex run of wins

John Jameson hit an unbeaten 85 in 93 minutes as Warwickshire cruised to a nine wicket victory over Sussex with 8.2 overs to spare at Edgbaston yesterday.

Sussex, with five successive Sunday wins behind them, never came to grips with the bowling after losing two wickets for 12. It took a partnership of 54 between Graves (50) and Michael Buss (32) to steer them to their eventual 136 for seven.

The Warwickshire openers, Jameson and Abberley, put on 83 in 23 overs for the first wicket. Then Jameson, who hit three sixes and nine fours, made 47 of the last 57 runs required.

The Worcestershire seam bowler, Paul Pridgeon, took four Essex wickets for only nine runs in his first 26 balls at Worcester to help his side gain a 38-run victory.

The 20-year-old Pridgeon came on when Essex were already in dire trouble at 28 for three in reply to Worcestershire's 142 for eight. Making his first Sunday appearance of the season, Pridgeon then reduced Essex to 44 for seven and had final figures of four for 17 in eight overs. With Basil D'Oliveira bowling his eight overs for only nine runs, Essex had no chance of getting back into the match but did produce a face-saving ninth wicket partnership.

Warwick v Sussex

AT BIRMINGHAM

Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Sussex by nine wickets

SUSSEX

G. A. Greenidge, b Brown	2
J. J. Groome, c and b Bourne	11
J. R. T. Barclay, b Brown	7
P. J. Graves, b Hemmings	50
M. G. Griffith, b Hemmings	18
M. A. Buss, b Willis	32
J. A. Snow, run out	6
†A. W. Mansell, not out	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 1)	7
Total (7 wkts)	136

G. E. Waller, *A. Buss, G. P. Phillipson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—13, 3—32, 4—72, 5—126, 6—128, 7—136.

BOWLING: Willis, 8—1—23—1; Brown, 4—0—23—2; Field, 8—0—41—0; Bourne, 8—1—21—1; Hemmings, 8—1—30—2.

WARWICKSHIRE

J. A. Jameson, not out	85
R. N. Abberley, c A. Buss, b Snow	38
J. Whitehouse, not out	4
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, w 1)	8
Total (1 wkt, 51.4 overs)	140

*M. J. K. Smith, A. J. Kallicharran, B. K. Gardner, E. E. Hemmings, W. A. Bourne, R. G. D. Willis, D. J. Brown, M. Field did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—83.

BOWLING: A. Buss, 6—1—17—0; M. Buss, 3—0—11—0; Snow, 8—2—21—1; Phillipson, 8—1—13—0; Waller, 8—1—17—1; Barclay, 4—0—24—0.

Umpires: G. H. Pope and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Notts v Derbyshire

AT NOTTINGHAM

Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 20 runs

DERBYSHIRE

J. M. Ward, c Harris, b Stead	3
A. J. Horsley, b Stead	53
*J. B. Bolus, l-b-w, b Stead	1
A. J. Harvey-Walker, c Randall, b White	15
H. Cartwright, c Taylor, b Stead	20
G. Miller, not out	19
†R. W. Taylor, not out	7
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (6 wkts)	123

S. Venkataraghavan, P. E. Russell, K. Stevenson, A. Ward did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—12, 3—73, 4—114, 5—117, 6—117.

BOWLING: Stead, 8—1—25—3; Sobers, 8—4—27—0; White, 7—2—27—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

†M. J. Harris, c Taylor, b Stevenson	11
R. Hassan, b Miller	64
D. W. Randall, c Harrington, b Venkataraghavan	14
G. S. Sobers, not out	42
R. A. Todd, c Bolus, b Russell	4
*M. J. Smedley, c Bolus, b Russell	0
R. Stead, b Russell	0
J. D. Birch, c Miller, b Russell	0
R. A. White, c Cartwright, b Russell	5
A. A. Ward	1
J. Cook, c Miller, b Russell	0
W. Taylor, b A. Ward	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1)	5
Total (38.5 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—71, 3—71, 4—85, 5—85, 6—97, 7—97, 8—130, 9—132, 10—141.

BOWLING: Jackman, 7—0—35—1; Verrinder, 8—1—32—0; Butcher, 8—1—16—1; Doctor, 8—2—17—3; Hoper, 7.5—0—31—3.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and G. G. Pepper.

Worcestershire v Essex

AT WORCESTER

Worcestershire (4 pts) beat Essex by 38 runs

Worcestershire

R. G. A. Headley, c Cook, b Boyce	10
K. N. Wilkinson, b Boyce	6
J. A. Ormrod, c McEwan, b Pridgeon	8
A. Field	7
J. M. Parker, c Hardie, b Edmeades	29
B. L. d'Oliveira, c Hobbs, b Boyce	44
L. J. Yardley, c Lever, b Turner	3
†R. C. Wilcock, c and b Turner	0
*R. D. Bilford, b Boyce	23
J. D. Inchmore, not out	12
Extras (b 10, l-b 6)	16
Total (48 wkts)	143

A. P. Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—22, 3—33, 4—58, 5—77, 6—82, 7—110, 8—125.

BOWLING: Boyce, 8—1—35—4; Lever, 8—3—20—0; Acfield, 8—1—[illegible]; Turner, 8—1—19—2; Edmeades, 8—1—26—1.

ESSEX

S. Turner, c Wilkinson, b Inchmore	0
G. Barcroft, c Wilcock, b Inchmore	8
P. S. Gresham, c Yardley, b Pridgeon	18
R. N. J. Cooke, l-b-w, b Holder	0
B. P. A. Edmeades, c Wilcock, b Pridgeon	7
K. D. Boyce, c Wilcock, b Pridgeon	0
S. Hobbs, c Wilcock, b Pridgeon	8
R. L. East, st Wilcock, b Gifford	8
†A. S. Brown, c Cook, b Bell	0
J. C. Foat, b Bell	27
D. A. Graveney, not out	27
J. Davey, b Bell	1
J. H. Dixon, c Wilcock, b Gifford	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 1)	5
Total (36.4 overs)	101

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—12, 3—[illegible], 4—[illegible], 5—[illegible], 6—[illegible], 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible], 9—[illegible], 10—101.

BOWLING: Holder, 8—1—[illegible]—2; Inchmore, 8—1—23—2; D'Oliveira, 8—[illegible]—0; Pridgeon, 8—2—17—4; Gifford, 8—[illegible]—2.

Umpires: H. Horton and W. E. Phillipson.

Surrey v Glamorgan

AT THE OVAL

Surrey (4 pts) beat Glamorgan by 14 runs.

SURREY

L. E. Skinner, c E. Jones, b Nash	3
G. P. Howarth, c E. Jones, b Ellis	25
Younis Ahmed, c A. Jones, b Solanky	27
D. R. Owen-Thomas, c E. Jones, b Ellis	0
G. R. J. Roope, l-b-w, b Solanky	13
*S. J. Storey, c A. Jones, b Cordle	25
R. D. Jackman, c E. Jones, b Solanky	0
†A. Long, b Williams	22
P. I. Pocock, not out	11
A. R. Butcher, b Williams	0
A. O. C. Verrinder, b Williams	0
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 2)	10
Total (58.4 overs)	136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—17, 3—47, 4—60, 5—79, 6—79, 7—121, 8—126, 9—135, 10—136.

BOWLING: Nash, 8—2—18—1; Williams, 7.4—1—27—3; Ellis, 8—1—23—2; Solanky, 8—0—21—3; Cordle, 6—0—29—1; Davis, 1—0—5—0.

GLAMORGAN

*A. Jones, b Roope	30
G. P. Ellis, run out	2
H. W. Davis, l-b-w, b Pocock	18
L. W. Hill, l-b-w, b Butcher	0
J. W. Solanky, c Howarth, b Pocock	17
G. Richards, b Pocock	1
†E. W. Jones, b Roope	21
D. A. Francis, b Roope	3
R. E. Cordle, c and b Jackman	6
M. A. Nash, c Owen-Thomas, b Roope	1
D. L. Williams, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 12, n-b 1)	15
Total (38.5 overs)	122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—45, 3—47, 4—71, 5—85, 6—101, 7—101, 8—120, 9—121, 10—122.

BOWLING: Jackman, 7—0—35—1; Verrinder, 8—1—32—0; Butcher, 8—1—16—1; Pocock, 8—2—17—3; Roope, 7.5—0—31—3.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and G. G. Pepper.

Yorkshire v Kent

AT LEEDS

Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Kent by 46 runs.

YORKSHIRE

*G. Boycott, b Woolmer	22
J. H. Hampshire, c Ealham, b Graham-Brown	4
†D. L. Bairstow, lbw b Woolmer	16
R. G. Lumb, b Graham-Brown	6
B. Leadbeater, b Shepherd	4
P. J. Squires, b Shepherd	0
C. B. Stevenson, b Elms	1
R. A. Hutton, c Cowdrey, b Graham	0
A. L. Robinson, b Elms	0
S. Oldham, not out	1
A. G. Nicholson, not out	0
Extras (l-b 10, w 4)	14
Total (19 wkts)	78

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—82, 2—83, 3—115, 4—130, 5—134, 6—147, 7—173, 8—173, 9—176.

BOWLING: Graham, 8—2—44—4; Elms, 8—2—26—2; Woolmer, 8—1—17—3; Graham-Brown, 8—1—37—0; Shepherd, 8—0—21—2.

KENT

*B. W. Luckhurst, c Bairstow, b Nicholson	1
G. W. Johnson, b Nicholson	24
M. A. Crowdray, c Squires, b Stevenson	1
†D. Nicholls, c Stevenson, b Hutton	7
A. G. Ealham, c Bairstow, b Oldham	4
J. N. Shepherd, c Boycott, b Hutton	0
R. A. Woolmer, b Oldham	1
C. Tavare, b Nicholson	0
J. Graham-Brown, c Leadbeater, b Hutton	0
R. B. Elms, b Nicholson	0
J. N. Graham, not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (37 overs)	44

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—[illegible], 3—62, 4—98, 5—116, 6—121, 7—123, 8—130, 9—132, 10—133.

BOWLING: Nicholson, 7—1—[illegible]—3; Oldham, 8—2—29—2; Hutton, 8—0—32—0; Stevenson, 8—[illegible]—1; Hurton, 6—0—34—3.

Umpires: K. E. Palmer and R. Julian.

Northants v Gloucester

AT NORTHAMPTON

Northamptonshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 39 runs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

H. I. Virgin, c and b Davey	1
A. Tait, l-b-w, b Graveney	4
P. Willey, b Procter	0
*P. J. Watts, b Davey	1
G. Cook, not out	0
W. Larkins, l-b-w, b Procter	0
†G. Sharp, run out	0
A. Hodgson, b Procter	0
B. S. Bedi, l-b-w, b Procter	0
Extras (b 10, l-b 6)	16
Total (8 wkts)	22

R. M. H. Cottam, J. C. J. Dye did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—8, 3—142, 4—146, 5—166, 6—166, 7—175, 8—175.

BOWLING: Davey, 8—0—[illegible]—2; Procter, 8—3—18—4; Dixon, 6—[illegible]—0; Brown, 8—1—20—0; Graveney, 2—0—[illegible]—1; 8—1—35—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

*A. W. Stovold, lbw, b Dye	0
R. B. Nicholls, run out	1
R. D. V. Knight, b Hodgson	0
M. J. Procter, c and b Cottam	0
D. R. Shepherd, c Dye, b Hodgson	0
A. J. Hignell, lbw, b Bedi	0
A. S. Brown, c Cook, b Bedi	0
J. C. Foat, b Bedi	0
D. A. Graveney, not out	11
J. Davey, b Bedi	1
J. H. Dixon, c Willey, b Cottam	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1)	5
Total (36.1 overs)	23

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—2, 3—15, 4—50, 5—57, 6—57, 7—114, 8—121, 9—133, 10—136.

BOWLING: Cottam, 8—1—[illegible]—1; Dye, 6—2—17—1; Hodgson, 8—[illegible]—2; Watts, 8—0—3—0; Bedi, 8—1—35—4.

Umpires: H. Yarnold and C. Cook.

Today's cricket

LORD'S: England v Pakistan (11.30 to 6.

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SPORT

Football

Clubs should be hit where it hurts for conduct unbecoming the game

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Authority flouted. Hunter tries to stop the clash that led to Bremner and Keegan being sent off.

What was intended by the Football Association to be a colourful showpiece by the elevation of their Charity Shield match between Leeds United, the League champions, and Liverpool, the FA Cup holders, to Wembley Stadium, in the end finished in the gutter.

Leeds returned to the cynical ruthlessness of other days which had characterized their hard climb to the top. Liverpool, too, for once allowed themselves to be pulled, momentarily, down into the mire. The fact that Liverpool finally won 6-5 on penalty kicks after the tie had ended 1-1 mattered nothing. By then football itself had been dragged shamefully through the mud, leaving all thoughtful people to fear for the future.

Four incidents marred what might otherwise have been a bright, enjoyable game. Each subsided to the final escalation of violence which ended with Bremner and Keegan brawling in the Leeds penalty area, being captured by the referee (himself a former professional player aware of all the tricks of the trade), issuing with authority, and eventually both being sent off the field.

That, in itself, would have been enough to disgust. But both men compounded the felony as they began the long walk to the dressing rooms by shamelessly stripping off the shirts they should have been proud to wear, Bremner, seeded, throwing his petulantly to the ground, where it lay crumpled like a shot seagull until scared away by a linesman. It was a disquieting scene, the Wagnerian climax of three earlier forays which had seen Smith and Jones booked.

Sadly, Keegan could have been the man of the match. Leeds recently realized this by half-time and seemed intent on eliminating him by fair means or foul. They chose the unfair method, finally inciting the little Liverpool man to hot-headed retaliation with all the dire consequences for those who consider themselves above the law.

Never before had Wembley witnessed such a disgrace as two British players for the first time were dismissed from the stadium. It made child's play of the Rattin affair in the World Cup of 1966.

Both Bremner and Keegan should now be given a hard period of suspension. But that is not enough. The blame should be wider. If clubs are held responsible for the behaviour of their supporters, so should they be for their players. The final responsibility and remedy rest with all directors and managers and they also should share the penalty. The harder they are hit where it hurts most, the better—either through their pockets, with heavy fines, or by deducting points from a club's League total. That might make everybody think twice.

One way or another, a solution has to be found if the game is to survive as a respectable spectacle. The final sanction may be for all reasonable people simply to stay away and let ritual violence destroy itself.

For the record, Boersma scored for Liverpool before the interval and Cherry for Leeds midway through the second half, leaving the wretched Harvey to miss the penalty that gave Merseyside the stained afternoon.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, A. Lindsay, P. Thompson, E. Hughes, P. Cormack, K. Keegan, B. Hall, S. Heighway, P. Boersma, I. Callaghan.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; P. Reaney, T. Cherry, W. Bremner, G. McQueen, N. Hunter, P. Lorimer, A. Clarke (sub, D. McKenzie), J. Jordan, J. Giles, E. Gray.

Referee: R. Matthewson (Bolton).

Athletics

Pascoe deserves trust of selectors

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Geoffrey Capes, Alan Pascoe and Lesley Kiernan await the announcement today of the British team for the European athletics championships in such different frames of mind that the contrast underlines the whole problem of athletics in this country.

For Capes, his place for Rome after this month is automatic following his British record of 71ft 1¾in in the shot at Crystal Palace on Saturday. His thoughts are justifiably been focused all year on winning the European title. Miss Kiernan, only 16, has barely made the team only at the last gasp by beating the qualifying 1500 metres standard time of 2min 10sec by 0.5sec in Madrid on Saturday after an agonizing period of frustration in the past month.

But for Pascoe, the agony of doubt could well continue even after the team is announced this morning. This great competitor, recovering pulled up with a hamstring injury in the 400 metres hurdles on Saturday, has been told that he will have to undergo a fitness test. In reply, he says: "I want to be allowed to do that in Italy where I had planned to arrive early at my own expense. The physiotherapist now tells me that he not I need most is sunshine. I could definitely only compete in Rome if I believe I still have a chance of a medal. I certainly won't go as an also ran—not just for the ride."

I believe the British Amateur Athletic Board should trust Pascoe to keep his word, allow him to undergo any fitness test in the holiday resort of Formia and leave him the compliment of being selected as a talented but also responsible athlete. If they insist he should have his test in Britain, there will be suspicion that there is still some resentment against him in official circles for having made radical suggestions about the sport in the past.

A team of between 60 and 70 athletes for Rome may cost close to £20,000. I hope it will be no more than 60 because competing in the European championships should be a reward for outstanding ability and an accurate reflection of Britain's current strength in athletics. But one is bound to feel sympathy for most athletes who feel that to have beaten the qualifying standards should be enough to earn them selection.

Three experienced athletes I talked with on Saturday evening all had their own ideas about team selection. One of them said: "I would choose an élite team of about 25 and, with the money that was saved, do far more about preparation, including useful overseas competition in June and July and plan an early arrival in Italy for those who feel the need to acclimatize."

Capes, at least, has a clear plan, which, he hopes, will lead him all the way up to the top place on the rostrum. He competes again at Portsmouth on Wednesday and for Britain against Norway in Oslo next week. Apart from that, he will concentrate completely on technical perfection in the event in which he has made such remarkable progress this season. After his record on Saturday, the "all time list" in the shot now reads: 71ft 7in, A. Feuerbach (US); 71ft 5¼in, R. Matson (US); 71ft 1¾in, H. Briesenick (East Germany); 70ft 1¾in, G. Woods (US); 70ft 1¼in, G. Capes (GB). Woods has also done 72ft 2¾in indoors.

One of the "secrets" of Capes's breakthrough on Saturday, when he improved his British record of 68ft 10¾in so dramatically, was his one hour warm-up, including jogging for half an hour, which offset the stiffening effect of the chilly weather. But he thinks hard about the technique of the event, as he proved late on Saturday evening when he related the sequence of phrases implanted in his mind as he heaves the 16lb ball.

He said: "It goes like this. Relax, right foot, left foot one, two. When the left foot is down then drive up, look for the sky. Left shoulder high then whip-hip-movement." You accelerate with speed, the arm movement is fast, there's a final finger snap. It's all logical but it's only sometimes that it all comes together, flows. And that's when you get a 70 footer."

We did not get a British mile record on Saturday for several reasons, one of them being the wind. Another was that Brendan Foster found he was still feeling, mentally as well as physically, the effect of his world 3,000 metres record a week before. But Foster, who reminded us cheerily "I'm human, not a machine you know", was not depressed by his third place behind Clement and Smedley. I think he will go to Rome for the 5,000 metres with as much chance of a medal as Capes. That is more than can be said of about 90 per cent of today's team.

MEN: 100 metres: D. Halliday (RAF), 9.5sec. 200m: A. Bennett (Birchfield), 21.6sec. 400m: G. Cohen (Wolverhampton), 46.9sec. 800m: D. McMeekin (Victoria Park), 1min 47.7sec. 1mile: Emsley Carr (Milocarr), 3min 57.4sec; 2, R. Smedley (Birchfield), 3min 58sec; 3, B. Foster (Gateshead), 3min 58.4sec. 3,000m steeplechase: D. Lamb (Morpeth), 8min 32.2sec. 5,000m: D. Black (Small Heath), 13min 39.2sec. 400m hurdles: J. Balding (US), 50.1sec. Javelin: B. Roberts (Thames Valley), 256ft 2in. Pole vault: M. Bull (Wolverhampton), 17ft 0¾in. Shot: G. Capes (Birchfield), 70ft 1¼in. Hammer: I. Chipchase (North Shields Polytechnic), 232ft 2in. 4x100m relay: Britain (B), 39.8sec.

WOMEN: 100m: H. Golden (Edinburgh Southern), 11.8sec. 200m: Golden, 24sec. 400m: D. Murray, 52.2sec. 1,500m: J. Smith, 4min 17sec. 100m hurdles: B. Thompson (Birchfield), 13.7sec. 4x100m relay: Britain, 45sec. High jump: S. Lawton (Aldershot and Farnham), 6ft 1¼in.

MADRID: Junior meeting: Britain beat Spain 103—98; Britain beat Portugal 142—58.

Motor cycling

Sheene finishes first with big lead

Barry Sheene, Britain's improving motor cyclist, won the first 500cc prix race to be held on the British mainland at Silverstone yesterday. The 23-year-old Londoner, a rider took his 750cc works Japanese Suzuki ahead of a good class field on the fifth lap of the 20-lap event. He was never headed and finished with a big lead over Teuvo Lanskvourk, of Finland, in second place on his Yamaha. Barry Ditchburn was third after pulling up from eighth place on his Yamaha.

During Sheene's runaway performance, he brought the lap record down to 1min 37.88sec, an improvement by almost a second on the previous best set by Paul Smart last year.

Earlier, Sheene had won another event, the 12-lap race for 500cc machines. Again he improved the existing lap record, this time by a second, in a time of 1min 39sec on a smaller engined Suzuki.

Sheene was deprived of a third FIM 750 championship over the first five laps, but was forced out with mechanical trouble. That race was won by Paul Smart, also on a Suzuki, although the leader, John Dodds, maintained his grip on the title by finishing fifth on a Yamaha.

Paul Read, Britain's only world champion, made a disappointing return to domestic racing after clinching the 500cc title in Finland two weeks ago. He was forced to settle for second place in the senior event and then, using the same Italian MV Agusta for the grand prix, lacked the power to keep in touch with the leaders.

Read dropped out while in fifth place on the 15th lap.

SILVERSTONE: John Player international grand prix meeting: Lightweight 250cc (12 laps, 35.1 miles): 1, T. Kitazawa (Japan), Yamaha, 33min 38.6sec (102.09 mph); 2, J. Dodds (GB), Yamaha; 3, C. Williams (GB), Yamaha. Formula 750 (European championship qualifier) (20 laps, 58.54 miles): 1, P. Smart (GB), Suzuki, 33min 22.2sec (105.26 mph); 2, Y du Hamel (Canada), Kawasaki; 3, P. Pons (France), Yamaha. Senior race 500cc (12 laps, 35.1 miles): 1, B. Sheene (GB), Suzuki, 20min 15.8sec (104 mph); 2, P. Read (GB), MV Augusta; 3, P. Smart (GB), Suzuki. Daily Express production machine race (12 laps): 1, P. Tait (GB), Triumph, 21min 33.2sec (97.78 mph); 2, G. Green (GB), Triumph; 3, A. Smith (GB), Norton. Junior race (12 laps): 1, A. Hunter (GB), Yamaha, 20min 7.8sec (104.69 mph); 2, J. Dodds (GB), Yamaha; 3, P. Pons (France). John Player Grand Prix (20 laps): 1, B. Sheene (GB), Suzuki, 33min 4 sec (106.22 mph); 2, T. Lansvuori (Finland), Yamaha; 3, B. Ditchburn (GB), Yamaha.

Horse show

Grand Prix goes to 'baby' of team

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Dublin, Aug 11

William Brown, the curly-headed 18-year-old "baby" of the United States team, covered himself with glory on the final day of the Dublin Horse Show when he won the Irish Grand Prix, the most important event of the week. He was riding the seven-year-old chestnut gelding Sandsablaze, a thoroughbred horse by Blazing Count out of Sandy Atlas, loaned to the team by his parents, Mr and Mrs Graham Brown, of South Salem, 48 miles north of New York City.

Sandsablaze has been jumping since he was four, but this is his first year with the team. Before leaving for Europe early in June, he won the Intermediate Stakes at the Virginia State Show. "Buddy" Brown is also a newcomer to the team, but he has been one of the most successful riders in the United States for the past three years.

David Broome, on Sportsman, was one of three with clear rounds who qualified for the final barrage, but eventually only Peter Robeson, with Grebe, remained to challenge the American boy, who settled the argument with another faultless circuit. The United States team return home on Tuesday for another year after a highly successful European tour, which augurs well for their prospects in the next Olympic Games, as holders of the team silver medal.

Italy's old maestro, Major Raimondo d'Inzeo, wound up the week here as the leading rider to win the Guinness Gold Tankard with 35 points. The silver tankard for the runner-up in the points championship went to the American professional, Rodney Jenkins, with 30; "Buddy" Brown was third with 26. Yesterday Jenkins (who finished fourth in the Grand Prix) won the Irish Distillers' six-bar competition on Idle Dice with four clear rounds, defeating D'Inzeo on the 17-year-old Bellevue, who rolled a pole in the fourth round.

Eddie Macken, the hero of the home side as runner-up for the men's world championship, had his first victory of the week on Oatfield Hills in the John Higgins Trophy, beating Jenkins on Number One Spy. Britain's individual victories were confined to Harvey Smith's win on Salvador in the opening competition of the show on Tuesday, but team events determine a nation's class, and Britain's performance in retaining the Aga Khan Trophy, thus increasing their international lead, is infinitely better for their prestige.

IRISH GRAND PRIX: 1, W. Brown's Sandsablaze (US); 2, P. Robeson's Grebe; 3, D. Broome's Sportsman. INTERNATIONAL TEAM RELAY: 1, West Germany; 2, Ireland; 3, US. IRISH DISTILLERS' SIX BAR COMPETITION: 1, R. Jenkins's Idle Dice; 2, Major R. D'Inzeo's Bellevue; 3, A. Liggee's Trohnfolger. JOHN HIGGINS TROPHY: 1 and 3, E. Macken's Oatfield Hills and Easter Parade; 2, R. Jenkins's Number One Spy. GUINNESS GOLD TANKARD: D'Inzeo. GUINNESS SILVER TANKARD: Jenkins.

Polo

Pony power tells in defeat of Indian Army

By Andrew Porter

The Indian Army polo team, winners of the Sudan Cup last Tuesday at Windsor against the British Army, suffered a narrow defeat at Cirencester yesterday. Cirencester won 4—3½, the Indians receiving a start of half a goal, but the honours were equally divided.

The Vesty brothers, Mr Douglas Brown, and Mr Horswell had provided ponies for the Indian Army, and extremely good ponies they were, yet the real tribute to Indian horsemanship lay in the fact that the four players became acquainted with their ponies only just before the match. It was remarkable to see how quickly each rider adapted himself to his mount.

V. P. Singh played a wonderful game throughout and each member of his team dropped perfectly into the changing situation of the play. A penalty from 40 yards gave India the first goal and immediately afterwards the same award to Cirencester levelled the score. Then V. P. Singh cut through to hit a splendid goal. At the end of the second period the ball was left dead in front of Cirencester's goal according to the new rules and India tapped through an easy goal from the throw in, making it 3¾-1.

Whether the Indian team's borrowed ponies were running out of steam in the final chukka was a matter of conjecture, but Mark Vestey's best pony had a great deal to do in the three goals that Cirencester collected to win this excellent game on the stroke of time.

John Horswell played a fine game for the winners and endorsed the high opinion gained in Goodwood Week. But there was no doubt that the Indian side was the best balanced team seen in medium polo this season.

CIRENCESTER PARK: Capt G. S. Tomlinson (3), 1; Lord Vestey (4) 2; M. Vestey (4) 3; J. Horswell (1) back.

INDIAN ARMY: Major T. S. Shergill (3) 1; Major K. S. Garcha (3) 2; Major V. P. Singh (5) 3; Capt Brijendra Singh (1) back.

Racing

Nonoalco's success by a short head

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Deauville, Aug 11

Nonoalco, running for the first time since his failure in the Derby, won the Prix Jacques le Marois by a short head here today. The margin might have been greater if Lester Piggott had not made his challenge so late. Nonoalco had always been close up as Mannsfeld made the running just ahead of Ace of Aces and Coup de Feu. Margouillat was also well in touch, but El Rastro was surprisingly held off the pace.

Entering the final furlong, Nonoalco looked sure to win comfortably but Piggott waited until little more than 50 yards from home before pouncing on Coup de Feu. He had delayed almost too long because El Toro, vigorously ridden by Jean Cruguet, was finishing fast in the centre of the course.

Coup de Feu, who finished half a length back in third place, ran an excellent race, particularly as he had been a doubtful runner until yesterday morning because of a virus infection. Mannsfeld was only a neck behind, followed, at two lengths, by Margouillat with the second English challenger Averof another length behind. El Rastro ran his first poor race of the season, never appearing dangerous.

Though Nonoalco won by such a small margin, he is in excellent form and the 2,000 Guineas winner must have strong claims to being considered the best miler in Europe. El Toro had won the Prix Messidor from Pebblebrook and Royal Prerogative; Coup de Feu had put up his finest performance to win the Eclipse Stakes and Mannsfeld had beaten Northern Gem and Northern Taste in the Prix Eugene Adam.

Northern Taste, receiving 7 lb, had finished a similar distance behind Mannsfeld, about two lengths, as he had done behind Nonoalco, at level weights, in the Guineas. Thus, on the form book Mannsfeld had an excellent chance of beating Nonoalco.

Disappointed by the failure of El Rastro and to a lesser extent by that of Bakuba whom Joe Mercer rode into second place behind Tannenberg in the Grosser Preis von Nordrhein-Westfalen at Düsseldorf, Daniel Wildenstein and his trainer, Angel Penna, met with better fortune when Paulista made most of the running to win the Prix de Psyche. Ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, he fought off the challenge of Jeanne de Rethel over a furlong out and then resisted the fast finishing Cheryl.

Meanwhile, the news was received here of the retirement of Goeffrey Watson, who has trained with great success for the Baron Guy de Rothschild. His many big triumphs include the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe with Exbury.

PRIX JACQUES LE MAROIS (Group I: £22,727: 1m)
Nonoalco, b c, by Nearctic—Sexmee (Mrs M. F. Berger), 3-8-7 ... L. Piggott 1
EL TORO, b c, by Night and Day—Midnight Moon (Mr R. Appore), 6-8-12 ... J. Cruguet 2
COUP DE FEU, br c, by White Fire III—Winning Bid (Mr F. Sasse), 5-9-2 ... P. Eddery 3
ALSO RAN: Mannfeld (4th), Margouillat, Averof, Ace of Aces, Bon Roi, Some Crack, El Rastro, Northern Taste, 11 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL (1f stake): Win, 1.70; places, 1.30, 2.90, 3.60. F, Boutin. Sh hd, ¾l. 1min 37.2sec.

PRIX DE PSYCHE (3-y-o fillies: £7,273: 1m 2f)
Paulista, b f, by Sea Hawk—Petite Marmite (Mr D. Wildenstein), 9-12 ... Y. Saint-Martin 1
CHERYL, b f, by Snob—Chanel (Mr T. Kilanis), 8-9 ... J. C. Desaint 2
JEANNE DE RETHEL, b f, by Luthier—Firefly (Mr A. Plasch), 8-9 ... A. Lequeux 3
ALSO RAN: Gramy (4th), Capaddia, Paddy's Princess, Lady Rebecca, Timolina, Lady Roussel, Sermons in Stones.
PARI-MUTUEL (1f stake): Win, 4.90; places, 1.80, 1.90, 2.40. A. Peuna. ½l, nk. 2min 4.5sec.

Whispering Grace to run at Newmarket

By Jim Snow
Northern Racing Correspondent

Neville Crump, who is not unfamiliar with the winner's enclosure at Liverpool, Sheila's Cottage, Teal, and Merryman II having won the Grand National for his Middleham stable between 1948 and 1960, will have his first runner in the Cesarewitch. He told me yesterday that his 11-year-old Whispering Grace, on whom Edward Hide gained a most impressive victory at Redcar on Saturday, would be entered for Newmarket's great stamina test.

Whispering Grace is a real character horse and enjoys his racing as much as he does his work at home. He has won five times on the flat, eight times over hurdles, and seems to improve with age. After racing at Ripon last Monday I saw him gallop over a mile and a half, and he was much too quick for the younger horses who accompanied him. Last year Hide, who has ridden him in all his victories on the flat, suggested to Crump that Whispering Grace would not quite see through the two and a quarter miles at Newmarket. Two miles, Hide thought, was the limit of his stamina, but on his performance at Redcar on Saturday Hide has had to think again. The oldest horses to win the Cesarewitch since the war have been Persian Lancer, at eight years, and Major Rose and Utrillo, six years; all were trained by Ryan Price.

From Ryan Price's Findon stable the seven-year-old Cumbernauld travels north today to be trained by Neville Crump in this new National Hunt season. A neat little horse by Ribot, Cumbernauld won once over hurdles last year, and he was placed in the Ascot Stakes, Goodwood Stakes, and the Cesarewitch. This season he ran a fine race under his big weight to be third to Arrivo in the Ladbroke Chester Cup, and two weeks ago he won the Brown Jack Stakes at Ascot at 9st 10lb.

Newcastle's £5,000 Northumberland Sprint Trophy today should provide Barry Hills's filly, Lovelight, second in her last three races and badly squeezed for room when she was runner-up to Red Alert in the Stewards Cup at Goodwood, with a handsome compensation for her excellent and consistent form this season. William Carson rides Lovelight, and he should go close half an hour later on Cadogan Lane in the Elsdon Handicap. But in this two mile race the best selection may be Retrial, third in his one appearance this season and winner last year of the William Hill Handicap at Ayr from Arthur Budgett's outstanding stayer, Petty Officer. On that form Retrial looks well treated this afternoon with 8 st 4 lb.

In the Nottingham Summer Cup, Anak Malaysia may, like Lovelight, have his reward for many good displays during the past five months. He has not finished out of the first four in six races, and it seems that Eric Cousins's Cheshire stable is now finished with virus trouble. On Saturday at Haydock Park, Cousins won two races with Musky Bird and Old Penny.

At Bath Tony Murray is likely to win the Corsham Handicap on Ryan Price's Prince Poona, and the Findon stable may have another success with Santa Chiara in the Stapleton Stakes. Lester Piggott will be at Windsor, and there he may reach his century on Minigold in the Reading Selling Stakes and on Noblero in the Maidenhead Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newcastle: Soft. Nottingham: Good. Bath: Good. Windsor: Good to firm. Folkestone (tomorrow): Good.

Nottingham programme

2.0 BYRON APPRENTICES HANDICAP (£339 : 2m)
1 00-0040 Sant Angelo, P. Rohan, 4-8-6 ... N. Troop 2
2 310-400 Genuine Mystic, D. Holland, 5-8-5 ... J. Watson 3
4 144-032 Tussore, J. Clayton, 4-8-4 ... S. Armitage 7
5 004302 Vola Unique (CD), H. Cottrill, 6-8-3 ... R. Waters 5
6 000200 Yasou, K. Cundell, 4-8-1 ... R. Middleton 4
7 2-00413 Crown Hotel (D), D. Holmes, 4-8-1 ... J. Woodward 10
9 043200 King Casper, W. Swainson, 4-7-11 ... R. Fox 6
10 004- Thatch Acre (D), A. Jarvis, 6-7-11 ... J. Perryment 8
12 04010-0 Burnage, C. Crossley, 4-7-8 ... G. Mullin 12
14 2-00410 Carne Grey, A. Bastiman, 3-7-7 ... D. Nicholls 1
15 000-300 Supreme Narrator, D. Holmes, 3-7-7 ... A. Webb 9
16 02-0 * Blue Bulb, T. Darling, 4-7-7 ... M. Barner 7 11
9-4 Crown Hotel, 3-1 Tussore, 9-2 Vola Unique, 6-1 Carne Grey, 8-1 Yasou, 10-1 Genuine Mystic, 12-1 Sant Angelo, 20-1 others.

2.30 COLWICK PARK PLATE (2-y-o : £276 : 6f)
2 0 Crosby Tom, A. Dent, 8-11 ... D. Ryan 1
3 0 Foosloggerr, R. Akehurst, 8-11 ... G. Sexton 8
9 03203 Stella's Pet, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 ... T. Davies 7 10
10 0000 Stevenson Mill, B. Leigh, 8-11 ... W. Lord 5
19 403000 Boythorpes Carol, M. W. Easterby, 8-8 ... T. Walsh 2
16 0000 Champagnepassion, R. Armytage, 8-8 ... — 6
24 00 Four Forty, K. Cundell, 8-8 ... R. Middleton 7 9
33 40000 Havaglass, R. Ward, 8-8 ... F. Durr 4
51 000040 Petite Dancer, K. Payne, 8-8 ... T. Lapin 7
35 2 Tremaran, R. Hollinshead, 8-8 ... C. Astbury 5
7-4 Tremaran, 7-2 Stella's Pet, 4-1 Four Fourty, 6-1 Crosby Tom, 8-1 Havaglass, 12-1 Petite Dancer, 16-1 others.

3.0 NOTTINGHAM CUP (Handicap : £935 : 1m 2f)
1 000200 Tenochca, P. Cole, 4-9-0 ... B. Raymond 3
2 21633-0 Equivocal (CD), C. Nash, 4-8-12 ... C. Moss 5
3 323423 Anak Malaysia, E. Cousins, 5-8-10 ... E. Wilson 4
4 000000 Evermore (D), G. Balding, 4-8-8 ... P. Eddery 10
6 0-30023 Redfern, P. Robinson, 5-8-3 ... P. Tulk 6
7 10-3000 Kew Gardens, J. Balding, 3-8-2 ... P. Waldron 2
8 Complacent, G. Vergette, 8-7-10 ... C. Eccleston 7
9 34-0123 Kallash (D), R. Akehurst, 5-7-8 ... S. Perks 1
10 0-0000 Hard Slipper (CD), C. Dilligwall, 8-7-7 ... R. J. Ferguson 9
11 00-0 Land An Ear, I. Walker, 10-7-7 ... G. Duffield 8
6-4 Redfern, 5-2 Kallash, 5-1 Kew Gardens, 6-1 Anak Malaysia, 8-1 Equivocal, 10-1 Tenochca, 20-1 others.

3.30 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MAIDEN PLATE (2-y-o : £276 : 6f)
5 00 Content Hill, H. Cottrill, 9-0 ... F. Durr 2
9 Finnant Fella, B. Leigh, 9-0 ... R. Street 14
12 Icy Camp, S. Norton, 9-0 ... A. Cousins 13
13 000 James Joker, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... T. Ives 3
14 Jolly Stracker, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... C. Astbury 6
17 0 Manzoni, A. Bastiman, 9-0 ... D. Nicholls 7 10
19 00 Parangon, W. Wharton, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 7
20 00 The Pobble, J. Clayton, 9-0 ... C. Rodriguez 4
23 Royal Orbit, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 ... J. Seagrave 16
24 00 Shore Captain, J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... F. Hutchinson 11
26 0 Twenty One, J. Walker, 9-0 ... A. Locke 5
29 0 Camilla Corset, G. Vergette, 8-11 ... C. Eccleston 3
31 0 Indeba, T. Corrie, 8-11 ... D. Ryan 15
34 03 Musical Piece, B. Hanbury, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 1
35 0 Ocean Runner, M. Stoute, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 12
42 00 Warren, C. Miller, 8-11 ... P. Waldron 8
43 00 Will-He-Venture, B. Leigh, 8-11 ... G. Sexton 17
11-10 Musical Piece, 4-1 Shore Captain, 6-1 Content Hill, 8-1 The Pobble, Ocean Runner, 12-1 Indeba, Will-He-Venture, 20-1 others.

3.30 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MAIDEN PLATE (2-y-o : £276 : 6f)
5 00 Content Hill, H. Cottrill, 9-0 ... F. Durr 2
9 Finnant Fella, B. Leigh, 9-0 ... R. Street 14
12 Icy Camp, S. Norton, 9-0 ... A. Cousins 13
13 000 James Joker, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... T. Ives 3
14 Jolly Stracker, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... C. Astbury 6
17 0 Manzoni, A. Bastiman, 9-0 ... D. Nicholls 7 10
19 00 Parangon, W. Wharton, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 7
20 00 The Pobble, J. Clayton, 9-0 ... C. Rodriguez 4
23 Royal Orbit, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 ... J. Seagrave 16
24 00 Shore Captain, J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... F. Hutchinson 11
26 0 Twenty One, J. Walker, 9-0 ... A. Locke 6
29 0 Camilla Corset, G. Vergette, 8-11 ... C. Eccleston 5
31 0 Indeba, T. Corrie, 8-11 ... D. Ryan 15
34 03 Musical Piece, B. Hanbury, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 1
35 0 Ocean Runner, M. Stoute, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 12
42 00 Warren, C. Miller, 8-11 ... P. Waldron 8
43 00 Will-He-Venture, B. Leigh, 8-11 ... G. Sexton 17
11-10 Musical Piece, 4-1 Shore Captain, 6-1 Content Hill, 8-1 The Pobble, Ocean Runner, 12-1 Indeba, Will-He-Venture, 20-1 others.

4.0 LAMBLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o : £680 : 5f)
3 000004 Lunar Queen (D), E. Waymes, 8-10 ... S. Perks 2
5 2-00002 Top Secret (D), P. Robinson, 8-6 ... P. Young 5 4
8 30-0034 Sedulous (D), J. Dunlop, 8-4 ... R. Hutchinson 10
10 001-00 Minor Chord (D), D. Whelan, 8-3 ... P. Waldron 1
11 1040-00 Lord Hugo (D), J. Walker, 8-1 ... T. Ives 5
12 044421 Jolly Paul (D), W. O'Gorman, 8-7 ... P. Eddery 9
13 030020 Friendly Annie (D), A. Bastiman, 7-12 ... G. Duffield 6
14 343402 Fairgold, F. Carr, 7-10 ... C. Eccleston 7 8
15 0230 Amazing, J. Cousins, 7-8 ... G. Mullin 3
17 0-02001 Queens Bay (D), M. W. Easterby, 7-7 ... S. Webster 7 11
19 002002 Velvet Prince, A. Jarvis, 7-7 ... R. J. Ferguson
3-1 Top Secret, 4-1 Queens Bay, 9-2 Sedulous, 6-1 Jolly Paul, 7-1 Velvet Prince, 8-1 Fairgold, 10-1 Lunar Queen, 16-1 others

4.30 HEMLOCK STONE MAIDEN PLATE (3-y-o : £276 : 1m 2f)
1 Blue Ridge, 9-0 ... K. Lorimer 11
2 00 Coffee Bob, G. Vergette, 8-11 ... P. Tulk 13
4 Filibrymere, G. Vergette, 8-11 ... D. Ryan 3
6 0-330 Flor Fino, M. Prescott, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 1
9 022004 Highland Jig, W. Wharton, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 10
7 00-00 Humming Top, J. Dunlop, 8-11 ... R. Hutchinson 9
8 00000-0 March Magic, T. Molony, 8-11 ... D. Letherby 6
9 40-0403 No Highway, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ... F. Durr 7
10 00 Plaza, C. Miller, 8-11 ... P. Waldron 2
11 30 Quillet, A. Budgett, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 4
12 00-0 Sithonia, B. Hobbs, 8-11 ... C. Rodriguez 5
15 Tossa, J. Clayton, 8-11 ... — 8
5-2 Quillet, 3-1 Flor Fino, 7-2 Humming Top, 6-1 No Highway, 8-1 Sithonia, 10-1 Highland Jig, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
2.0 Vole Unique. 2.30 Stella's Pet. 3.0 Anak Malaysia. 3.30 Musical Piece. 4.0 Jolly Paul. 4.30 No Highway.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Vole Unique. 3.0 Redfern. 3.30 Content Hill. 4.0 Jolly Paul. 4.30 Sithonia.

Bath programme

2.15 DAUNTSEY STAKES (£282 : 1m 2f)
1 003-020 Celtic Saint, A. Davison, 4-9-0 ... J. Lynch 3
7 0-04040 Nickrich, D. Hanley, 3-7-13 ... R. Curant 6
8 Silk City, J. Hindley, 3-7-13 ... D. McKay 4
10 004003 Yuresha, J. Sutcliffe, 3-7-13 ... A. Murray 6
11 00000-0 Navy Day, D. Gunn, 3-7-10 ... J. Reid 7 1
12 0-0000 Tyrock, P. Haslam, 3-7-10 ... I. Johnson 5 2
2-1 Silk City, 11-4 Yuresha, 4-1 Celtic Saint, 11-2 Tyrock, 8-1 Nickrich, 14-1 Navy Day.

2.45 RISSINGTON PLATE (2-y-o : £414 : 5f 167yds)
2 00 Disputed Gift, H. Price, 9-0 ... A. Murray 20
4 00004 The Goldstone, W. Wightman, 9-0 ... C. Francois 1
5 Here's Hoping, W. Marshall, 9-0 ... R. Marshall 3
10 000 Panderosa Lad, J. Bradley, 9-0 ... M. Williams 7 19
11 0020 Red Court, A. Stevens, 9-0 ... R. Weaver 5 1
13 Sir santa, K. Cundell, 9-0 ... P. Cook 6
14 0 Sugar Boy, J. Bradley, 9-0 ... A. Launchbury 12
16 00 Anna Amends, D. Keith, 8-11 ... J. Lynch 4
17 42 Dancing Tara, D. Sasse, 8-11 ... F. Morby 10
19 000 Lavinstower, H. Nicholson, 8-11 ... I. Johnson 5 2
20 000 Gold Show, P. Taylor, 8-11 ... E. Cracknell 14
22 injudicious, R. Turnell, 8-11 ... — 17
24 Kinton Lady, W. Swainson, 8-11 ... G. Jones 13
26 Macroons, W. Payne, 8-11 ... S. Cottle 7 18
27 Marylamb, I. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 5 15
28 0 Orange Pekoe, H. Cole, 8-11 ... R. Edmondson 5
29 Optimism, H. Nicholson, 8-11 ... — 8
30 0 Perfumed Lady, A. Budgett, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 16
31 000 Remolia, F. Freeman, 8-11 ... T. Rogers 7
32 River Dance, R. Turnell, 8-11 ... — 9
3-1 Dancing Tara, 7-2 Disputed Gift, 4-1 Perfumed Lady, 13-2 Red Court, 10-1 Here's Hoping, 12-1 The Goldstone, 14-1 Anna Amends, Marylamb, 20-1 others.

3.15 KEYNSHAM HANDICAP (2-y-o : £587 : 7f)
1 421 Callanish (D), H. Price, 9-4 ... A. Murray 4
3 010 Liebesiied, B. Hills, 8-9 ... J. Mercer 6
4 031 Aramina, J. Dunlop, 8-6 ... A. Bond 5 11
5 0 Fleeting Glance, W. Marshall, 8-5 ... R. Marshall 9
6 320030 Singlet, N. Vigors, 8-5 ... P. Cook 8
7 00302 Hemmings, P. Cole, 8-2 ... J. Lynch 1
9 4000 Pretty Loyal, W. Wightman, 8-0 ... T. O'Sullivan 7 7
11 040300 Red Flight, A. Stevens, 7-13 ... R. Weaver 5 8
12 30030 Yellow Godess, G. Harwood, 7-13 ... F. Morby 12
14 300 Snoopy Too, D. Nicholson, 7-9 ... — 3
15 022210 The Golden Rule, P. Haslam, 7-7 ... W. Jesse 5
17 00430 King Priam, A. Jones, 7-0 ... D. McKay 10
9-4 Callanish, 3-1 Aramina, 4-1 The Golden Rule, 11-2 Liebesiied, 8-1 Singlet, 10-1 Fleeting Glance, 12-1 others.

3.45 OLDFIELD HANDICAP (£600 : 5f 167yds)
2 1-00101 Super Splash, J. Dunlop, 3-9-8 ... A. Bond 5 6
3 230-00 Flashback, A. Davison, 5-9-4 ... J. McGinn 4
4 14-0002 Lake Victoria (CD), W. Hern, 3-8-13 ... J. Mercer 10
5 211304 Mujon, K. Cundell, 5-8-12 ... R. Edmondson 3
6 03140 Vosizza, A. Stevens, 5-8-12 ... R. Weaver 5 1
8 001220 My Eagle (CD), R. Freeman, 5-8-6 ... A. Murray 11
10 00-00004 Flyer, J. Sutcliffe, 4-8-5 ... J. Lynch 5
11 002430 Prolic, A. Stevens, 3-8-3 ... F. Cartwright 7 12
12 0-1 Clare Blue (CD), J. Thorne, 3-8-1 ... I. Johnson 5 7
13 030223 Nolmont Point, B. Swift, 6-7-13 ... J. Gray 7
14 040044 Dedi (CD), J. Cann, 3-7-11 ... T. Cain 5 9
16 042 Politeness, C. Brittain, 8-7-7 ... D. McKay
7-2 Super Splash, 4-1 Clare Blue, 5-1 Nolmont Point, 6-1 Lake Victoria, 8-1 My Eagle, Vosizza, 10-1 Mujon, 12-1 Prolic, 14-1 others.

4.15 CORSHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o : £728 : 1m 5f)
1 213102 Montreal Boy, G. Smyth, 9-6 ... T. Cain 5 7
3 4-0001 Prince Poona, H. Price, 8-13 ... A. Murray 10
4 Lazman, W. Hern, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 9
6 0-40210 Expensive (C), I. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 5 3
8 0-10044 Rekotune, B. Hobbs, 8-6 ... — 8
12 01 Go and Fly, J. Hindley, 8-3 ... D. McKay 5
15 031020 Tarse Prince, A. Johnson, 7-13 ... J. Lynch 2
16

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The warehouse at Hemel Hempstead acquired by Hambro Life for about £700,000.

Developers hope for an upturn

A combination of the holiday season and a tendency these days for developers to consolidate rather than launch out on large schemes has caused a remarkably flat market. Transactions are mostly small in scale, and larger developments are being phased cautiously in the hope that the end of the holiday season will see an upturn of business and a renewal of confidence generally.

Much of the present activity is concentrated in the industrial sector, where demand is still consistent. One new scheme coming along is by Bovis Property Division, which has received planning consent for the first phase of its development at Witham, Essex, a GLC expansion town. The site, which cover some 30 acres, has direct access to the A 12, giving it good links to the London docks and the ports of Harwich and Felixstowe. Plans provide for some 600,000 sq ft of light industrial space with some warehousing. Work on the first phase, consisting of a single unit of about 136,000 sq ft, is to start next January with completion by the end of the year. The scheme is to be phased according to demand, but negotiations on the letting of the first phase are going on. Joint agents for the scheme are Clive Lewis and Partners and Weatherall Green and Smith.

In Manchester, Ravenseft Industrial Estates, the industrial subsidiary of The Land Securities Investment Trust, has completed about 100,000 sq ft of new industrial space in units of 7,000 sq ft to 11,000 sq ft on its Shepley South industrial estate, at Audenshaw. The scheme has been an important redevelopment and modernization exercise and demand so far has been good with about 11,500 sq ft let and negotiations in hand for a further 10,650 sq ft. Further development on the North Estate will also provide new space to let, amounting to about 80,000 sq ft. Ravenseft also have a distribution warehouse of 27,000 sq ft, with offices, at Chester Road, central Manchester, close to the beginning of the Mancunian Way. It was completed recently and is also available for letting. Goldhill and Partners are agents for all three schemes.

At Aintree, Liverpool, the first phase of the Graylaw Group's trading estate at Wareing Road, has now been fully let, with Meccano Ltd taking a unit of 40,000 sq ft as a packing and dispatch department. The total let on the estate is about 160,000 sq ft and tenants include the Union International Group, the Co-Operative Wholesale Society and OBC Ltd, a subsidary of Wolseley Hughes.

Industrial rents here are approaching £1 a square foot. A second phase of the scheme is being built to produce manufacturing and warehouse accommodation totalling about 80,000 sq ft which will be available in units from 4,400 sq ft upwards. Joint letting agents are Mason Owen and Partners, of Liverpool, and Edward Laycock and Partners, of Manchester.

In Wimbledon, London, just off Garrett Lane near the stadium, the property known as Riverside Works, the former Masson Scott and Thrissel engineering works, has been let to Brooke Bond Oxo Frozen Foods. The property consists of a single-storey factory of some 40,000 sq ft, with a first floor office area of 10,000 sq ft. It will be used to meet increasing demand for their range of frozen foods. Hampton and Sons acted for Brooke Bond Oxo. The building has been extensively renovated and modernized by Guardian Properties, who were advised by Charrington and Co.

In France, two more lettings have been reported on British developers' schemes. In Les Mardelles—at Aulnay-sous-Bois, near Paris, a development by Sterling Land of more than 14,500 sq ft of warehousing has been let to the Société Severn, an industrial organization. The total amount of space available in the scheme is nearly 70,000 sq ft of warehousing and more than 7,200 sq ft of offices. The other letting is at le Blanc-Mesnil, also near Paris, where Miele, the washing machine manufacturer, has taken about 50,800 sq ft on the industrial estate developed by Stead Investments France, in the Rue A. Einstein where the total accommodation available is just under 80,000 sq ft. Weatheralls France were agents in both transactions.

Nearing completion in Holland is Meidoornweg 2, at Badhoevedorp, near Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. A development by Property Growth Assurance Co in partnership with Grendon Trust, the building will provide some 50,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices on four floors and is to be fully fitted out for immediate use. It is for letting through Knight Frank and Rutley Nederland and Jacobus Recourt BV at a rent of £2.30 a sq ft.

Back in the United Kingdom, the second phase of the office development being carried out at Hills Road, Cambridge, by the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group was topped out last week. Costing about £450,000 to build, the new building with some 20,200 sq ft, forms an L-shape with the first block completed in May last year. All four floors of offices have been leased to the Open University, and the entire development is due for completion in November. Main contractors are Bovis Construction to designs by D. C. Denton-Smith and Partners, of Cambridge. The letting agents are Westley and Huff, also of Cambridge.

Hambro Life has acquired the freehold interest in a modern warehouse of 48,000 sq ft at Wood Land End, Hemel Hempstead. A price of about £700,000 was paid and the entire property is let to the Star Paper Co. It was introduced to Hambro Life by Michael Laurie and Partners.

Agdon Wood Estates has bought the freehold interest of a Georgian office building in St Peter Street, Winchester. After modernization it will provide 5,000 sq ft of space with parking for 20 cars. Edward Erdman, who advised the buyers, are letting agents.

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URY SQUARE, EC2. (Close Superior office suite Area 0 sq. ft. approx. in modern ding with lift. C/H and Car ding. Lease at low rent for r. For details apply: Sole nts, Jones Lang Wootton, 33 Street, London, EC2V 8EE. 01-606 4060. Ref. C/KGP.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE
ched period thatched Cot- in unrivalled peds. 2 t full central heating, ning small garden. Easy s London by road or rail. 000 o.n.o.
ng Uffington 644 or Oxford 735104

AR SANDRINGHAM
. NORFOLK: GOLF, SAILING
Victorian Rectory Coach- for conversion to ele- 3/4 bed. house. Price £11,900. Also spacious d floor flat. £8,800. Plan ilable, grant, mortgage. 04868 645 or please write x 1459 D. The Times.

BRIGHTON
tious house near Hove ont. Another beautiful in Roedean, right in of the Marina. st be seen to be appre- Please ring for details.
BRIGHTON 778640

EHOLD semi-detached brick holiday chalet or second uniquely situated 100 yds. the Solent with yachting mooring facilities. 2 beds., oom, w.c., Hygena fully Kitchen, spacious lounge patio, double glazed doors. ervices. £12,750.—Solent es, Hook, nr. Warsash. hone Winchester 61408 or s Heath 3464.
SUFFOLK BORDER. Two ramed Barns and a brick Building with consent for sion into dwellings, one nearly two acres. £12,000 13,500. H. J. Turner & Sudbury, Suffolk. CO10 Tel. 72833/4).
ED CHARACTER BUNGA- Forest edge near Ring- detached period Farmhouse ly modernised and set in 1 acre private grounds. 7 large kitchen, bath, cloaks, patio, garages and out- ngs. Freehold. £29,500.— 1682 D. The Times.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HURLINGHAM
NAPIER AVE ON PARK
. 4 receptions, 4 beds, 2 etc. Equipped kitchen, garden, parking.
Freehold, £65,000
Tel: Mr Hallam 491 3636

LUXURIOUS CHELSEA HOUSE
edrooms, 2 bathrooms, e reception, back and garden. Ready to move in total comfort. Self- ted basement flat. Free- £59,950. phone 235 6146 (day) 1 0313 (evenings and weekends)

NY EXECUTIVES.—A com- home from home bed-sitters in one self-con- flat unit in Chiswick. West n. Each bed-sitter has en or kitchenette and sanit- unit, and also a common oom. Beautifully fitted. Ad- le and sensible base for ng executives requiring Price (two flats) £17,500 £16,750. Sladden, Stuart & 01-602 0117.

ROW. 1972 flat for sale. ge/bed, k. & b. 997-year . £9,350. Tel. 01-847 0614 6 p.m.
Modernised Victorian ter- house, gas c.h., through tion room, kitchen, bath- 2 double beds., 1 single. garden. 10 mins. Kew ons tube. £15,300. Phone 2721 or 948 3552 (eves.).

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

PUBLISHING: small energetic publishing firm of non-fiction illustrated books seeks £15,000 private capital/loan to assist planned expansion programme. Box 1417 D. The Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

S. AMERICA. Your own sales office in Brazil! Highly qualified sales team, thorough knowledge of market, offers representation, organisation of sales network, market reports, follow up service, promotion and agent selection, with thorough orientation. Fee or straight commission basis.—Anglo-Brazilian Consultancy, c/o Brazilian Chamber of Commerce, 35 Dover St., W1X 3RA.

The future of the Private Patient?

Will any group interested in providing accommodation of the highest class for Private patients by erecting a building incorporating full surgical and medical services and providing for *125 Beds (each with bath) plus additional beds* for intensive care, please contact the advertisers who own a Freehold site close to Harley Street, W.1, for which Full planning permission exists.

This is a profitable field and full technical and management help is available.

Enquiries are invited from Principals only please.

Will Retained Agents and others kindly understand that correspondence will only be strictly *limited to Principals. It will be appreciated if they* will so advise their clients who should either write on their business notepaper or disclose their association.

Full details are available from Box 1686 D, The Times.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Trade and Undertaking of Company For Sale

BUSINESS. The company extrudes and weaves polypropylene fabric from polypropylene granules. The fabric, when manufactured, is sold for industrial uses or is further processed in polypropylene bags used extensively for packaging in the chemical industry.

MARKET. The company's turnover for the first 6 months of this year amounts to approx. £750,000 and about 60%-70% represents *export sales.*

LOCATION. County Durham, England. The company occupies modern premises on a 12 acres site.

All offers considered.

For further information please telephone 01-628 6212

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001427 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of FILM-MAKERS (TELEVISION COMMERCIALS) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 21st day of June 1974, presented to the said Court by Kingly Studios Limited whose registered office is at 11, South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.2, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 7th day of October 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

COLOMBOTTI ALKIN, Hereditable House, 28/29 Dover Street, London, W1 X 4RH. *Solicitors for the Petitioners.*

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of *October 1974.*

No. 001859 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of J. J. O'SULLIVAN CONTRACTORS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of August 1974 presented to the said Court by MARCON (R. M. C.) LIMITED whose registered office is situate at 4 Highbury Crescent, London, N.5, ready mixed concrete manufacturers, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 7th day of October 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

INGLEDEW BROWN BENNISON & GARRETT, 51 Minories, London EC3N 1JQ. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of *October 1974.*

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE No: 00723 of 1974 In the matter of ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENT MARKETING Limited of 55a Streatham High Street, London, S.W.16.

I, IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A. of 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the Estate of the above Company.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

IAN P. PHILLIPS
Liquidator

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948 and in the Matter of DATEL COMS Limited (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Floyd, Nash & Co., Chartered Accountants of 444 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2, in the City of London on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1974, at 11.45 am to be followed at 12 Noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1974.

R. E. FLOYD
Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
LOST CERTIFICATES

It is PROPOSED to ISSUE new Certificates in place of those *described below that are stated by* the owners to have been lost or destroyed. Anyone possessing the missing certificate or objecting to the issue of new ones should at once notify the appropriate District Land Registry shown below:—

THE CROYDON DISTRICT LAND REGISTRY, Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon, CR9 3LE.

(1) Freehold Title No. 314628 84 Endlesham Road, London, S.W.17. Land Certificate to Messrs. Ellis & Davis, 50 Upper Tooting Road, London, SW17 7PE.

(2) Leasehold Title No. 416977 84 Arsenal Road, London, S.E.9. Land Certificate to Messrs. Maurice Hudgell & Co., 35-36 Market Street, London, SE18 6QP.

THE HARROW DISTRICT LAND REGISTRY, Lyon House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middx., HA1 2EU.

(1) Freehold Title No. LN198338 1 and 3 Sun Street and 37 Wilson Street, London, E.C.2. Charge Certificate to Messrs. Warrens, 34 John Street, London, WC1N 2AT.

(2) Freehold Title No. MX406630 Kelvin Court, Spencer Road, London, W.4. Land Certificate to Messrs. E. B. V. Christian & Co., 141 *Moorgate, London, EC2M 6TY.*

(3) Freehold Title No. 287194 14 Ceylon Road, London, W.14. Charge Certificate to Messrs. Porter Sandford & Comrove, 38-39 Maiden Lane, London, WC2E 7LJ.

(4) Freehold Title No. 570169 53 Lansdale Road, London, W.11. Land Certificate to Messrs. Mason, 10 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1BA.

(5) Leasehold Title No. LN237187 22 Bryanston Mews West, London, W.1. Land Certificate to Messrs. Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7JA.

(6) Freehold Title No. 428060 90 Mansfield Road, London, N.W.3. Land Certificate to Messrs. Simmonds, Church, Rackman, 13 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BU.

(7) Freehold Title No. LN9200 18 Jessam Avenue, London, E.5. Land Certificate to Messrs. Bond & Banbury, Bank *Chambers, 59 The Broadway,* London, W5 5JT.

THEODORE B. F. RUOFF
Chief Land Registrar.

CITY OF LONDON
DISEASES OF ANIMALS
THE TESCHEN DISEASE ORDER 1974

The above Order came into force on 1st August, 1974. A copy may be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Guildhall, EC2P 2EJ.

S. J. CLAYTON,
Town Clerk.

Guildhall,
EC2P 2EJ.

GENERAL VACANCIES

A BANK CONTINENTAL

in London is looking for 2/3 young people (17/24) interested in foreign exchange activities and international finance. Some banking experience is preferable but keen, educated applicants seeking an entry into international banking will be considered. Salary £1,300 to £1,900 a.a.e. For immediate interview phone Mr. M. Hall, *734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL.*

BRIGHT BOYS with 'O'/'A' levels make the most of your potential. Through a Stella Fisher Bureau introduction you can make a start in a career with a leading London employer. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110-111 Strand, W.C.2 (opp. Strand Palace Hotel). 01-836 6644.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Europe, N./S. America, Africa, Australasia, etc., opportunities, permanent/seasonal in the hotel and tourist industry.—Write for details Dept. 1, plus large s.a.e. to International Staff Review, 25 King's Road, SW3 4RP.

MULTINATIONAL trading company require young man for Machinery and Electronics Dept. See Sales and Marketing Appts.

TRAINEE MANAGERS—personnel. Up to £5,000 plus. See Women's Appts. General.

VERIFIERS, c. £2,325. See Women's General vacancies.

Appointments Vacant also on page 2

GENERAL VACANCIES

A CAREER IN

PUBLISHING

A leading British publishing *company seeks 2/3 rather* bright and fun loving people to liaise with their advertisers and sell space in popular leisure magazines. This is one of the few companies that really do reward effort with good pay up to £2,000 to start and bonuses and terrific prospects towards publications management.

BANKING

With fast promotion on merit into specialised outlets, this American International Bank will *offer* to keen young and ambitious individuals with O/As, the chance to enjoy their work in a high powered environment. Big money to match your ability.

SALES

Small South American-based Company seeks two 30-30-year-old representatives without sales experience to begin their expansion in this country. This is a ground floor opportunity with a salary of £1,800 plus a considerable commission.

BROKING

Internationally renowned finance group seeks ambitious 18-20 years old, with good O/As, and the personality to succeed. Management potential and the ability to negotiate essential.

For details of these and other challenging careers in Advertising, Marketing, Computers and Insurance.

Call Jon Bates
584 8352
Cripps Sears & Associates

3 GRADUATES FREE TO END OF OCT.?

International Development Agency working in the higher education requires 3 Graduates immediately: to work, in the first instance, until the end of October on scholarship programmes. Preference for Spanish speakers. Secretarial qualifications essential for one of the posts. An interest in Third World issues, an ability to work on ones own also essential. Salary negotiable.

Enquiries to World University Service, 01-808 5341.

ACCOUNTANCY

A.C.A.'s and Finalists wanted urgently for 50 temporary assignments.—Tel. John Walker, A.C.A. 01-236 0425.

ARTICLED CLERKS to start this autumn for leading firms in London and nationwide. Also Transfers seeking better experience.—John Walker, A.C.A., 01-236 0425.

COST CLERK (m/f), W.1. Senior Film Production. Approx. £2,600. Belle Agy. 486 2896.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT. See General Vacancies.

BOOK PUBLISHING

A Senior Book PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE is required by Thames and Hudson Ltd., a major London Publishing House, with a large international business.

We wish to appoint a man or woman, probably in their late 20's-early 30's, responsible to The Production Director, to take charge of a substantial part of their list.

Basic requirements are:—

★ Thorough Technical Knowledge of all aspects of book production.
★ At least 3 years' publishing experience in production department.
★ First hand experience of colour work and quality control.
★ Ability to translate editorial and layout requirements into economic production formulae.
★ Command of at least one foreign language would be a decided advantage.

Initial salary by negotiation. Good long term career prospects.

Please write in confidence for an application form to:
The Managing Director
THAMES & HUDSON LTD.
30-34 Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QP

SALES AND MARKETING

MULTINATIONAL TRADING COMPANY

The London office of this company (est. 1889) has been operating for 18 years and has an attractive opportunity for a man in his early twenties to join their expanding Machinery and Electronics trading department.

The job entails travel inside the U.K. and occasionally some travel abroad. The *successful applicant will be asked to handle several existing lines of business* and will assist in development of new trade. The responsibilities of and rewards for the job will increase as a result of successful effort.

Suitable candidates will have the following qualifications:

(1) *Good academic record, possibly to degree level.*
(2) One or two years' commercial experience.
(3) A keen interest in international affairs.
(4) Some knowledge of engineering and electronics will be of value but not essential.

Starting salary will be negotiable up to £2,500 (plus annual bonus), depending on qualifications and experience. Full details of career and personal history in writing to:

The Secretary
KANEMATSU-GOSHO LTD.
120 Moorgate, E.C.2

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Electrical and Mechanical

The Borough Council have undertaken the redevelopment of an area in the main shopping centre in Watford (known as the "Charter Place Development"). The project which will likely cost in excess of £10m, has now reached the stage for the installation of the engineering services to commence with a completion date of November 1976.

Applicants are invited for the following key posts:

(a) Resident Engineer (Mechanical Services)

To be responsible, within the framework of the existing site manager's staff for the supervision of the installation of the mechanical services including heating, ventilating, sprinkler, water and waste systems, to a value of approximately £3/4m.

The possession of formal engineering qualifications desirable but not essential and applications from well experienced engineers, especially those with some design knowledge will be particularly welcome.

(b) Resident Engineer (Electrical Services)

To be responsible within the framework of the existing site manager's staff for the supervision of the installation of electrical services, including high and medium voltage distribution, lighting and power installation, vertical transport, public address and fire alarm, to a value of approximately £3/4m.

Applicants should have sound and proven site experience in a senior capacity in this type of work. The possession of engineering qualifications will be an advantage and some design experience essential.

These are superannuable posts on the permanent establishment of the Borough Council. (On completion of the contract the persons appointed will be responsible for the maintenance of the installations). Salary will be either £2,325-£2,910 or £2,910-£3,255 (plus Threshold payment) plus a site allowance of £350 a year whilst employed on site duties. A pay award is pending.

Housing may be available and £200 towards legal, etc. costs if purchasing/selling a dwelling. Full reasonable removal expenses.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from

Personnel & Management Services Officer,
Town Hall,
Watford,
Herts WD1 3EX.
(Tel: Watford 26400, Ext. 351)

BOROUGH OF WATFORD

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of the West Indies—Trinidad

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PROPOSED CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for the post of Executive Director of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) which is to be established by the member Governments of the Caribbean Community as the successor organisation to the Regional Research Centre of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies. The Institute has been established to serve the research and development needs of the region and will have its headquarters at the St. Augustine, Trinidad, campus of the University *of the West Indies.*

Applicants should possess a good degree in agriculture or one of its related fields. A higher degree, though not essential, would be a distinct advantage.

The person appointed will have had considerable experience in tropical agriculture or agricultural research and development and/or be an administrator of exceptionally high calibre. Experience with the region would be an advantage.

The Executive Director will be responsible for the day to day control, management and administration of the institute.

The appointment will be on contract for five years in the first instance. Salary will be negotiable based on qualifications and experience. Other allowances are payable. A gratuity in lieu of pension will be paid. Unfurnished accommodation will be provided at a cost of 10% of salary. Alternatively a housing allowance of 20% salary will be paid in lieu of accommodation. Four weeks' annual *leave will be granted. Up to five full passages will be provided on* appointment and on normal termination.

The person appointed would be expected to assume duties as soon as possible and preferably by October 1974.

Applications, giving full details of date of birth, marital status, qualification: and experience and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by airmail as soon as possible to the Secretary, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *from* whom further particulars can be obtained.

ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the above post sponsored by the S.R.C. for work in collaboration with Dr. N. M. D. Brown and Dr. D. J. Cowley on molecular catalysis in the photoreduction of bipyridinium salts. Previous experience in solution reaction kinetics or UV spectroscopy/photochemistry is *desirable but not essential.*

The post is tenable for two years and is available immediately at a salary of £2,247 x £165 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms (quoting Ref. 74/114) should be obtained from the Registrar, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, to whom completed applications, including the names and addresses of two referees, should be returned not later than 30th September, 1974.

SCOTTISH HEALTH SERVICE

Appointment of DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER

DUNDEE DISTRICT—TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

Salary Scale: £5,553-£6,333

(non-restricted post)

This post is open to any suitably qualified nurse or midwife and is *not* restricted to nursing staff presently serving within Scotland. Applicants should have extensive experience at a senior level.

The District Nursing Officer will be responsible to the Chief *Area Nursing Officer of the Tayside Health Board for the pro*vision of an integrated nursing service within the Dundee District and will be a member of the District Executive Group. The district (population 198,000) includes the new major teaching hospital of Ninewells.

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable on *written request from the Scottish Health Service Appointments* Unit, Woodburn House, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG.

Closing date for applications is 31 August, 1974.

SENIOR ARTS OFFICER

The Greater London Arts Association wishes to appoint a Senior Arts Officer. The person appointed should be an experienced administrator, preferably with professional training and experience in one or more art forms and able to help plan Association policy for the arts in *the Greater London region.*

SALARY: £3,517-£4,356 inc. London Weighting at present under review.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from
THE DIRECTOR,
GREATER LONDON ARTS ASSOCIATION
25/31 TAVISTOCK PLACE,
LONDON WC1H 9SF.

CANADA

LABORATORY TECHNICIANS

required at three hospitals in Canadian North. Accommodation provided at subsidised rental and commencing salary not less than $7,278 p.a. Outward fare paid on a one-year contract and all travelling and other arrangements made by the Association.

For further details and application forms telephone 01-222 6252, or write with full particulars to The Secretary, THE GRENFELL ASSOCIATION OF G.B. AND IRELAND, HOPE HOUSE, 45, GREAT PETER STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

CANADA

TRAVELLING DOCTOR

required for Hospital Group in the Canadian North. Interesting and varied work. Salary not less than $18,000 p.a. Subsidised single accommodation provided and the outward fare paid on a one-year contract. All travelling and other arrangements made by the Association.

For further details and application forms telephone 01-222 6252, or write with full particulars to The Secretary, THE GRENFELL ASSOCIATION OF G.B. AND IRELAND, HOPE HOUSE, 45, GREAT PETER STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MATHS TEACHER.—I.A.P.S. School requires in September Master to teach maths and/or Science. Resident. Burnham Scale.—Apply to Headmaster, Lympne Place School, Hythe, Kent.

RESIDENTIAL POST

General Subjects in R.C. I.A.P.S. School. French to C.E. particularly desirable. Headmaster, St. Johns, Beaumont, Old Windsor, Berkshire. Tel. Egham 2428.

THE SWAN SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

in Oxford requires (full-time) qualified E.F.L. Teacher. Commencing in the Autumn term. All applications should be made in writing to The Principal, 111 Banbury Road, Oxford.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

PROTECTION & INDEMNITY/BARNES

P. & I. vacancy for person experienced particularly in cargo defence and charterparty work. Legal qualifications an advantage but not essential. Box 1496 D, The Times.

ALANGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years experience of dealing with most firms of solicitors in London and the U.K., enabling us to give a unique private service to all solicitors and other legal staff from outdoor clerks to partners looking for careers in private practice (no fees are charged to applicants).—For a confidential interview telephone or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Jeynes, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen Street, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

CLAYMAN Legal Division offer a wide range of Careers Appointments at EVERY level. Our specialised legal staff consultants will be pleased to discuss your personal career *prospects in the* strictest confidence (no fees). 242 2691. Clayman Legal Division, 31/35 High Holborn, W.C.2.

LONDON FLATS

HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8

Attractive first floor flat in excellent condition ready for immediate occupation. Central heating and all amenities; 1 bedroom, 1 study/2nd bedroom, 1 L-shaped reception/dining room, fully fitted kitchen and bathroom. Lease about 66 years. Price £28,500 o.n.o.

Telephone: 568 0530 (day) or 997 7834 (evenings).

MAISONETTE

Tite Street, SW3. Sunny 3rd/4th floor maisonette: 3 beds, 2 bathrooms, large reception room, large fully-fitted kitchen with dining area. 2½ year lease. Fully modernised and redecorated.

£31,500

584 9322

SIXTH floor flat on Dulwich College Estate, lounge, 2 beds, k. and b., gas c.h., garage, lift. £14,500 o.n.o. incl. fitted carpets. 01-670 0894 after 6 p.m.

CONVENIENT BACHELOR flatlet in purpose-built block 10 minutes Victoria. £7,750. 01-673 2360 after 7.30 weekdays. 0485 46203 weekends.

CRAWFORD PLACE, W.1. Selection of 2 or 3 bedroomed flats available in modern block close to all amenities. Large reception room, kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom, C.H., C.H.W. Lift. 95 years. Price £28,500/£31,500. White, Druce & Brown 01-629 2102.

NOTTINGHAM TERRACE, N.W.1.—A superb 3rd floor flat in prestige new block, close to Regent's Park. 2 bedrooms, large reception, kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom, C.H., C.H.W. Lift, porterage. 92 years. Price £36,500. White, Druce & Brown 01-629 2102.

KING'S ROAD, S.W.3. Super 6th floor flat in block. 1 bedroom, reception study, k. and b., lift, porter, c.h. Lease 89 years. £19,500.—KFS, 373 3009.

LAND FOR SALE

DENHAM, BUCKS

Prime plot of land for sale with outline planning permission for one house: 50ft. frontage by 300ft. Offers from £12,000.

Telephone 01-930 0278 (days)
Genuine inquiries only

EAST SUSSEX.—2 acres of woodland, near Heathfield, £1,500, or will split 1 acre at £750, also an additional 5 acres if required. Steyning 812962 Sussex.

SEYCHELLES. Building plot for sale, building permission granted for villa. Architect, Builder on site if required. Mains water and electricity to site. Most residential part of island. Panoramic views. £3,000. Enquiries Farnham Common 3025.

SURREY, near Guildford. 19 acres freehold woodland. £14,250. Also 7 acres £6,250.—Reply Box 1722 D. The Times.

PROPERTY ABROAD

FRANCE

Villa wanted in Cannes, Mougins Grasse district. 3 beds, garden with view. Would consider exchange for 2 bed apartment Cannes, sea views, lovely garden. Cash adjustment payable sterling if possible. Box 1697 D. The Times.

COSTA DEL SOL.—High quality unfurnished studio apartment, 50 yards from sandy beach, balcony, *overlooking sea with magnificent* view of mountains. 45 mins. Malaga, near Nerja. £3,600. Tel. Russell 01-673 7178.

SEYCHELLES. Villa plot for sale. —See Land for Sale.

½ ACRE BUILDING PLOTS. Nr. Nice. £1,000 (£100 down, balance over 9 months). Bray, Rumbolds Lane, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

PROPERTY TO LET

EVERSLEY, BERKSHIRE

THATCHED COUNTRY COTTAGE: 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, double garage. Let furnished £140 per month.

Available October for one year

Please write Box 1673 D, The Times.

ST MARGARET'S BAY. 2 bedroomed furnished flat, superb sea views, available October, 6 months. £60 monthly including c.h. and c.h.w. Garage. Tel. Dover 852685 evenings.

HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE. Furnished family house in attractive garden. 2 years from 1st November. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception, fitted kitchen/diner, C.H. Double garage. 65 mins. Waterloo. £50 p.w.—Telephone Saint Mary Bourne 289.

PROPERTY WANTED

CANTERBURY.—Furnished house required urgently from mid-September for 9 months. Preferably 3 bedrooms, in or within easy access of Canterbury. Ring Loughborough 5501.

CASH PURCHASER to £80,000. Freehold/long leasehold house, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea.—Douglas McInnes, 584 6561 day; 373 4375 eves./w/e.

UNFURNISHED FLATS required, f.f. purchased. 385 9923 f.l.

BOYD & BOYD (incorp Hawks & Co) have applicants urgently seeking flats and houses for sale throughout N. London. 794 6863. 235 4224.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMPANIES ACT 1948 Section 299(1) SHURESTA (A. MIRECKI) Limited (In Liquidation) Nature of Business—Toy Manufacturers.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 299 (1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company and a MEETING of the CREDITORS of that Company will be held at 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 11th September, 1974 at 11.00 a.m. and 11.05 a.m. respectively for the purposes of receiving an account of the Liquidator's acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up for the period from 16th September, 1972 to 30th June, 1974.

T. W. ALLEN
J. N. PRENTICE
Chartered Accountants
Joint Liquidators

9th August, 1974.
11 Ironmonger Lane,
London, EC2P 2AR.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 001761 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE *Chancery Division Companies Court* In the Matter of KARMA CLOTHING Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948;

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the *23rd day of July 1974 presented to* the said Court by Alante Tropical Plants Limited of 3, St Andrew's Hill, E.C.4, in the City of London.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on *the 7th day of October 1974,* and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

NORMAN C. ISRAEL, 16 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of October 1974.

Re: KENTON TRAVEL INTERNATIONAL Limited and The Companies *Act, 1948.*

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at The Londoner Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, the *14th August, 1974, at 11.00 o'clock* in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1974.

GLADSTONE JAYSINGHA
Director

RE: BEDFORD PARK MOTORS Limited and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, on Monday, the 19th August, 1974 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1974.

H. F. SELWAY,
Director.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at The Londoner Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, the *14th August, 1974 at 12.00 noon,* for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1974.

GLADSTONE JAYSINGHA,
Director.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

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Ministry of Industry and Energy
Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques

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Form your own government at home

"Leading member of rival party discovered in compromising situation"; "Daughter of rival politician found shoplifting"; Prominent rival party member stopped for speeding" those are all headlines guaranteed to lose 200,000 votes each. On the other hand, the same number of votes is to be gained by "Promise instant review of pensions if elected", and by "Make extravagant promises to build more homes".

Although all this has a real-life, not to say *déjà-vu* feel about it, the headlines are in fact to be found on the cards in *Election*, a board game which has just reached the shops. While Mr Wilson makes up his mind on the date of any autumn election, the rest of us en go to the polls whenever we choose, in a six-sided contest so fair that all parties—Labour, Conservative, Liberal, Nationalist, Socialist or Independent—have an equal chance of forming a government.

The mechanics of the game involve a map of Britain split into areas the size of the West Country or Greater London, each containing its special interests such as Housewives, Retired People, Industrial Workers, Executives and so on. Players lay down tokens to consolidate old or gain new votes. Some tokens promise increased pensions, while others may turn out to be "Hollow Promise Tokens", a cynical touch in the game which does not bring extra votes but which keeps opponents out.

Everyone starts with the same number of votes, 3,500,000, and after that individual positions are reflected in the chart described as the Popularity Index. The actual election is called when any player hits the top of the index, upon which there is a mad scramble for the remainder of the floating voters.

The game of *Election* is not the only one of its kind. The magazine *Games and Puzzles* has reported on a reader's version with a Coalition Card and a Recount Card, but this has never been produced commercially. Several American versions have included real names—Kennedy, Nixon—that prevent them from remaining topical for long.

Games and Puzzles has its testing panel that will be giving its verdict shortly. Meanwhile the publisher, Mr Graeme Levin, says: "We feel it's one of the best election games, well researched and reasonably well balanced. It is as realistic as you can get if every player has an equal chance. Of course, it wouldn't happen in real life that the Nationalists swept the polls and formed the government."

But Mr Levin does criticize the game for the ambiguity of its rules and the excessive swings of votes resulting from the Popularity Index. To which the manufacturers could reply, ambiguity of rules and unfair leaps in popularity are crucial, if regrettable, facets of the real-life game of politics played at Westminster.

Intellect Games (the manufacturers who also brought you *Cabbie, Watch Your Garden Grow* and *Stockbroker*) hope that some enterprizing television company will organize a game of *Election* on election night itself, to liven up the gaps between pundits.

Jonathan Sale

The Americans have come to view Britain as just another European country

Mr Wilson must realize the 'special relationship' is dead

The Labour Party's hankering for the long-departed special relationship with the United States is difficult to understand in spite of Mr Wilson's professed preference for Bourbon whiskey. Judged by the standards of the party's manifesto the two are, to say the least, incompatible.

By Labour standards, American capitalism has a more unacceptable face than the local visage. If Mr Scanlon and Mr Jones were American labour leaders they would bring the economy to a standstill in their efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Labour contracts of two or three years' duration would surely be anathema.

On the other hand, the American trade union movement believes that the business of America is business. If Mr Meany was general secretary of the TUC, he would call in the Special Branch to purge the movement of those he would regard as commies and comsymps.

For these and other reasons, many Labour MPs really do not like Americans and what is known as the American way of life. Some are offended by the American willingness to recognize and support military juntas, and have been much exercised by the earlier American reluctance to recognize communist regimes.

And what about *Holy Loch*? Would the nuclear submarines have to sail away if the special relationship was resurrected? That question alone underlines their incompatibility.

Political memories are short of course, but it was war—the Second World War and the Cold War—which created the special relationship. It was perpetuated, long after the unequal status of the two countries became painfully evident, because of British insistence, even in the face of American reluctance and embarrassment.

The Anglo-American special relationship was a long time dying because of offcial British reluctance to accept the diminished status of the post-imperial era. It was kept alive first by Mr Macmillan, who established an almost avuncular personal relationship with President Kennedy, and then by Mr Wilson when he went to Washington as Prime Minister in 1964.

He kept it alive by insisting that the United States and Britain were the only two world powers capable of maintaining the peace, a fiction which President Johnson happily accepted because it promised to relieve him of a few of his defence commitments. It was finally killed by Mr Wilson when he refused to send a token force to Vietnam and subsequently withdrew from the Persian Gulf.

> 'Mr Ford is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, from the leader of a party divided over Europe'

In political terms all this was a long time ago. Hence the usefulness of Ian McDonald's *Anglo-American Relations Since the Second World War*. It is a narrative largely based on official documents which records the achievements and failures of the relationship. Above all, it is a reminder that when the policies of the two countries differed, the interests of the United States invariably prevailed.

The biggest confrontation was of course the 1956 Suez crisis. McDonald, who was a member of *The Times* staff in Washington, recalls that the British government felt, with reason, that the United States had failed to stand by its most loyal ally in a matter vital to that ally's interest. In the long run, the American refusal to support the Anglo-French venture probably saved the two nations from becoming entangled in a far worse situation, but the manner in which the United States abandoned its allies rankled deeply.

The Skybolt incident showed, when British defence policies conflicted with America's changing strategic plans, that the United States was swift to disregard any claims of the "special relationship". To many Britons it appeared at times that the relationship was a one-way street in which Britain received very little in return for her loyalty.

This was not strictly true. The mutual contempt of the then British Foreign Secretary and American Secretary of State had for each other did not help, but the United States could not have been expected to support Suez, a venture which also had bitterly divided Britain. The then American Defence Secretary may have cancelled Skybolt without giving a thought to British requirements. He was a man without political sensibility, but the affair dramatically illustrated that Britain just did not have the necessary economic strength to masquerade as a partner to a superpower.

The Americans were impatient with British nuclear pretensions, but charitable enough to make amends by providing Polaris. The offer aroused the wrath of de Gaulle, who blackballed Britain's application for European membership and threw the Atlantic Alliance into a state of disarray from which it never recovered.

No one could forecast what would have happened if this train of events had been avoided, but even before the Skybolt incident President Kennedy, for all his affection for Mr Macmillan, had indicated that Britain was only one of the European allies and that her place was in Europe. Perhaps the Americans did not press hard enough. Perhaps they were too kind or sentimental. Whatever the reason, the special relationship did not serve Britain's interest.

One thing is obvious. Britain's place, as Americans see it, is in Europe. The diplomatic and defence arrangements which were the special relationship belong to the past. McDonald makes the point by quoting what Dr Henry Kissinger said *as early as 1964*.

After remarking that Anglo-American relations would always be "special" because of the unique ties of language and culture, Dr Kissinger said: "As the postwar period progressed, many influential Americans have come to believe that Britain has been claiming influence out of proportion to its power. Consequently they have pressed Britain to substitute close association with Europe for special ties across the Atlantic. . . . They believe that Britain should be treated as simply one of other European country."

Dr Kissinger then spoke in a private capacity, but he has not changed his mind since becoming Secretary of State. Indeed he seems to regard Britain as so many mist-shrouded islands.

President Gerald Ford is not Anglophobe, but he is certainly not an Anglophile. He is typical of Middle Westerners without strong ethnic ties. They have outlived their xenophobia, but Europe means little or nothing to them except as a place in which to spend a vacation.

Mr Ford does not share the residual contempt, but he is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, especially from the leader of a party divided over Europe. It is not at all impossible that Bonn will be regarded as the first European capital.

The lesson is clear. If Mr Wilson wants to retain a normal relationship with Washington which is all he can hope for, he should read McDonald and make sure that Britain remains a member of the European Economic Community.

Anglo-American Relations Since the Second World War by I. McDonald (David and Charles, Newton Abbot, £5.50).

Louis Heren

What can pensioners hope to get from Mrs Castle?

A spate of White Papers is due to flood out of HMSO in the next few weeks. Some of these will undoubtedly have an eye on the electoral main chance, and among them is expected to be a paper on Mrs Barbara Castle's replacement for Sir Keith Joseph's pension plan which she destroyed last May.

What kind of scheme is Mrs Castle likely to come up with? How should it be judged? A fair way to start would be to measure the proposals against the objectives which Mrs Castle has set for herself. The most important of these is to remove today's pensioners from means-tested supplementary benefits. The most direct way of meeting this objective would be to raise the present flat-rate pension to a level at which supplementary benefits would be unnecessary.

Mrs Castle has of course already raised the flat-rate pension this year and has linked future reviews to the index of national average earnings. This has not removed anyone from supplementary benefits since the level of supplementary benefits was raised simultaneously. It seems unlikely that she will travel further along this road, for the simple reason that such increases have to be paid for on the nail and it would be electorally unpopular to threaten a further increase of national insurance contributions before the current increase has been fully digested.

It is more probable that the promise will be honoured by introducing a system of earnings-related benefits built up over a period. In this way the cost increase will probably be deferred until at least 1977 (which is the earliest date such a scheme could start) and it will build up slowly because the benefits themselves will also build up slowly. There can be good economic arguments for adopting this gradual build up, as private pension schemes do. It must be realized, however, that it would not nothing to lift the present generation of pensioners above supplementary benefits level. To their credit, the trade unions have recently been most conscious of the need to look after today's pensioners. If they continue on this line it is doubtful whether they could tolerate for long a State scheme which would look like an excuse for doing nothing for those whose need was most urgent.

> 'Actual equality between the sexes is unlikely since it would entail lowering retirement age for men or raising it for women'

We may safely expect Mrs Castle to ensure that her second objective—that there will be no inferiority of treatment for women—will be met. Actual equality of treatment for both sexes seems unlikely, since this would either entail reducing the retirement age for men to 60 (prohibitively expensive) or raising the age for women to 65 (unlikely to attract many female votes). One might reasonably expect a continuation of the present situation where equal benefits are paid from different ages, which means that most of the money is devoted to benefits for women.

The third objective, protecting pensions against inflation, is likely to present the most difficult problems, since the Treasury seems to fear that index-linking could have the effect of creating a built-in inflationary pressure in the economy. This danger would be postponed, of course, to the extent that the build-up of pension was deferred into the future, so that it might be considered another attraction of doing nothing for existing pensioners, whose pensions are already tied to an earnings index.

The final objective is one in which Mrs Castle will almost certainly find herself in trouble. When she cancelled Sir Keith Joseph's plan she gave emphatic reassurances that she wished to encourage the development of good occupational schemes. It seems probable that she will seek to honour her words by allowing occupational schemes which comply with certain minimum requirements to contract out of some of the costs (and benefits) of her own new scheme. The crucial point here will be the financial fairness of the terms which she allows for contracting-out, and this is the point which will place her in the most acute political dilemma.

What Mrs Castle will want to do is to give earnings-related pension benefits to those people who do not at present enjoy them, and she will probably want to build up their benefits under the State earnings-related scheme at a faster rate than their own contributions would support. A few years ago these people were almost entirely works employees, many of whom were almost certainly Labour supporters. But in recent years more and more of these have been included in good occupational schemes. So who is going to pay the subsidy for those who have no scheme at all?

The subsidy will have to come from those who are already in private schemes. If one strikes an unfair balance the occupational schemes will have to be cut back and she can expect no thanks from anyone if this happens.

Mrs Castle has stated categorically in answer to a parliamentary question that the white paper proposals will be costed by the Government Actuary. This should show clearly who is going to subsidize whom and how electorally attractive or repulsive her new scheme is likely to be.

Lord Byers

South Korea: No sign of the democracy that so many men died for

Just over two decades ago some of Britain's finest regiments were inducted into a bitter war on the Korean peninsula with the belief that they were fighting for the preservation of democracy in Asia.

Like thousands of their American comrades, 670 British soldiers were killed and another 2,690 were reported missing or wounded in three years of conflict before the Communists were driven back to the 38th parallel and an alternative government under the late Mr Syngman Rhee was reinstalled in Seoul.

And now, 21 years after that bloody conflict, many American and British observers are beginning to believe that perhaps those young men sacrificed their lives in vain. For in terms or democratic values and political freedom, there now is little to differentiate between Park Chung Hee's dictatorial regime in Seoul and the totalitarian communist system in North Korea.

During the past six months President Park, who apparently fears that his government will be overthrown by a popular uprising, has systematically erased the last vestiges of democracy in Korea to repress any form of criticism.

Using the bogey of North Korea as a pretext to suppress demands for restoration of democratic rights, the regime has issued emergency decrees which threaten anyone who criticizes the President or his self-imposed constitution with death or imprisonment. Thousands of dissident students, intellectuals and Christian leaders have been arrested and President Parks political opponents have been brought before secret military tribunals on what appear to be questionable charges that they attempted to assist a communist-inspired uprising this year.

More than 60 persons have been arraigned on charges that they attempted to encourage students to stage an uprising in April to establish a communist government. They include South Korea's former President, Posun Yun, a 77-year-old democrat, and a Roman Catholic bishop, Daniel Chi Hak Sun, a devoted Christian who was previously persecuted by the Japanese and the Communists in North Korea.

The state, which usually issues a one-sided version of the proceedings of military tribunals, alleges that the bishop (who was first arrested when he returned from Europe where he criticized the regime) donated £1,100 to the now banned group of dissident students, the National Democratic Youth Student Movement. The former president, Mr Yun, who faces a similar charge, told journalists before his trial that he had indeed passed on £400 to the student movement but added that he believed people had the right to stage demonstrations in a democratic country.

President Park Chung Hee: dictatorial regime.

Two other democrats and intellectuals, Mr Kim Chang Kuk, Dean of Yonsei University's Theological College and Mr Kim Dong Kil, Professor of History at the same university—detained by Korea's much feared CIA since April—have also been brought before a military tribunal on charges that they encouraged an underground student movement.

Fourteen dissidents (excluding five purported communist spies) have been sentenced to death by military tribunals during the past four weeks. However, the death sentences imposed on five of President Park's adversaries, including Kim Chi Ha, the noted Korean poet who has ostensibly been persecuted because his poems have held the regime up to ridicule, were subsequently commuted to life imprisonment after protest movements began to swell in the United States and Japan.

While a large number of Korea's 800,000 Catholics are holding all-night vigils in churches to protest against Bishop Chi's incarceration (public protests are prohibited), the regime has also antagonized the country's powerful three and a half million strong Protestant community. Believing the Government's claim that anti-state demonstrations were inspired by communists, the Korean CIA has rounded up most of the leaders of the Korean Christian Student Federation. Three staff members of the Protestant student group, including the acting Secretary General, have already been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Three others were given life sentences and another member, a student at Seoul University, was sentenced to death but was later reprieved.

Two Japanese nationals—one a journalist—were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment last month. According to the prosecution they had collected literature from students and had donated approximately £7 to the movement. (It is a tradition among Japanese journalists to hand a small gift to a foreigner in return for assistance.

Political repression does not end with secret military tribunals. President Park's major political adversary, Mr Kim Dae Jung, who was abducted in Tokyo by Korean CIA agents in August last year has been brought before a civil court on the grounds that he violated the law when he campaigned against President Park during the elections in 1967 and 1971. Among the charges, the State alleges that Mr Kim suggested to the electorate that President Park was attempting to perpetuate himself in power as a "generalissimo".

Under a Presidential decree, known as Emergency [illegible] Four, issued in April, it is [illegible] offence, punishable by de[illegible] or life imprisonment, to bel[illegible] to the National Democ[illegible] League of Students [illegible] Youths. But the decree ca[illegible] wider implications. It goes [illegible] to declare: "It shall be pr[illegible] bited for any person to a[illegible] cate, instigate, propag[illegible] broadcast, publish, report [illegible] otherwise communicate [illegible] others such acts as are pr[illegible] bited by the emergency [illegible] sures". The decree specifi[illegible] prohibits demonstrations [illegible] the right of assembly on [illegible] demic institutions. A pe[illegible] who criticizes the decree [illegible] be punished by death, [illegible] imprisonment or imprison[illegible] not less than five years.

Under the terms of ano[illegible] decree any person who cri[illegible] es President Park or the [illegible] stitution can be imprisoned [illegible] 15 years. The constitu[illegible] which was foisted on [illegible] country in 1972 and tou[illegible] off demands for ref[illegible] earlier this year, aboli[illegible] direct elections and al[illegible] President Park to extend [illegible] term in office.

The Government attemp[illegible] justify its actions on two [illegible] cious grounds. Mr Bang [illegible] Lim, special adviser to [illegible] dent Park, claims that [illegible] unfair to measure [illegible] against Western democrati[illegible] stitutions. Reiterating [illegible] Government's shrill war [illegible] against the danger o[illegible] communist attack, Lim s[illegible] "There is evidence that [illegible] Communists are building [illegible] their forces. We cannot al[illegible] to have the same democ[illegible] system here. Conditions [illegible] different."

However, senior officers [illegible] command the 38,000 Ame[illegible] troops stationed in Korea, [illegible] that military activity in N[illegible] Korea does not justify P[illegible] dent Park's claim.

At the same time [illegible] Government maintains [illegible] Korea cannot afford lit[illegible] democratic institutions [illegible] her economy has been built [illegible]

Many of the regi[illegible] opponents, who have been [illegible] secuted because they op[illegible] either right or left wing [illegible] itarian rule, are quick to p[illegible] out that thousands of Am[illegible] can, British and other tr[illegible] sacrificed their lives [illegible] decades ago when the [illegible] munists attempted to im[illegible] and impose the same p[illegible] sophy on South Korea.

Peter Hazelhu[illegible]

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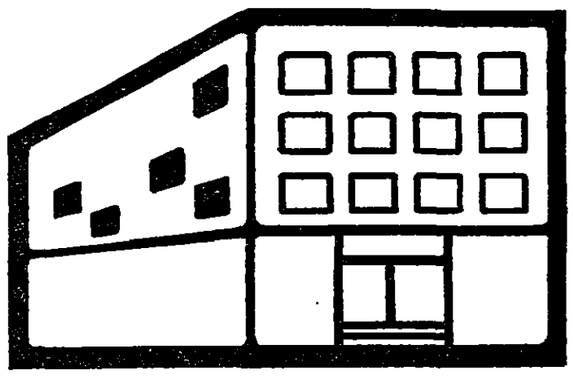

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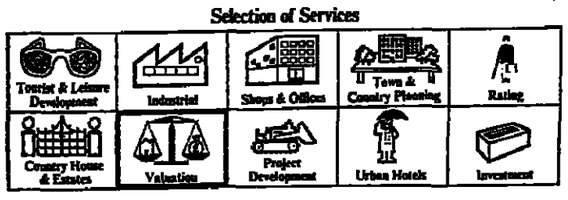

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The Times Diary

Backing Britain's Gerald Ford

The Conservative Party was preparing its battle-lines at the weekend with a conference and briefing session for 160 prospective candidates—most of them clubbable young men defeated in February and now preparing themselves for the second fight within a year. Opinion was unanimous that there would be an election this autumn. Almost everybody plumped for October except for one candidate, who sensed that it would be September simply because that was the time most inconvenient to him.

There was much less certainty about the result of the election than there was about the date. "We have carried out a pretty thorough survey", said one candidate from a marginal constituency, "and we know how the votes are moving and where. But we saw at the last election that we had a highly volatile vote, which went particularly to the Liberals. We have been getting some of that back, but who can tell what will be happening in a month and a half's time?"

Several confessed that their predictions had been wrong in February. "I went into the count thinking my Liberal opponent was going to win", said a Liverpool candidate. "In the event he only just came second, and Labour won almost without doing anything. I lost a lot of my preconceptions that night."

There was some reluctance to look forward to another election about inflation, prices and incomes. "I would like to talk about the problems of the inner city", said one, "but that is not a national issue and won't command attention, important as it is. I should think we can hardly avoid Europe being a big issue, though I am pretty sure the people are not interested." Nationalization, some felt, would be a bull point: "The whole area of individual freedom of choice is terribly important under the surface. I have ordinary people in the street coming up and asking me: 'They are communists really, aren't they?' People have the feeling that is the way things are going."

A Lancashire candidate said: "I thought 'who rules?' would last for a week last time, and sure enough then it broadened out to a whole variety of issues which we were not prepared for. This time we will be able to go back and argue it rationally". Others agreed, but one said: "It will be a lot more difficult to generate the enthusiasm this time. Last time I myself felt the issue was one of such great urgency. Now things may actually be worse, but people will not have the same interest". Another said a low poll might help him, but television broadcasts should be severely limited: "Otherwise people will get turned off completely".

Several of the candidates did not like voters much: "I had six friends come down to canvass for me, who hadn't done anything like that before. Without exception they all said their day on the doorsteps was the biggest argument they could imagine for dictatorship, because you just get so many contradictions and nonsenses".

Many were going without holidays: "I have not had one this year, and nor has my wife. Still she can have a holiday in the constituency with its many attractions—you know, Bristol Zoo. After all, I met her in the Young Conservatives".

The Conservative appeal: "I think we simply have to get it across that the Conservative Party is the one which will represent the whole nation, even if the front bench does have a preponderance of well-off people like Peter Walker and landed gentry like Willie Whitelaw. We have to prove that there isn't any need for the Liberals. It's no good saying 'We are moderates too'. We have to tell them what we are going to do about it".

And Edward Heath, who came to buffet dinner and helped the candidates dispose of salmon mousse, six turkeys, two hams, four ribs of beef and much else besides: "People say he is stubborn, but the word is resolute. People say he is aloof, but we don't find him so. Edward Heath is the British Gerald Ford".

Pointer

The staid house journal of the Royal Astronomical Society, *The Observatory*, has recently published its thousandth issue, which it marked with a set of spoof articles parodying heavyweight scientific papers. One of the pastiches, by a fluke of mock astrology, managed to predict the outcome of last February's General Election more accurately than the opinion polls, although it was written and in the hands of the editors before the end of January.

Dr Hilary Mathews took up the recent idea that sunspots affect the weather and possibly other events on Earth. Matthews pointed out that during the present century there has been a tendency for Labour Governments to be elected around the time of minimum sunspot activity, such as 1964 and 1966, and for the Conservatives to gain power when the sun is very active, such as 1970. According to the doctor's hypothesis, the planetary alignments which determine the sunspot cycle also influence the voters of Britain.

In summing up the theory, Mathews wrote that the situation of quiet solar activity at the beginning of this year pointed to the election of a Labour Government, and that similarities between the present cycle of sunspot activity and the cycles of the 1920s and 1930s would point to a continuation of the Liberal revival.

On the evidence of this accurate prediction, made at least a month before the last election, Harold Wilson would apparently be well-advised to seek an early dissolution of Parliament while the sunspots are still on his side.

How to turn a tax cut into a price increase. An Indian restaurant in London's West End, which includes VAT in its menu prices, had a note on top of the card saying: "For take away service, deduct 10 per cent VAT." Now the 10 has been crossed out, and an eight substituted.

Today's road sign was photographed near Burford by John Miller of South Croydon.

Quiet weekend

Helen Vlachos, the Athens publisher who made London her home for the last seven years, has joined the rush of Greek expatriates going back to enjoy the democratic spring in Greece. She flew out to spend what she called "a quiet weekend" with family and friends. "My mother started worrying" she said. "So I came back".

Mrs Vlachos returned to the penthouse flat in which the colonels locked her up in September, 1967. It was from this apartment that after three months in confinement she fled the country in disguise. In London her home served as something of a democratic embassy, and ex-King Constantine and his wife were frequent visitors.

"I just came to Athens to get the feel of things", Mrs Vlachos said after lunching with Constantine Karamanlis, the prime minister, at the Grande Bretagne hotel. No doubt some of their discussions concer[illegible] the future of the monarchy [illegible] Greece.

Mrs Vlachos says she plan[illegible] reopen *Kathimerini*, the au[illegible]ritative newspaper founded [illegible] her grandfather, which [illegible] closed when the colo[illegible] imposed censorship. "But [illegible] in good time", she says. [illegible] will stay in London for so[illegible] time and it is not easy to [illegible]duce at short notice the kind [illegible] paper I have in mind".

Dandelions

Further to my recent item [illegible] eating dandelion leaves, T[illegible] Layton, the wine writer, [illegible] me it is best to cultivate [illegible] own, rather than gather th[illegible] wild. He has, he says, been gr[illegible]ing them for the last [illegible] months. He gathers the se[illegible] heads—the things that childr[illegible] blow—from near his home [illegible] the Ashdown Forest, then plan[illegible] them with a thin covering [illegible] soil.

They are, he says, extraordi[illegible]arily quick to germinate. Th[illegible] start to appear above th[illegible] ground about six days aft[illegible] planting, and in a fortnight the[illegible] have reached a height of abo[illegible] three inches. It is at this sta[illegible] Layton says, that the leaves a[illegible] at their best to eat in salad[illegible] though they can be grown on [illegible] more than double the height.

Since taking an interest [illegible] dandelions, Layton has come [illegible] the conclusion that they ha[illegible] two separate flowering season[illegible] He found them in profusion [illegible] May, but then he went away fo[illegible] a month and when he returned [illegible] in June he could find none in [illegible] flower. In July they bloomed [illegible] again.

Marc is on holiday.

PHS

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

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MODERNIZING CHARITIES

Healey's proposals on gifts last week included assuran- that bequests and gifts to arity will be treated no less nerously than they are today. arities may be forgiven for iting to applaud until the de- ls have been announced, for vernments have not shown mselves unduly sympathetic ely to their interests. The ries decided not to zero-rate m for VAT, while Labour has clined to reverse that decision. hen stamp duty was raised in rch, they were not conceded reduced rate that they had eviously enjoyed when it was h (a decision that was only ersed this month, after ener- ic lobbying).

At the same time, charities are fering more than most from state of the economy. Infla- has increased the cost of vices and rents and also made public much less willing to n their purses. Charities with re portfolios have seen their ue drastically reduced. In the ture of things, the organiza- ns that suffer most from de- ing contributions tend to be se that serve unappealing or ashionable causes where er sources of aid are few.

among these more immediate blems, the long-standing ate over what the function of harity should be in a modern e has revived. Recent dis- es in several of the campaign- bodies which had seemed to opening out new scope for ivity within the charities law indicative of uncertainty and stration. The inquiry which d Goodman is to carry out for National Council of Social vice should find plenty to k into. The law that regulates affairs of charities dates back part to 1960 and in part to 1, and both its form and its lication need reexamination. o begin with there are too y charities. The 1960 Act e the Charity Commissioners e power to steer the innumer- and often obsolete small trusts into more effective groupings. Some rationalization has occurred, but there are still more than 100,000 organizations, a quarter of them with annual incomes of less than ten pounds. A seven-year review of charities by Oxfordshire (one of the few local authorities to use its powers in this respect) ended recently in almost complete failure and accusations that the commissioners were no longer interested in encouraging mergers.

It is true that too much official pressure can threaten the spontaneity which is essential to charitable activity, but there is still plenty of scope for active guidance, not only in parish bequests to provide stockings for serving-maids, but also in the national field where rival bodies sometimes compete wastefully to do the same job. At the same time, although there is little evidence of malpractice or gross inefficiency among charities, the arrangements for the scrutiny of accounts and prevention of incompetence are not entirely satisfactory. Even the ground rules for the working of trusts were bitterly attacked during last year's dispute in Shelter, on the ground that they made it difficult for paid staff to have a say in policy-making.

Lord Goodman's chief problem will be the old question of what should count officially as a charity. In spite of VAT, the tax concessions for registered organizations are still extremely valuable. But they are enjoyed by some whose purposes bear little resemblance to common ideas of what is charitable, and denied to others that would generally be felt to contribute at least as much to the public good. The decision, which effectively rests with the commissioners, depends on a remarkable analogical edifice erected upon an enactment of 1601. Nobody is satisfied with it, but nobody has been able to suggest anything better.

Educational activities qualify, and political activities do not. But it is impossible to draw a rational line between publicity and propaganda, and some social evils are inevitably best countered by pressing to change the law. Some charities are bolder in sailing close to the wind than others (Shelter, for instance, made no secret of its attitude to the new Rent Act while it was being debated), and some get round the difficulty by the cumbersome and not altogether straightforward expedient of splitting into two nominally separate organizations, one to campaign, one to dispense aid. The commissioners are reasonably tolerant of all this. The chief injustice is to bodies like Amnesty and the United Nations Association, which have never been able to achieve registration.

The difficulty is that society cannot be expected to provide major tax advantages to advance ends that are altogether out of sympathy with prevailing attitudes. But a characteristic field for charitable activity is where society has not acknowledged that it should provide a service itself: that implies a pioneering, controversial element. The task of evolving a formula that would prevent the first, accept the second and yet not be overtaken by changes in public attitudes, is extremely hard. The Charity Law Reform Society recently suggested in effect that the tax concessions should be available to all bodies whose funds were prevented from being used for private profit, even political parties. But there might be objections to public support for the National Front or International Marxist Group. Lord Beveridge suggested long ago that aid should come not from tax relief but from grants dispensed by a national committee. That might allow judgments to be made with a greater element of discretion, but is otherwise unattractive. It is important that any solution should command wide acceptance, and that we should not unwittingly replace one over-rigid system with another.

OUTH KOREA'S UNJUSTIFIED REPRESSION

world where so much suffer- comes to notice from material t the cause of liberty and esentative government is less ly to be given the first rity. But it is a cause that rves support wherever liberty brutally crushed. In South ea economic advance over the decade has by most computa- s been successful and educa- has expanded to match it. t is all the more reason to ask the screws of political ession have been tightened so h there. The record of ident Park Chung Hee's ernment is as bad as any in non-communist orld: it is ut on the facing page by our o correspondent, Mr Hazel- t.

course it is justifiable to in Korea's case the same se that has so readily been ed out by every military ver elsewhere in Asia: that country is not suited to ern-style democracy and that a spell of firm discipline et it right. Indeed in Korea's the plea may be reinforced: is not merely the lack of democratic tradition and a quent fumbling in the work- of a democratic system, is a very strong tradition n Korea of a precisely con- kind—the authoritarian ucian society evolved in a and absorbed and practised rea for many centuries past. a western mind, habituated e division of authority that xisted for so long between ch and State, the omnipotence of the State in a Confucian society is not easily grasped. The very concept of opposition was abhorrent. The existence of self-governing bodies of any kind that were not an accredited part of the state bureaucracy necessarily raised suspicions of their anti-social or politically suspect character. It is not surprising that in the bare quarter of a century during which South Korea has nominally enjoyed a democratic system opposition parties have behaved in ways that seemed spurious and meaningless. But that surely is time enough for a government to learn that if it chooses to regard any criticism of government as a treasonable act, subject to such severe penalties as those now imposed in South Korea, it must expect others to question its justification and condemn its harsh repression.

The other plea constantly offered by the Seoul government is that it is under threat from the communist regime in the north. This plea can be dismissed, first, because it has been so readily offered before and been found to be false: there is no more evidence now of an imminent attack from the north than there has been on the other recent occasions when it has been advanced by President Park. But secondly, however authoritarian the instincts that persist, it is precisely the shoots of true democratic thinking and action that should be nurtured in the southern parts of the country if the claims of the north are to be negated. There is no justification, whatever the country's traditions, for the harshness now in force.

The student movement that contributed to Syngman Rhee's downfall in 1960 became active last year in face of repression and has now been silenced by the new laws and by the brutal methods with which the Korean CIA is associated. Protest has come from many other quarters. Leaders of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches are regarded as suspect, naturally enough for their loyalties are not to be dragooned as easily as President Park might wish. World protest has sufficed to save Mr Kim Chi Ha, the poet, from a death penalty but many other writers and intellectuals suffer as their like have done throughout the history of Confucian authoritarian rule. Witness China, at any time in the past or now.

Anxiety has been growing in the United States at what has been happening. The American troops still maintained in Korea are psychologically the most important part of the support President Park's Government still enjoys from Washington. In Japan protest has grown ever since the abduction in Tokyo a year ago of Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean Opposition leader, who has still not been allowed to leave Korea. The forthcoming United Nations general assembly, when the question of North and South Korea will come up again, may lie behind the South Korean Government's anxieties. They are certainly not likely to win support by their present methods.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The relative cost of housing

From Mr W. J. H. Toombs

Sir, Though Mr Bernard Kilroy's letter (August 5) about housing subsidies, to which you gave prominence, contains some truths, it also contains omissions, half-truths, untruths and mis-statements to which the attention of readers should be drawn.

The key question today is *what is the relative cost of different ways of adding to the nation's housing stock.* At present, each new council house costs over £1,000 a year in subsidy from rates and taxes. Each new private house costs about £300 *a year in tax relief. Moreover,* if council house rents are to be frozen, this difference will continue indefinitely. Even if they rise at the full rate of inflation, which currently seems unlikely, owner-occupation will still offer a saving to the Exchequer, as well as a wider distribution of wealth.

What is therefore urgently needed is to find ways of enabling those with lower incomes to buy their own homes. This can be done, even without subsidy, through forms of fixed-proportion-of-income mortgages, or low-start mortgages. The Housing Research Foundation will shortly be publishing an important report on this topic.

Mr Kilroy's figures relate to the existing stock of houses and are largely irrelevant for the future. But in any event his comparison of the subsidy given to council tenants with tax relief given to owner-occupiers is wrong.

He has divided the total subsidy *to tenants by all tenants,* even those living in old houses and not now being subsidized, whereas he divides the tax relief to owner-occupiers by the much smaller number currently with a mortgage, forgetting that nearly half of owner-occupiers have no mortgage. The latest correct figures are about £90 aid for each council tenant and a little over £55 for each owner-occupier.

Council tenants also obtain much more aid from supplementary benefits for housing so that, in total, aid to council tenants averages well over twice that given to owner-occupiers even if tax relief is regarded as a subsidy. This may be thought to be socially right. Council tenants are, on average, poorer than owner-occupiers, although they are also on average wealthier than private tenants.

Another inaccuracy by Mr Kilroy is his reference to land accounting for 30 to 40 per cent of housing costs in the south-east of England. Last year this was certainly true, but today land can be bought for half of last year's price, sometimes less than that. This is a welcome change.

There is no reason why any political party should be emotionally attached to any form of tenure. After all, a Labour Government White Paper in 1965 said "The expansion of the public programme now proposed is to meet exceptional needs; it is born partly of a short-term necessity, partly of the conditions inherent in modern urban life. The expansion of building for owner-occupation, on the other hand, is normal; it reflects a long-term social advance which should gradually pervade every region".

That objective can be reached more quickly if we take the right decisions now.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. H. TOOMBS,
The Housing Research Foundation,
58 Portland Place, W1.
August 9.

The Opposition and labour relations

From Mr James Prior, Conservative MP for Lowestoft

Sir, It looks as though Mr Michael Foot intends to organize a campaign of systematic and deliberate misrepresentation of the nature and effects of the Opposition's amendments to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act.

Two myths in particular are being fostered. The first is that the House of Lords is alone responsible for the crucial amendments—the "antics" of the "comic old nobility" as Mr Foot describes the Lords votes, with his usual respect for the parliamentary process. The second myth is that the Opposition's amendments are—in the words of Mr Hugh Scanlon—the "height of wanton destructiveness".

The fact is that—as was dramatically demonstrated in the episode of the "Lever" votes—the voting on these amendments at the Report stage in the House of Commons was extremely and unusually narrow. The House of Lords cannot therefore be criticized for giving the Commons the opportunity to reconsider them.

The result was that the amendments were finally adopted by a majority of the votes of the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons; and in the end each of these successful amendments was carried with the support of one or more of the other Opposition parties in the House of Commons. Mr Foot should accept the fact that his is a minority Government, and that his party did not win a mandate in the February, 1974, general election for fundamental alterations in the balance of our traditional labour law.

As to the second myth, that the Opposition's amendments are "the height of wanton destructiveness", it is important to consider the nature of the amendments of which Mr Scanlon complains.

These allegedly "destructive" amendments were concerned with the question of closed shop agreements. The Opposition accepts the reality of the closed shop, and it respects the principle of collective action which underlies it. So much is common ground.

At the same time there is also wide agreement that the principle of collective action expressed in closed shop agreements must be balanced by another principle: that of the rights and liberties of individuals. Mr Foot conceded as much by providing in his Bill for objections to joining a trade union in a closed shop on "grounds of religious belief", and by indicating in his initial Consultative Statement on the Bill that he intended to provide safeguards against arbitrary exclusion or expulsion from a union.

The question is not whether a balance should be struck between these two principles—even Mr Scanlon presumably agrees that there must be a balance. Rather, the question is *where* and *how* this balance is to be struck. And here the majority in the House of Commons has voted for a balance which is more favourable to the liberties of individuals than that preferred by the Government and by some of the more powerful trade unions.

The effect of the Opposition amendments is *not* to frustrate the principle of the closed shop. What they do is, first, to lay down the safeguards against arbitrary exclusion or expulsion from a union which Mr Foot himself said that he intended to lay down. And second, the amendments provide, not that there shall be no dismissal, but that *compensation* for unfair dismissal should be paid to an employee who is dismissed for refusing to join the relevant union in a closed shop, (1) when he refuses on grounds of conscience to belong to any union, or (2) when he has "reasonable" grounds for refusing to belong to the particular union in question, or (3) when he is a member of another "appropriate" trade union. (This last point is a matter of particular importance to the press.) Whatever Mr Foot may think, each of these concepts of "conscience", "reasonableness" and "appropriateness" is perfectly capable of being filled out in the case law of the Industrial Tribunals as they deal with complaints of unfair dismissal.

So this is what Mr Scanlon thinks to be "the height of wanton destructiveness": the provision of safeguards against arbitrary and unreasonable treatment of individuals by unions, and the provision of compensation for an employee who is dismissed for refusing to join a union on grounds of conscience or because he is a member of another "appropriate" trade union. If Mr Scanlon really thinks that this is destructive—that is, if he is not merely looking for excuses in breaching the "social contract"—he must have a very curious scale of values.

We in the Conservative Party have been honestly striving to reach a settlement of the damaging and divisive question of the structure of our industrial relations law. The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act in its amended form has the *support of all sections of opinion* in the House of Commons, and we believe that it should now be taken as the foundation of our law on trade union organization and on the legal framework in collective bargaining. Accordingly we have indicated that we do not intend further legislation in these areas.

I am sure that moderate opinion in all parties will approve this determination to help the country to turn the page and to open a new chapter.

Yours etc,
JIM PRIOR,
House of Commons.
August 11.

The fight against terrorism

From Lord Hunt of Llanvair Waterdine

Sir, I hope that Mr Justin Evans, as an old friend, will forgive me for commenting publicly, if you will allow me, on his letter in yesterday's (August 7) *Times* on the subject of combating terrorism. Clearly, there is a need for continuing public debate but, I feel sure, no hasty action on this crucial matter.

I would surmise that Mr Evans parodies rather than paraphrases accurately the views of "advanced" penologists by stating, on their behalf, that punishment in whatever form or degree has virtually no effect on any sort of crime. But in disagreeing with such a view, by whomever it may be held, he is leading up to his contention that capital punishment should be reintroduced as one further measure in the fight (or "war") against terrorism in this country.

He bases his case on the human instincts of anger and disgust and he strongly contests Bernard Levin's view that such instincts do not offer a guide to action. He claims that capital punishment for acts of terrorism or for conspiracy in such acts would receive overwhelming public support, if elicited by a referendum or in an election campaign.

I have great respect for Mr Evans's lucidity of thought. Like almost everyone else I share his feelings of anger and disgust when these dastardly crimes are committed and I agree about his forecast of the public mood and will. But other considerations must also be aired in order to arrive at any sound conclusion in the continuing debate. Here are a few thoughts:

First, the effects of punishment on crime must be measured by research and adduced as evidence, rather than based on instinct influenced by emotion. Research into the effect of abolishing capital punishment for certain categories of murder and, later, for all murders, may be said to be inconclusive. The lack of clear indications that it has been a cause of increasing the incidence of murder was an important consideration in the decision by Parliament in 1970 to prolong abolition indefinitely.

Second, terrorism for political ends falls into quite a different order of crime than other murders. There is no adequate or valid basis for research into the effect of capital punishment to combat such acts in Britain. We have to look for such evidence elsewhere. In the past, we can refer to the British handling of terrorism in Palestine, Cyprus, Bengal and, in particular, Ireland. Currently, there are several sources for study in other countries. My own reading of history, supported by some personal involvement in Bengal in the 'thirties, does not encourage me to urge haste in imposing the extreme penalty.

Third, and following this latter point, it is a cardinal tenet of the conduct of war, not to be lured into playing the enemy's game. Bombing, hijacking and other foul and despicable acts are not, as Mr Evans avers, committed "for purposes of terrorism"; they are terrorist acts for the purpose of political ends. They are intended, inter alia, to provoke just such a reaction as Mr Evans and all decent minded people feel, and to induce the action Mr Evans advocates: to produce greater martyrs, gain further support for the ideal or "cause" for which the campaign is being waged by the minorities involved.

Some such crimes are intended to push humane and democratically minded people beyond the edge of tolerance and into the straitjacket of some form of police state. To be fair, there are some "causes" in aid of which war is being waged against societ yat large which are just causes; but this by no means justifies the means employed to attain them.

I do not deny that the point could be reached when we may have no alternative than to fight the terrorists the way they want us to fight. I do not question that it may be possible to crush terrorism with the additional weapon of capital punishment, although I have grave doubts on the matter. But it is crucially important for the time being to "*keep our cool*" and not be swayed by instinct or emotion. This is a matter for Parliament, taking full account of the public mood, but also these other objective and strategic considerations. Referenda and the heat of the hustings are emphatically not the way.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage, Aston,
Near Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire.

State shipyards

From Mr W. K. Purdie

Sir, Sir Iain M. Stewart's letter (August 6) might also have said that when Upper Clyde Shipbuilders went into liquidation their order book stood at £300 million. The current state of order books is being offered as an argument against nationalization when experience shows that it bears no relevance to the viability of a shipbuilding company.

Additionally, since shipbuilding is to a large extent an assembly industry, the fate of many secondary suppliers was linked to the UCS crash since they were the ultimate victims of the cash flow ineptitude. Surely the survival of such companies is important.

It is worth recording that, at the same time as the Fairfield experiment, Vickers Naval Yard on Tyneside undertook the installation of MBO (management by objectives) as an effort to inject some of the basic recommendations of the Geddes Report. As soon as it showed signs of success the yard was sold out without any consultation with senior management or workers. The exercise was summarily terminated and a number of careers ruined.

The reason was that traditional shipbuilding management were terrified of change and, like UCS saw obliteration as the solution. Since this exercise indicated an absence of either sensitivity or common courtesy it is a waste of time blaming retroactive management for conduct which to them seems normal. At the same time can they really continue to fly in the face of evidence of independent investigations?

The Geddes Commission on Industrial Relations, and the Booz-Allen reports on shipbuilding and the PA report on ship repairing cannot all be totally wrong. Has the industry shown response to recommendations? If so why doesn't it attract adequate risk capital? The answer, and the consequences, are obvious and inevitable.

Yours,
W. K. PURDIE,
Bryn Derwen,
West Street, Marlow,
Bucks.
August 6.

Children in detention

From Mr John Dixon

Sir, I note from *The Times* of August 6 a news item about a child of 14 being kept in Holloway because there was nowhere else suitable. I am not surprised. The other day I chaired the regular meeting of the Board of Management of the Royal Philanthropic—a community home and assessment centre for boys, most of whom have appeared before the juvenile courts.

It was revealed that in the last six months it had been impossible to find appropriate places for no less than 67 boys out of a total of 220. This 67 had been returned in most cases to the circumstances which had brought them before the Courts in the first place or returned to families which had rejected them. How many of all the other boys dealt with were satisfactorily placed is conjectural.

Both these circumstances and those of the child in Holloway indicate a quite desperate situation in children's residential provision; the proper facilities do not at present exist in sufficient quantity or the right quality. There are insufficient staff and the current rates of pay for this most onerous job of looking after difficult adolescents are quite unrealistic.

The status of the job must be recognized, new scales of pay negotiated and more capital released to provide up-to-date buildings: if this doesn't happen the situation will deteriorate still further and more and more children will get placed in Holloway or—what a number of my colleagues believe may happen—*some dreadful incident will happen* involving one of the young people being returned to the community when he should have been placed in residential care. There is constant comment in the press about this situation—when will the authorities do something?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DIXON,
Royal Philanthropic,
Redhill, Surrey.
August 6.

Unbiased broadcasts

From Mr N. J. Young

Sir, Last week I was stranded on Crete during the fighting on Cyprus, and, like the many other foreigners there waiting for transport and concerned about the trend of events, found reliable information on the situation almost impossible to obtain. The Greek broadcasting services issued only non-stop propaganda and biased reports.

When talking to either Greeks or foreigners one often heard comments like "I'll believe that when I hear it on the BBC", or often Greeks who were trying to convince people of the truth of rather dubious anti-Turkish reports would say "I heard it on the BBC". Even among the American community, broadcasts from the local AFN station were regarded sceptically as they believed such a government-controlled station would be careful not to embarrass the Greek government while the United States was trying to mediate in the situation.

These events demonstrate the continued world-wide reputation of the BBC as a source of truth and objectivity, free of Government control. As such it is particularly valued in areas where all information sources are controlled to serve the purposes of the current government and trustworthy information as distinct from mere propaganda is virtually unobtainable.

The British Government in considering the reduction of BBC external services or of increasing government control, would do well to resist such temptations in view of the almost unique place it holds in a world increasingly at the mercy of dangerous propaganda and thought control. BBC independence could also be advantageous to the government itself in those situations, such as described above, where Britain was playing a mediating role between two sensitive antagonists. Free information could continue to flow without putting the government in an embarrassing position with either party.

Yours sincerely,
N. J. YOUNG,
684 Lampertheim,
Hesse 6,
Siegfriedstrasse 4.
July 29.

Rule by power groups

From Mr S. Walter Butterworth

Sir, Lord Chalfont's sobering contribution (August 5) reminds me that King John probably resented the intrusion of the barons at Runnymede against his sovereign power. I have no doubt that Charles didn't like his head being cut off a few centuries later.

The nobility and gentry ran the country for a long time until the industrial revolution. Then the "iron-masters" took over. Now we find that the "National Union of Mineworkers" brought down the government of the day.

I see no reason for alarm. Our so called "democracy" has never been democratic. We have always been governed by power groups. All we are experiencing now is a slightly different power group. "Plus ça change . . ." We shall get by as we have always done.

Yours hopefully,
S. WALTER BUTTERWORTH,
16 Glen Chess,
Loudwater Lane,
Rickmansworth, Herts.
August 6.

ating mental illness

Dr John Le Gassicke

r William Sargant's interesting in your issue of July 30 s over some of the problems in resent-day treatment of the lly ill. It is true that a large r of long-stay patients in the ed old mental hospitals need ally be there if there was suit- residential accommodation in mmunity. But this is not to at there is no longer any need e asylum type of treatment, speak.

se of us who work in these old als are only too well aware here are still patients being ted to them who, in spite of pments in physical treatments ommunity facilities, will still treatment in a mental hos- or the rest of their lives. In a ation of about a million people are, perhaps, about 25 such ts being admitted to mental als each year. These people ontinue to need skilled nurs- re for an indefinite period.

spite of the appearance of l hospital units for the lly ill and the reduction of the rs of patients in old mental als I know of no instance it has been possible to close l mental hospital. These hos- were built in Victorian times se the mentally ill who found way into workhouses.

word "asylum" was first uced in its charitable sense, ie ctuary. When these hospitals e overcrowded because of development at the turn of ntury the word fell into dis- and in many ways this is unate. Many patients still a sanctuary and to try and them by community methods s putting them in hostels or boarding them out or making them attend day hospitals is inappropriate for their needs although it looks statistically attractive.

Dr Sargant suggests that consultants on the staff of these old *mental hospitals get involved in* commitments outside their hospital because of the depressing atmosphere inside them and therefore long-stay patients are denied proper rehabilitation. I have some experience of psychiatric hospitals in North East England and I would like to point out that this does not *happen here.*

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LE GASSICKE,
27 Kings Avenue,
Morpeth,
Northumberland,

Patient and doctor

From Dr Gwen Grant

Sir, It is with surprise and regret that I read the letters from Mr C. W. S. Morris and Mr A. M. Gordhandas (August 1). Like Professor Allen (July 29), my family and I were "expelled" from a group practice because I had a disagreement with one member. Fortunately, we are rarely ill and so far we have not found that the scruples which applied to us as NHS patients have prevented our treatment as private patients.

I am a scientist—a biologist—and prefer therefore to avoid those doctors who like your correspondents demand "faith" as a condition of treatment. There are other doctors who consider medicine a branch of applied science and these are the ones I wish to consult. However, as the National Health Service is constituted I have no choice and, even if I did, difficulty in identifying those persons whose judgment and attitudes I would prefer.

A serious fault in the NHS lies, I think, in the method of payment. A GP sees a critical argumentative patient as someone for whom he *receives a paltry sum a year and with* whom he is not prepared to bother. The patient sees a man who behaves as if he were handing out official charity—"Take that my good man and be grateful".

It is much easier for *both* to appreciate money paid for work actually done and I think the NHS needs a more realistic attitude to payment—salaries or consultation fees.

Yours sincerely,
GWEN GRANT,
Whitehorns,
24 Denham Lane,
Chalfont St Peter,
Buckinghamshire.

Rubbish overboard

From Mr R. D. A. Maurice

Sir, Mr Brenton's letter (Aug 8) reminded me of a somewhat similar occasion many years ago when I was crossing the Channel on one of the British Rail steamers—I cannot remember its name.

I had taken a sandwich lunch with me and after putting the apple peelings and other rubbish carefully into a paperbag, I wandered all round the deck trying to find a waste container and failing went up to a member of the crew asking him "Please can you tell me where there is a waste container?" He replied: "Overboard mate, the biggest dustbin in the world."

Yours faithfully,
D. MAURICE,
9 Wheat Knoll,
Kenley, Surrey.

Using public records

From Mr H. M. Colvin

Sir, You announce that the Public Record Office is closed because of an internal dispute over the searching of readers' cars and hand-baggage. It is difficult to believe that this is necessary. If cars and hand-baggage cannot be searched then why cannot readers be admitted who choose to leave these impedimenta at home? Pencil, paper and a railway ticket are all that most of us need to use the public records now denied to us.

Yours faithfully,
H. M. COLVIN,
St John's College,
Oxford.
August 7.

Pharmacists' earnings

From Mr Joseph Wright

Sir, Mrs J. E. Walton (August 7) was so right in referring to the uneconomic returns from dispensing prescriptions. The inadequate NHS remuneration of pharmacists is undoubtedly reflected in figures recently issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain relating to pharmacy closures which show that of 454 pharmacies which closed in Britain in 1972, 38 per cent were closed because they were uneconomic. The position in 1973 was only fractionally better (or worse) with 455 pharmacies closed, nearly 35 per cent for economic reasons.

The advent of health centres and group practices, in which doctors are much less accessible and often overzealously guarded by receptionists, has led not only to a more impersonal service being offered by doctors but also to an increase in calls by patients on the pharmacist for advice.

The personal and professional service that the pharmacist offers is being placed in jeopardy by inadequate remuneration and, in rural areas, by doctors dispensing their own medicines. The latter is surely usurping the primary function of the pharmacist throughout the country and any spread of this unfortunate tendency, regardless of "bare foot" necessity, must ultimately bring the very reason for the existence of the pharmacist into real and—from the viewpoint of the public—serious question.

The Central Committee has lodged a claim for an increase in remuneration on behalf of chemists in England and Wales. The claim is supported by representative facts and figures and not by threats and the withdrawal of service. It is hoped that the Secretary of State for Social Security will speedily accept that claim. Otherwise pharmacies will continue to close down and more and more of the public will realize the truth of the saying "you don't miss the water until the tap runs dry".

Yours faithfully,
J. WRIGHT, Secretary, Central NHS (Chemist Contractors) Committee,
Mallinson House,
321 Chase Road, N14.
August 7.

This season's Proms

From Mr A. H. Barnes

Sir, Would anyone agree that the Proms this season have been for many years the least enjoyable?

The new ideas may be acceptable to the intelligent promenader. But it is not his tickets that pay the piper.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. BARNES,
38 Montague Road,
Richmond, Surrey.

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA

August 10: The Prince o Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief, this evening attended the Annual Reunion Dinner of The Royal Regiment of Wales at The Barracks, Brecon.

August 11: The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, this morning attended Church Parade in Brecon Cathedral.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

August 10: The Duchess of Kent today attended the Charity Race Meeting at Newmarket which was held in aid of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron.

Miss Jane Pugh was in attendance.

Christening

The infant twin son and daughter of M and Mme Claude H. Maurin were baptized Edmond Peter and Constance on Sunday, August 11, at All Saints, Cockley Cley, Norfolk, by Canon H. C. Blackburne, assisted by the Rev L. Kitchen. The godparents for the boy are the Hon Mark Balfour, M Jean-Claude Lecoeur and Mrs Gervase Thomas, and for the girl they are Mr John A. Longworth, Viscountess Downe and Mme Jean-Paul Saillard.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, 3100BC—AD640, British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10—5.

Exhibition: Colditz, escape equipment including forged identity cards, maps and handmade keys, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 10—6.

Dolls: Study of their history and development, 1750—1970, Bethnal Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, 10—6.

Golden Hinde: Authentic replica of Drake's ship, Tower Pier, near Tower of London, 10—9.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

SURGEON REAR ADMIRAL: J. Hunter, ret list Sep 16.

CAPTAIN: T. B. Homan, to be Rear Admiral, Jan 7, 75, to be Dir Gen Naval Personal Services, in actg rank of Rear Admiral, Oct 1974.

SURGEON CAPTAIN: J. S. Ritchie, Staff Med Off to MGRM Commando Forces and Pres of Cent Royal Marine Med Bd Jan 13, 75.

COMMANDERS: C. W. C. Swinley, Min of Def with Vice Chief Naval Staff Aug 13; J. F. Stewart, EXCELLENT as Comndr PHOENIX NBCD Sch Sep 3; C. D. Fowler, Min of Def with Dir Gen Ships (DPT) Aug 3; R. R. W. Rumble, APOLLO as Sq Weapons Elect Off 2nd Frigate Sqn July 22; R. W. Story, NELSON duty with Capt 1 ch Ship Maintnce Auth, Sep 13; N. A. D. Grant, TIGER as Exec Off Dec 2; H. M. Balfour, Min of Def with ACDS (OPS), Oct 15.

INSTRUCTOR COMMANDER: P. W. Hockley, Min of Def with Dir Naval Educn Serv, Jan 10, 75.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER: C. C. N. Davis, Min of Def with Vice-Chief Naval Staff (actg rank of Commander), Oct 8.

The Army

COLONEL COMMANDANT: Maj-Gen J. M. W. Badcock appid Col Comdt R Signals, Aug 1.

BRIGADIER: J. B. Akehurst to be Comd Dhofar Bde, Aug 15.

COLONELS: R. W. Dawnay to be Dep Comd 39 Inf Bde, Aug 19; P. L. Newth to be Col GS(W), MOD(PE), Aug 19.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: D. H. W. Brown, Gordons, to be GSO1 HQ Lowland Area, Aug 12; R. Goodwin-Jones, R Signals, to be SO1(Trg), Sch of Sigs, Aug 13; C. R. G. Hutchinson, RAPC, to be Cost Acct Gd 1, DACMA, Aug 19; D. J. St J. Loftus, 13/18R, to be GSO1 HQ DRAC, Aug 17; L. J. P. Morrish, R Hamps, to be MA to MS, MOD, Aug 16; D. A. R. Murray Brown, QRIH, to be GSO1 (W), MOD(PE), Aug 16; Maj P. E. Riding, R Signals, to be SO1 SHAPE (BAE), Aug 16; D. W. Sibley, RA, appid GSO1 (DS) Sudan Staff Coll (LAFT), Aug 5; P. B. Williams, RAPC, to be Dist Pmr HQ NW Dist, Aug 19.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: D. G. Croucher to Dept of CAS, MOD, Aug 16; P. J. Burch to J. W. E. Old Sarum as Chief, Doctrine and Development, Aug 16.

WING COMMANDER (with actg rank of Group Captain): R. J. Offord to RAF Lossiemouth, as OC, Aug 8.

WING COMMANDERS: J. E. Sewell to HQSTC as Plans 5, Aug 5; E. R. W. Lawson to RAF Lyneham as Wing Commander Trg, Aug 5; M. J. Little to RAF West Drayton as OC LPMT, June 23; C. J. Trevaine to SHAPE as IMS, Aug 5; J. M. Alcock to MOD(AFD) as OPS(M)1, Aug 9; S. W. T. Holding to RAF Gibraltar as OC Ops, Aug 9; M. MacDermid to Riyadh as Member of AD Team, Aug 9; E. L. C. Higgs to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Aug 5; R. D. Gommo to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Aug 5; F. S. Cocker to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Aug 1; J. R. Bradshaw to RAF Akrotiri as OC Supply Wg, Aug 5; D. Stewart to IMS Brussels as Staff Off-Exec, Aug 6; R. W. B. Simons to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Aug 5; D. M. Edwards to MOD, Central Staffs, Aug 12; S. A. R. Taylor to CRAF Singapore as S Eng O, Aug 9.

SQUADRON LEADERS (with actg rank of Wing Commander): J. J. Simmonds to REU Henlow as OC Supply Wg, Aug 5; M. Turner to HQ RAFG as Org 4/C WRAF AD G, Aug 12; J. E. Cooper to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Aug 12.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. P. Bowles and Miss R. E. Goyder

The engagement is announced between Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs H. G. Bowles, of Woburn Sands, Buckinghamshire, and Rosalind, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. R. Goyder, of Brentford, Middlesex.

Mr A. C. J. Brook and Miss M. C. C. Hopkins

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Brook, of Eastleigh, and Maureen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Hopkins, of 1 Wallgrave Road, SW5.

Mr W. P. N. L. Ewart and Miss G. Y. Cooper

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Ewart, Colistinn, Hawick, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Cooper, The Hall, Hampstead.

Mr E.-X. C. Fletcher and Miss A. C. R. Bruce

The engagement is announced between Eugène-Xavier Charles Fletcher, of 78 Chatsworth Court, Pembroke Road, London, W8, only son of Mr Simon Fletcher and Mrs Egremont-Lee, and Alexandra, only daughter of the late Mr Ian Bruce, MC, and of Mrs Ian Bruce, of Highfield, Bells Yew Green, Frant, Sussex.

Mr R. C. L. Gregory and Miss C. Goddard

The engagement is announced between Roy Gregory, of Ewell, Surrey, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C. C. Peter Goddard, of Worplesdon, Surrey.

Mr P. J. T. Svehlik and Miss R. M. C. Marsh

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr J. P. Svehlik, OBE, and Mrs Svehlik, of Jarmila, College Avenue, Grays, Essex, and Carla, daughter of Mr Jasper Marsh and the late Mignon Marsh, of 32 Sheep Street, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

Mr J. H. McLeod-Hatch and Mrs J. H. Fletcher

The engagement is announced between John McLeod-Hatch, of Studdridge Street, London, SW6, and Jinny Fletcher, of St Luke's Street, London, SW3.

Marriages

Mr P. F. G. Newson-Smith and Mrs M.-A. Owens

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, West Chiltington, Sussex, of Mr Peter Newson-Smith, only son of Sir John Newson-Smith, of 39 Godfrey Street, SW, and Vera Lady Newson-Smith, of Ditchlings, Harborough Hill, West Chiltington, Sussex, and Mrs Mary-Ann Owens, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril C. Collins, of 12 Mavor Close, Old Woodstock, Oxfordshire. The Rev K. A. Lucas and the Rev J. Morrison (cousin of the bride) took part in the service.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and Mr David Bartlett was best man.

A reception was held at Ditchlings, West Chiltington, and the honeymoon will be spent in Florence.

Mr J. Courtauld and Miss P. Worboys

The marriage took place in Cambridge on August 10 between Mr Julien Courtauld and Miss Patricia Worboys.

Mr N. L. J. Montagu and Miss J. F. Geddes

The marriage took place on Thursday, August 8, in Wiltshire, of Mr Nicholas Montagu and Miss Jennian Geddes.

Birthdays today

Sir Frederick Bourne, 83; Dame Emma Clode, 71; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, 65; Professor V. F. Lambert, 75; Major-General Sir John Laurie, 82; Sir Leslie Phillips, 80; Major-General E. P. Readman, 81; Sir David Renton, QC, MP, 66; Lord Rhodes, 79; Mr Frank Swinnerton, 90; Sir Duncan Wilson, 63.

Ball

Bembridge Sailing Club

The annual ball of the Bembridge Sailing Club was held at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, on Saturday. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were: Major-General R. A. Pigot (commodore) and Mrs Pigot, Major G. R. Seymour (vice-commodore) and the Hon Mrs Seymour, Mr and the Hon Mrs J. R. D. Green, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl of Cottenham, Lord and Lady Brabazon of Tara, Lady Melchett, Lord Shackleton, Lord Fairfax of Cameron, the Hon Ivon Moore-Brabazon, the Hon Robert and Mrs Pomeroy, the Hon Rosamond Pomeroy, General Sir Desmond and Lady Fitzpatrick, Sir Derrick and Lady Gunston, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Robert Hobart, Sir Michael and Lady Maxwell Scott, Sir Hugh and Lady Griffiths, Sir Ralph and Lady Marnham, Dr Reginald Bennett, MP, and Mrs Bennett, Mr John and Lady Sylvia Malby, Mr and Mrs P. Grimaldi, Mr and Mrs Gordon Walker, Mr and Mrs J. R. E. Peel, Mr and Mrs K. J. Hawkor, Mr and Mrs C. Morant, Mr Sam Browne, Commander and Mrs J. V. Bullen, Dr and Mrs R. C. Nainby-Luxmoore and Mr and Mrs Vernon Stratton.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Foy, Mrs Eleanor Margaret, of Cirencester (duty paid, £65,694) £130,293

Horton, Mrs Beatrice Curtis, of Horsham, Sussex (duty paid, £35,895) £98,483

Ludlow, Mrs Helen Florence, of Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (duty paid, £26,383) .. £108,004

Manley, Mr Herbert, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, brewer (duty paid (£19,327) £80,283

Scholes, Mr William Ashton, of Stratford upon Avon (duty paid, £84,062) £174,780

Strange, Mrs Leila Maud, of Didcot, Oxfordshire (duty paid, £20,290) £203,617

Taylor, Mr Ronald William Whinnerah, of Torquay (duty paid, £29,407) £89,576

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Henry James, head of the Department of the Environment's information directorate, to succeed Mr F. D. Bickerton as director-general of the Central Office of Information.

A new photograph of Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvy, who will be leaving London on Friday for a visit to Brazil.

Struggle, not submission, is Jewish answer to suffering

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Some of those who abandon the practice of their religion do so not through gradual and growing apathy but in moments of personal crisis, when their need for spiritual comfort is greatest. By then, it is useless for their pastors to blame them for weakness of faith—the Christian affirmation of the goodness of God has become a hollow mockery, and the greater the previous degree of faith the greater the sense of rejection.

Might there therefore be something lacking in contemporary Christian spirituality? The whole focus of the Christian understanding of pain and loss is upon the Cross, the redemptive power of suffering made manifest. It is a lesson of passivity, of acceptance of pain in a state of quiet submission to the will of God. For some who suffer, particularly the incurably sick, this is a source of great strength and comfort. But for other states and conditions of a suffering mankind it may not be enough.

So it is good to be reminded that there is another strand in the Judaeo-Christian tradition which can offer an alternative answer to the religious problems of suffering: the Jewish answer. The latest pamphlet from the Jewish Information Service, *Suffering, A Jewish View*, by Rabbi Albert Friedlander, of Westminster Synagogue, contrasts the two approaches by emphasizing the Jewish insight that man can seek ultimately to overcome his distress by his own efforts. The Jewish message is of the importance of the struggle against misfortune rather than submission to it.

The Jewish Information Service has been set up to make the spiritual content of Judaism better known in Britain, not just to non-practising Jews in the hope that they will return to their faith, and not just as an antidote to the ignorance that breeds anti-Semitism. The founders of the information service believe that Judaism has something to say to modern man whatever his religious heritage. Their efforts will earn all the more respect because of the high quality of their publications so far, and because Judaism is untainted with the vested interests associated with proselytism, seeking converts.

The pamphlet has a lot to say to those whose Christianity may seem inadequate in moments of great personal stress. Undoubtedly a proportion of those who are "turned off" the main Christian traditions in Britain are alienated not because (as some have suggested) they cannot tolerate the pace of change in the churches or because that pace is too slow, but because Christianity has put too much emphasis on the ways of God and not enough on the ways of man.

Rabbi Friedlander recalls the story told by Martin Buber, the great Jewish spiritual writer, of two Russian peasants slumped over a table in a tavern. Rousing himself out of a haze composed of weariness and grief, one reaches over to the other and cries out: "Ivan, you know that I love you. You know that I am your brother!"

"Yes", the other says, "I know. But tell me, little brother, where is my pain?"

"Ivan, how can I know that?" the first one asks.

"Because you cannot love me unless you know where my pain is", Ivan replies.

That knowledge, Buber says, comes through shared suffering.

Rabbi Friedlander does not claim for Judaism any final answer to the question: Why do I suffer? He writes: "As we have seen, it will note that suffering rises out of the world as it is constituted and Judaism suggests that mankind can and must improve that world. It does not suggest that all aspects of the universe can be hand-tailored to suit individuals. Creative conflicts leading to further growth may well be part of messianic times. Man must shape his environment into a more ethical pattern; and the environment develops human maturity with challenges which necessarily include pain as part of the process of growing up.

"Often it seems to us that too much pain is involved, yet we also sense that a world without pain might be without meaning, static, lifeless. Rising to the challenges of the world, Jewish life finds itself upon high mountain peaks and in dark valleys more often than on the level plain. We are a 'this worldly' religion. Pain and suffering are part of it. Rebelling, questioning, changing and improving the world, we yet come to the point where we accept the realities of suffering and seek the best response to it. This proves true in the life of the individual, too, and in the life of the community. . . .

"Suffering should lead to self-examination, and does bring us to the realization of self-inflicted pains rising out of our own imperfections. The teachings of Job's friends are not to be ignored: suffering can ennoble, can teach virtues, can bring us near to our fellow man. But it also brings us near to God—and Judaism has experienced the love of God to the point where Jews cannot believe that human suffering is a necessary and permanent aspect of Divine creation.

"In time, human imperfections can be overcome. Perhaps this hope is irrational, but it is recreated in every age by some persons. Meanwhile, suffering is a spur goading us towards the task of creating a just society. We will walk different ways. The Jewish mystic can find compensation for felt anguish through an encounter with the Divine which may make him welcome suffering—but he must not forget the ethical task commanded him at the moment of the encounter. The rationalist must not ignore the non-rational aspects of human experience. And a people must not forget its neighbours."

Suffering, A Jewish View, by Albert H. Friedlander (Jewish Information Service, 34 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W1; 15p).

Webb still leading in Clacton chess

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Clacton-on-Sea

There was no change among the leaders in the British chess championship after round six at Clacton on Saturday. Simon Webb was leading with 5 pts, followed by Mestel with 4½ and Botterill and Bellin with 4.

The expected struggle in the games between the leaders did not take place. No fewer than 11 of the 15 games were drawn, mostly without any real fight. Mestel and Webb set the pattern with a perfunctory draw in 15 moves and the Botterill-Bellin game was only a little longer.

One had to move farther down the table to find hard fought games: to Bartston v Hempson, where the defending champion had to fight desperately hard to save the draw, or to Williams v Bennett, in which the Welsh international disposed of his opponent most efficiently.

Round six: Mestel ½, F. Webb ½; Botterill ½, Bellin ½; Hartston ½, Hempson ½; Law ½, Spelman ½; Perkins ½, Hendel ½; Hayward ½, Steen ½; Ludgate ½, Eley ½; Nunn ½, Holloway ½; Williams 1, Bennett 0; Mabbs 0, Horner 1; Wise 0, Knox 1; Lennox ½, Hardy ½; Penrose ½, R. Webb ½; Sinclair 1, Clarke 0; Swanson ½, Thomas ½; Lightfoot had a bye.

Adjourned game, round five: Horner ½, Ludgate ½.

In the British ladies championship Mrs Hartston leads with 5½ pts, ahead of Miss Caldwell, Mrs Clarke and Miss Sunnucks with 4½.

Round six: Mrs Clarke ½, Miss Jackson ½; Miss Caldwell 1, Mrs Hendel 0; Miss M. Hutchinson 1, Miss Povall ½; Mrs Hartston 1, Miss S. Hutchinson 0; Miss Sunnucks 1, Miss Higgins 0; Mrs Chataway 1, Miss Habershon 0.

Adjourned games, round four: Miss M. Hutchinson ½, Miss Jackson ½; Miss S. Hutchinson 0, Miss Povall 1; Miss Sunnucks 1, Mrs Chataway 0.

L. DeVeauce is leading in the major open with 5½ pts out of 6.

The following game was played in round three:

CARO KANN DEFENCE

White: J. S. Speelman
Black: M. J. Hayward

1	P-K4	P-QB3	22	R-Q3	Q-Kt2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	23	R-K1	K-Q2
3	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	24	R-R6	K-K2
4	Kt-B3	B-Kt5	25	P-R5	BxB
5	P-KR3	BxKt	26	PxB	P-Q4
6	QxB	P-K3	27	P-Kt4	K-Q1
7	B-KB4	B-Kt5	28	B-B1	Kt-B1
8	PxP	KPxP	29	B-Q3	Q-QB2
9	O-O-O	Kt-K2	30	Q-R5	Kt-K2
10	P-KKt4	O-O	31	Q-B7	Q-Q3
11	P-KR4	Kt-Q2	32	BxP	K-B2
12	P-R5	R-K1	33	B-Kt4	K-Kt3
13	K-Kt1	Kt-Q3	34	B-R5	KR-Q1
14	PxP	PxP	35	P-Kt5	P-R3
15	Q-R5	Kt-B1	36	Q-B3ch	P-Q5
16	Q-R2	Kt-Kt3	37	Kt-K2	Q-K4
17	P-Kt5	P-KR4	38	Kt-Q2	K-R2
18	PxP ep	BxP	39	Kt-B4	Q-K Kt4
19	B-K5	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	40	B-B7	P-Kt3
20	P-B4	Q-K2	41	R(R6)-R5	Q-Kt5
21	B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	42	Kt-K5	resigns

Production is the main concern at world food talks

Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent

There is a danger that the World Food Conference, to be held in Rome in November, will be regarded as a meeting limited to discussing how to feed the increasing millions who live in the developing countries.

To restrict either official attention or the public interest in that way would be to obscure the fact that failure to provide enough food at a price that local populations can afford is rapidly becoming of direct concern to producers and consumers in every part of the world; the food difficulties of the industrially and agriculturally developed world and those of developing nations are directly and increasingly related.

The idea for this conference of government representatives came from Algiers at last autumn's meeting of the non-aligned countries and was later suggested by Dr Kissinger at the United Nations in September.

The conference is being held in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Government, with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization playing the leading part in its organization. British involvement is being shared by the ministries of Agriculture and Overseas Development.

There seems to be general agreement between developed and developing countries that expansion of food production in the latter should be a main concern of the conference. Also high on the agenda will be world food security: building, maintaining and financing non-commercial stocks, particularly grain. Fuel costs and the fertilizer shortage also will be discussed.

An important subject likely to be on the agenda is trade and agricultural adjustment. It is being strongly urged on the conference by the developing countries but others believe it should be left to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

There are grounds both for optimism and pessimism on expanding food production in developing countries. Production in the poor harvest year of 1972 was, overall, a fifth greater than in the previous poor year of 1966. But increased production has not matched increases in population and progress has varied widely in different areas. The fuel and fertilizer crises also are restricting development.

The immediate issue is the alleviation of the effects of the fuel situation on poorer countries. These are two-pronged: the disastrous direct effect of higher prices in countries that do not produce oil and the indirect due to the undermining of the economies of the traditional sources of aid. It is hoped that the conference will lead to the setting up of a fund which will attract oil money; to date the only significant contribution by the oil states to aid or development appears to have been the $50m pledged by Saudi Arabia to the World Food Programme.

The question of building non-commercial grain stocks becomes more urgent and more difficult with every deteriorating harvest report from North America and elsewhere. Yet Professor Asher Winegarten, deputy director-general of the National Farmers' Union, recently expressed the view of many when he told an American audience that the rebuilding world food stocks should start immediately.

He referred to concern expressed at this year's conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers that, unless mechanisms for international cooperation could be created, stocks could depress prices on the world market later on.

His view was that it was necessary to establish a direct link between the reference price concept (or maximum/minimum price ranges) and a multilateral commitment to acquire stocks when prices fell and to release them when prices rose, all operations being supervised by an international council for the commodity in question.

The United States has not favoured the international commodity agreement approach in the past and importing countries have not favoured a sharing of the cost of holding stocks. However, circumstances have changed radically, and viewpoints may as well. On this issue the conference can probably do nothing more positive than express an opinion.

What it can do is to stimulate governments of all developing countries to give priority to agricultural development; obtain a realistic assessment of the rate at which expansion will take place; and urge that developed countries should include provision for stock maintenance and food aid requirements in their national production planning and gradually phase out the speculative element of trade in respect of basic foods.

We must envisage a trend towards greater self-sufficiency in essential foods in all countries, or economic groups, and it follows from this that expansion beyond domestic needs plus a percentage for security and for aid will not be desirable. The evident current Canadian thinking on limitation of production of certain products may not be such a bad idea either for the producer or the consumer if it brings stability.

The production of food in excess of domestic need and aid commitments is no good to the who cannot afford it and merely leads to a chain reaction ending with bankrupt farmers and more hungry people.

Science report

Energy: Power from hot brine

Dense brine pools heated by the sun could provide a source of energy. According to a report in *Science*, appreciable solar energy can be trapped in this way even in temperate and polar latitudes.

The discovery which stimulated the report was made at tropical latitudes, on the island of Gran Roque in the Venezuelan Antilles. In December, 1973 Dr P. P. Hudec and Dr P. Sonnenfeld, of the University of Windsor, Ontario, visited the island to study the formation of gypsum and associated carbonates in the island's lagoons. They found that the bottom waters of the main lagoon were uncomfortably hot in the range 44°C to 47°C, and decided to investigate that phenomenon as well.

The island rises to 115 metres above sea level at the western end, but the eastern part is flat and has a series of interconnected lagoons. The westernmost lagoon, Lago Pueblo, where the hot brines were found, is unusual because it has a deep pool near its south-western edge.

Most of Lago Pueblo, which is roughly circular, is less than one metre deep, but the deep pool was probed down to 5.25 metres. The water in the lagoon comes mainly from the sea, via the adjacent lagoon, but some fresh water runs into the lagoon from a stream. It seems that the fresher water forms a layer over the dense brine, and that the layering is related to the heating of the pool.

From the surface down to a depth of 27 centimetres the water was relatively cool, with temperature increasing from 25°C to 26.7°C. At a depth of 30 cm a sharp temperature gradient, or thermocline, was established, which took the measured temperature up to 43.3°C at a depth of 53 cm an increase of more than half a degree per centimetre. Below 53 cm, the temperature was fairly uniform, stabilizing in the mid-40s Centigrade when a depth of 75 cm was reached.

The University of Windsor team reports that the edges of the thermocline layer could be seen clearly during dives, and appeared as "sharp, uneven planes". The density layering of the water in the pool closely follows the temperature variation and the visible layering, with a surface layer having density just over one gram per cubic centimetre giving way over the same range of depths as the thermocline to a brine with density close to 1.15 gm per cc.

It seems that the heating of the pool can be explained in terms of solar heating, which is enhanced by the way the density gradient affects the refractive index of the water.

For an average depth of one metre, 64 per cent of the sun's energy would be absorbed by clear water, the lagoon is slightly murky, so this is an underestimate. But because the refractive index of the water increases with salinity, all the solar rays reflected from the bottom of the lagoon at angles of less than 11° are trapped, and their energy completely absorbed. Finally, the remainder of the solar energy is again at least 64 per cent absorbed on the way back to the surface.

Dr Hudec and Dr Sonnenfeld calculate that about 4 per cent of the solar energy is completely trapped. So 32 per cent (100—64—4=32) travels upwards through the brine, and only about 10 per cent of the original energy (32—64 of 32) ever escapes. In other words, 90 per cent of the incident solar energy is absorbed by the brine.

On a cloudless day at the latitude of the Venezuelan Antilles, this means that an energy of 300 British thermal units is trapped by each square foot of lagoon in each hour. That is equivalent to 79 kilogram calories per metre per day in the summer rainy season, and slightly less during the rains preceding the winter solstice.

But why should the heat trapped in this way be retained by the pool? It seems that the freshwater layer near the surface provides insulation which prevents the brine's heat from being radiated away. When Dr Sonnenfeld visited the lagoon at times when the water level was low and the freshwater layer almost non-existent, the temperature of the lagoon water was nowhere more than seven or eight degrees above that of the air.

The University of Windsor team mentions in the article in *Science* previous studies of artificial brine reservoirs in New York and natural lakes in Somaliland, Washington State and Antarctica which show the same kind of density and temperature layering.

Solar ponds in Israel have been used to tap solar energy. Reservoirs one metre deep are lined with black material, for maximum absorption, and filled half with brine and half (the top 50 cm) with fresh water. Energy trapped in this way is used to produce electricity.

Because the density of the brine even when hot is still greater than that of the cool fresh water, the bottom layer will not mix into the insulating layer. Dr Hudec and Dr Sonnenfeld suggest that "density-stratified brines in natural or artificial reservoirs should be reconsidered as solar energy collectors" even in polar and temperate latitudes. "Appreciable solar energy can be trapped", and "the chief advantages of such collectors are their relatively low cost of construction and maintenance and the high efficiency of energy absorption."

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Science*, August 2 (185, 440; 1974).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1974

Archaeology report

Northampton: Saxon concrete mixer

Little archaeological work has been undertaken in Northampton until recent years, but excavations just completed have thrown interesting light on the origin and later development of the town. Discoveries include what seems to have been a Saxon concrete mixer.

An area about 55 metres long by 30 metres wide in St Peter's Street, immediately east of the church, including the street itself and the frontages on both sides, which were largely uncellared, was stripped. A sequence of occupation from Saxon, possibly earlier, times was established. The chronology quoted in the summary of the excavations below cannot be regarded as definitive being based purely on the preliminary examination of the artifacts.

At the west end of the site a ditch about 4 metres wide by 1.5 metres deep was cut into the natural ironstone bedrock. The ditch seemed to follow the natural contours of the land and probably defined a defensive enclosure on the promontory where St Peter's church now stands. No datable material was recovered but a prehistoric or Saxon context is most probable.

A rectilinear timber building of post in slot and individual posts was erected over the infilling of the ditch and probably dated to the ninth century. Two other timber buildings a little to the east were probably roughly contemporary. Sometimes during the ninth century, probably the first half, three concrete mixers were constructed, again at the west end of the site. Circular bowls (two were 2 metres in diameter and one 3 metres) had been cut into the natural ironstone and lined with wattle work. Each bowl had a substantial central post-hole.

Layers of concrete and mortar had built up within two of the bowls and preliminary examination indicates that burnt lime was one of the constituents. In one of the mixers, several grooves, concentrically cut around the central post hole suggest rotary motion. From that and other evidence it seems clear that the central post hole was a pivot probably supporting a beam from which paddles were suspended, the whole being capstan driven. All the recovered facts support some form of mechanized concrete mixer.

In addition to the purely technological interest of the concrete mixers, the timber buildings and mixers are important in demonstrating a pre-Danish settlement at Northampton only previously hinted at. The mixing of large quantities of concrete and mortar seems to indicate a substantial stone building near by. Such structures are certainly uncommon at that period and it must be asked whether St Peter's church, known to be of pre-Conquest origin, dates at least from that period.

At least two periods of timber buildings were laid out on top of the mortar mixers and underneath the later street line. At a similar date four sunken floor dwellings were constructed at the east end of the site. They were simple rectangular structures, the largest being approximately 4 by 3 metres. In each case a single post hole centrally placed at either end probably supported a ridge piece. The character of the occupation debris on two of the "floors" strongly supports the idea that they were the actual floors rather than hollows below planked floors. The pottery and a coin of Aethelstan suggest an early tenth-century date.

The dwellings and the other features described were randomly arranged and in no way respected the later street line. Sometime between 950 and 1100 (it is as yet impossible to be more precise) the site underwent a radical change. Timber dwellings were laid out parallel to and on either side of a street following roughly the line of the present street. Whether that was due to deliberate planning or normal growth is uncertain.

Probably from sometime in the thirteenth century some of the buildings were reconstructed in stone on the same lines as the preceding timber buildings. Finally, and perhaps in the fifteenth century the whole street was lined with stone terraces on either side. Twelve houses were identified typically eight metres by four metres with long side on street. Floors were of clay and the houses divided into two roughly square rooms by a central screen.

The walls were substantially built of ironstone masonry. Certainly the walls would have been carried up in stone at least one storey but whether the upper storey was stone or timber is impossible to determine. Between two of the houses on the south side of the street were a pair of malt-roasting ovens well built in stone and sunk into the ground. The uniformity of the house plans and constructional details in their final form is most striking, perhaps even indicating a single building operation by one landowner.

In about 1500 the whole of the street was burnt down, represented by a destruction level of ash and other burnt material covering the whole of the site. The north side of the street was converted to gardens, a use which continued until the nineteenth century when houses and stables were erected. The exact post medieval history of the south side of the street is more difficult but a tannery occupied approximately a 20 metre stretch: eight clay lined pits in which the hides would have been steeped produced seventeenth century pottery. Houses and other buildings are known to have been built from the sixteenth century onwards.

By John Williams, archaeological officer, Northampton Development Corporation.

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25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 11, 1949.

Indian language

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, August 10.—The controversy over a national language for India, in which millions of words have been said or written in recent months by protagonists of this or that script, is likely to reach its climax in the Constituent Assembly this weekend, when Article 99 of the draft constitution, providing that parliamentary business shall be conducted in Hindi or English, will be considered. Legislators who are unable to express themselves adequately in either language are permitted, by a proviso in the article, to address the House in their mother tongue.

So much heat has been generated in this controversy, in which eminent philologists as well as demagogues whose motives possibly are less pure have engaged, that the Congress working committee, which hitherto has not hesitated to fulfil its role of outspoken mentor when it has seemed called for on "national" occasions, on this has given the country no lead.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 9VF 709285. The winner lives in Sussex.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

4 AW 107599	8 SW 255230	8 VP 536108	
5 AN 163535	4 TZ 177888	9 YW 707097	
1 DT 017087	6 TP 051631	ZP 172594	
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9 LK 260074	6 VF 349521	10 ZS 274210	
8 W 366715	7 WB 128893	13 ZP 868585	
7 BZ 855412	9 WW 075170		
8 SP 851792	7 XN 261231		

University news

Glasgow

D. T. H. Weir, BA, senior lecturer in sociology, Manchester Business School, Manchester University, has been appointed to the new chair of organizational behaviour.

OBITUARY

DR J. MIRÓ CARDONA
Leader of Cuban exiles

Dr José Miró Cardona, the first prime minister in Castro's revolutionary government and later defected to become the leader of the Cuban exiles in the United States, died in Puerto Rico on Saturday at the age of 71.

Miró, a small but heavy looking man, was an able and passionate orator. Born in Havana, he took a degree in political, social and economic sciences at Havana University in 1937, became a doctor of law and then studied at Roman University. Although more academic than a politician and idealistic than rebellious, he became active in the struggle against the harsh regime of Batista. Appalled by its excesses, he spent years outside the island organizing the movement that finally brought down the Government. After the revolution, Miró became prime minister, but Castro pushed him aside to take that post for himself after only 45 days. He was sent to Madrid as ambassador until Castro curtailed diplomatic relations with Spain. He was then appointed as ambassador to Washington.

But he was never to take that position. He fled into the Argentine embassy in Havana, left for exile in Miami, and bitterly denounced Castro for failing to establish democracy in Cuba.

As leader of the Cuban National Revolutionary Council he called for an uprising against Castro and the end of "international communism's oppression". If his movement had succeeded he would have become provisional president until the calling of elections. Although the council did not represent all of the 200,000 Cuban exiles then in the United States, Washington saw it as a leading movement and Miró was in the forefront of the organization of the Bay of Pigs invasion. After the failure of that extraordinary operation, Castro attacked the United States for not giving the invaders proper backing, and in 1963 he resigned his office. He accused the United States of having declared to coexist with Castro and of betraying its promise that there would be a second invasion of Cuba. Moving to Puerto Rico with his family, Miró became a professor of law.

SIR HUGH WOODHOUSE

Sir Roy Marshall writes:

As one who was closely associated with Sir Hugh Wood in the affairs of the University of the West Indies, may I add to Sir Fred Phillips's tribute a few words about the contribution which Sir Hugh made to the development and well-being of that institution?

First, as a member of the Council and later as its Chancellor he drove himself with instinct to preserve the University as that of the West Indies, to prevent its dissolution into separate national universities of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, in each of which there are at present campuses of the University. In this he had the support of the vast majority of the staff and students of the University, and I believe, of the general public of the region. But there were times when some at least of the Governments of the countries of the West Indies did not appear to share Sir Hugh's enthusiasm for the regional university. If those times and memories are now past, it is in measure due to the work of Sir Hugh Wooding to whom the University and the region owe an immense debt of gratitude.

In achieving this transition he used the persuasive skills and balanced judgment for which he had earned universal acclaim during his time at the Bar and on the Bench. But he showed also a unique perception of the qualities of the people of the region whom he loved so dearly and understood so well. For he held fast to the view that West Indians are never so near to real agreement as at the height of their protestations of disagreement. His ability to recognize the moment at which a statement was there for the asking made him a chairman of summate skill. The region and the University have lost a great pion and a mentor without a peer and everyone is the poorer for his passing.

But when I think of Hugh Wooding, I think not only of his work. Above all I think of him as a friend and I recall the love of his family, his devotion to his church, his abundant energy, the gift of his companionship, the flow of his conversation and the joy of his laugh.

SIR F. BRUNDRETT

Sir Roy Matthews writes:

In your admirable obituary notice of Sir Frederick Brundrett, you do not mention his great service he gave over many years to the White Fish Authority.

This body, of which I was for a time chairman, had wide-ranging responsibilities but which were in some respects somewhat ill-defined. They did, however, very definitely include research into, and development of, all aspects of the fishing industry in the fullest sense of the term.

This important matter was handled by a committee consisting of representatives of the many-sided fishing industry as well as the authority itself. By unanimous consent Sir Frederick was invariably elected to the chair of this important committee. Under his informal, self-effacing, good-humoured but dynamic leadership the R. and D. Committee of the White Fish Authority became an element of real value to the industry and through it to the nation.

He will be mourned for his able, d

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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AING
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NGINEERING

CI chairman ees 'great angers' in state ntervention

ater Hill

vernment proposals for ex- ng the degree of state in- nition and control over tracts of British industry been attacked by Sir Jack rd, chairman of Imperial ical Industries, the coun- largest industrial group.

a letter being sent to y one million people— holders, employees and oners—associated with the any, Sir Jack said: "I see dangers in government vention in the management day-to-day running of our ess and in the state own- part or the whole of the any."

e ICI chairman's comments mpted by the fact that ICI een mentioned specifically e of the large companies hich the state might seek ol—come on the eve of expected publication later week of a White Paper on Government's plans for an sion of public ownership.

Jack is the latest in a er of eminent industrial- who have spoken out indi- lly, as well as through the tive voice of the Confed- n of British Industry, st the Benn takeover plans. e, when they do emerge, expected to show signs of derable softening and fication compared with r drafts promoted by Mr twood Benn, the Secretary ate for Industry and others e left wing of the Labour .

his letter, which will be npanied by a 3,000-word let detailing the company's rmance and its contribu- to Britain, Sir Jack said: has always cooperated with governments of dif- t complexions in seeking uild a strong and growing mmy and will continue to in the future".

e main argument put for- for more government vention, Sir Jack continued, the need to resolve what termed "a range of strial problems". The main specified related to low stment, inflation, poor th, industrial relations culties, regional imbalance, the need for more exports. ferring to investment, the chairman said that in the 10 years the company had t more than £1,000m in the ed Kingdom, and this year pected to sanction expendi- of over £200m. This repre- d an 80 per cent increase e previous year, and was times more than the total 972. The ability to pay for expenditure, however nded on earning reasonable s.

inflation, he pointed out

Sir Jack Callard: Group has demonstrated its competence.

that while over the same 10-year period, average raw material prices had increased by 80 per cent and wages and salaries by 113 per cent, ICI's own product prices had gone up on average only 14 per cent because of improved technology and productivity.

So far as growth was concerned, Sir Jack added, the group's production in the United Kingdom had risen over the decade by an average of 8.5 per cent annually, compared with an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent for manufacturing industry as a whole.

The company had also pioneered and developed systems of consultation between workers and management right up to board level. It would continue to improve these systems and encourage its employees to participate in decisions which affected them, and take more responsibility in making the business successful.

In response to governmental encouragement, ICI had channelled more than 80 per cent of its United Kingdom investment to development areas in the past five years and about 70 per cent of its workforce lived in these areas. Support for this aspect of government policy would continue.

The group's export performance, he pointed out, had involved a 38 per cent increase in exports from the United Kingdom last year to more than £400m, exceeding its imports by some £220m.

The group accepted that in any organization involving human enterprise there was always room for improvement and there was a good deal to be done in ICI—although he believed the group had demonstrated its competence in running the business.

City anxious to hear Benn finance plan for oil

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Demands are growing within the City for early clarification of the Government's plans for funding an estimated £1,799m share of North Sea development costs. It is alleged that the Exchequer may have to find £644m outside borrowings if it goes ahead with majority shareholdings in the 14 known oilfields.

London & Dominion Trust, part of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, says in a newsletter, now being widely studied in the City: "Already rumours are beginning to circulate that potential financiers for future oil development plans are calling a halt to negotiations pending the clarification of the Government's actual intentions with regard to the future of North Sea oil."

The trust claims that the Government's £1,799m share of the enormous development costs is a "very conservative" estimate, not taking account of inflation (the base figure of £1,200 per planned barrel production, used to make the estimate, may with inflation go as high as £1,950 ppbp). About 90 per cent of the state costs—£1,619m—may have to be raised through overseas loans.

Detailed calculations indicate that if the Government carries out its pledge for 51 per cent actual participation in all known North Sea fields, an additional £644m may have to be spent, taking account of interest and capital payments and costs not raised through loans.

This figure does not allow for inevitable rises in North Sea development costs, slippage problems in the programme, or the setting up of the British National Oil Corporation.

If the calculations are correct, then they suggest that the Government, despite the greater revenue obtained from oil with public participation, could be "out of pocket" by 1980.

"One can only reiterate the old argument, which is that if the Government wants to increase its share of the North Sea oil revenue (and undoubtedly it should do so) it can do so through the tax system", the City newsletter says. "There is no necessity for majority participation in the known fields."

City feeling is that it is unlikely the Government will be able to defer interest payments much beyond 1976. The Standard Bank's experts have prepared detailed figures suggesting the interest bill alone for 1977 could amount to between £849m and £1,075m.

International bankers are concerned that the Department of Energy's plans for giving the state majority stakes in North Sea oilfields is complicating the task of judging the British economy's ability to handle a huge rise in overseas indebtedness against the security of North Sea oil.

Coal shortage looms over Europe

By Business News Staff

Europe could face an acute shortage of coal in the early part of the next decade if the commissioning of nuclear generating capacity is delayed. The shortfall could extend beyond 1985.

This warning contained in a detailed study* on the future of coal in the context of changes in energy demand after the Middle East October war, and the action of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, comes at a time in Britain when important customers of the National Coal Board are expressing doubt at the board's ability to meet its production targets.

Both the British Steel Corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Board have told the NCB recently that they would seek to increase susbstantially their imports of coal to ensure supplies if the NCB continued to fall behind production targets.

But the study, published today by Maritime Transport Research, part of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, stressed that there could well be a shortfall in the availability of coal from overseas sources.

According to projections of the probable pattern of supply and demand, the study indicated that by the start of the next decade, European demand for coal from overseas sources could be 70-105 million metric tons a year. Yet, the supply may amount to only 42 million metric tons.

If demand for imported coal by Japan and other countries was included, total demand would rise to 160 million metric tons-195 million metric tons against a total supply of 135 million metric tons.

By 1985 the situation should improve—provided that the installation of nuclear capacity proceeded well—so that total supply could amount to 195 million metric tons against a demand for between 145 million -185 million metric tons.

The report is sceptical of the prospects for the unimpeded installation of nuclear capacity throughout the world. In the early part of the next decade the larger EEC countries would have to commission three or four new plants every year to meet targets. It suggested that one serious accident could alienate public opinion and present a fresh obstacle.

Within the EEC, the report stated that possible total coal output in 1985 would amount to about 295 million metric tons with the United Kingdom accounting for about 140 million metric tons.

It also said that both the United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—"but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons)".

In the case of Japan, the report claimed that against the background of a general run down in domestic coal production over the past 10 years, it was unlikely that by 1985 output would be more than the current level of 20 million metric tons, and it could be even less.

"Both the EEC and Japan therefore had to continue to look abroad for coal supplies,

*Seaborne Coal and the Energy Crisis, £90, Maritime Transport Research.

£26m Dubai contract signed with Costain

Dubai, Aug 11.—A British company has been awarded a £26m contract to build a cement factory in Dubai which will produce at least 500,000 tons a year.

The contract was signed yesterday by Costain and Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, vice-president of The United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The government newspaper *Al-Ittahad* said building would start in a few days and would take three years to complete. The initial production of 500,000 tons of cement a year could eventually be doubled, it said.—Reuter.

UK textile companies in Tokyo exhibition

Nearly 100 leading British wool textile exporters will show 400 different fabrics in a Tokyo exhibition to be staged by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in Tokyo next month.

Wills cigar drive

WD & HO Wills, a member of Imperial Tobacco, which already holds 56 per cent of the fast-growing market for large cigars, is to compete in the sector now dominated by imported brands. Embassy Half Corona at 15p each are being introduced in London and the south this week.

Citibank rate doubts

A return to fixed exchange rates, far from being a panacea, will neither slow inflation nor encourage world trade, the First National City Bank in its economic letter for August states.

Strand's Paris deal

Strand Hotels, part of the J. Lyons group, has finished negotiations with the Société Anonyme de l'Hotel Commodore in Paris, giving Strand a holding of more than 74 per cent in the Paris hotel.

Libyan oil expansion

An Italian company will expand the Zavia refinery in Libya, doubling its production capacity from 60,000 to 120,000 barrels per day, the Libyan News Agency reported yesterday.

Policyholders safe while Triumph dismantled, chief executive says

By John Plender

The policyholders and unit holders of the insurance and unit trust off-shoots of Triumph Investment Trust, the secondary financial group which reported a £19.5m loss after tax this weekend, should be entirely safe, Mr G. T. Whyte, the group's chief executive, claimed yesterday.

Triumph's insurance subsidiary has a liquidity safeguard in the form of about £11m placed on deposit with the clearing banks. The unit trust side is also well placed to meet any sales of units by the public with £18m to £20m placed with the clearing banks, he added, and there has been no intermingling of the assets of various parts of the group.

Triumph is trying to find buyers for its assets and the group is being dismantled as a result of the disastrous effect of the secondary banking crisis on its activities.

About £20m cash has been injected into the company by the "lifeboat" committee of the Bank of England and the clearing banks so far this year, giving Triumph breathing space in which to carry out a programme of disposals.

Mr Whyte, who stepped down as chairman on Friday in favour of another director, Lord Chelmer, declared that buying interest had been shown in almost every part of the group. "The problem is that there is a buyer's market and it takes time to sell. But we are under no pressure to sell tomorrow."

Lord Chelmer, new chairman of Triumph Investment Trust.

In their report on the accounts, Coopers & Lybrand, the auditors, expressed doubts about the value of assets included in the consolidated accounts at £42.3m because of the difficulties in the property and investment markets.

After provisions and write-offs of more than £21m, Triumph's net tangible assets have been reduced from £30.2m last year to £11.7m at March 31.

Among the assets now up for sale is Triumph's 47½ per cent stake in the National Group of Unit Trusts, acquired last year from Sir Denys Lowson in a controversial deal, which resulted in Sir Denys being severely critized in a recent report by inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The report and accounts do not indicate the extent of any write-offs against the cost of this investment, but Mr Whyte confirmed that provision had been made for a substantial fall in value.

Legal consultations are now under way to establish what if any amount Triumph is obliged to pay for the outstanding shares in National Group, still owned to Sir Denys and his associates

Mr Whyte asserted yesterday that the insurance interests of Triumph were among the least troubled of the group's investments.

Financial Editor, page 17

Costs force Green Shield to hire out jet

By Patricia Tisdall

Rising costs have caused the Green Shield trading stamp group to offer its luxury eight-seater executive jet aircraft for commercial charter.

A separate company, CarinAir Services has been formed to handle the HS-125 600B aircraft, based at London's Heathrow airport. Increased fuel and other costs are understood to have made the aircraft uneconomic to operate solely for Green Shield's executives.

An air operators' certificate has been awarded which will enable CarinAir to operate over Europe extending south to the North African coast and east to Moscow.

According to a report in *Travel Trade Gazette* the CarinAir service has already proved popular with show business personalities

While rates can be negotiated, the maximum charge quoted is £420 per flying hour with a minimum of two hours.

The Green Shield stamp company, which is effectively owned by its chairman Mr Richard Tomkins was severely hit by the petrol shortage and threat of rationing late last year.

Wealth tax protest to Chancellor

By Derek Harris

Already anxious at the additional strains on working capacity arising from the running of the wealth and gifts taxes, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation is protesting through the Board of the Inland Revenue to the Chancellor about lack of consultation, which is "demoralizing" staff.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary-designate of the Staff Federation, said at the weekend: "The revenue staff are very hard-pressed at the moment. Since the Budget, to get through all the work involved, there have been 2½ million hours of overtime worked—and all arranged without any trouble because everybody wanted to meet what the Chancellor wanted to get done.

"But we have had, not for the first time with Chancellors, a situation in which a decision to do something is made late in the day.

"The classic recent example was the additional personal allowance given to single people with children. But the staff were not notified about it until they had all but completed the recoding arising out of the Budget."

The federation is also alarmed at the effects on preparatory work when a minority government finds its Finance Bill modified while passing through the House of Commons, as happened a few weeks ago.

Mr Christopher added: "Whatever may be the constitutional position as far as civil servants doing a government's bidding, there has to be some practical realism today. There is a limit to which a Government can muck about with the tasks the civil servants are required to do.

Hull dockers move to black Europe barges

By Ronald Kershaw

Hull's 2,000 dockers are to hold a mass meeting in two weeks' time to consider the unusual step of blacking a ship whose cargo needs no Hull dock labour to handle it.

The ship is a BACAT type (barge aboard catamaran) operating between Rotterdam and Hull. Barges are towed down inland European waterways, lifted on board the mother ship, brought to the Humber and released to sail up Britain's canals to inland destinations.

The unofficial Hull docks joint shop stewards' committee sees them as a threat to the livelihood of dockers, and despite an official agreement between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the BACAT operators, have recommended that the ship's operation be declared black and its traffic between Hull and Rotterdam stopped.

How such action will be enforced, if approved by the mass meeting, is vague.

Mr Tony Fee, a shop stewards' spokesman, said last night that one of the main problems for the men was that BACAT could operate without dockers being involved. Targets would therefore have to be British Waterways craft operating with conventional cargo in the docks.

Lightermen dealing with British Waterways barges and lorry drivers servicing British Waterways warehouses would not cooperate.

The men's concern he said, was that using the BACAT system, 5,000 tons of cargo could be handled in six hours. This equalled a week's work for 100 men.

It was an obvious threat to dockers' jobs if the system were extended.

The BACAT organization had argued that their system would bring a great deal more trade to Hull, Mr Fee said, and on the strength of this had agreed that 20 per cent of the cargo brought by BACAT could be handled by dockers.

The ludicrous situation has now developed where 20 per cent of BACAT cargoes are unloaded by dockers and loaded again into identical barges which are then sent to inland destinations.

Automating UK air traffic

By Kenneth Owen

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority has completed an important step towards full automation of air traffic control.

A new multi-computer complex has been installed at the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton, the hardware and software have been tested and accepted, and the complete system is being integrated and checked out prior to operational trials next year.

Following the failure of an ambitious plan to develop a fully automated British system, known as Linesman/Mediator, the CAA turned to the United States for the 9020D system which IBM had supplied to the Federal Aviation Administration.

The decision to acquire the £6m American system, for which the FAA agreed to provide the special software free, was announced in June, 1972. At present the project is on schedule.

Initially it will automate the handling of civil flight-plan data.

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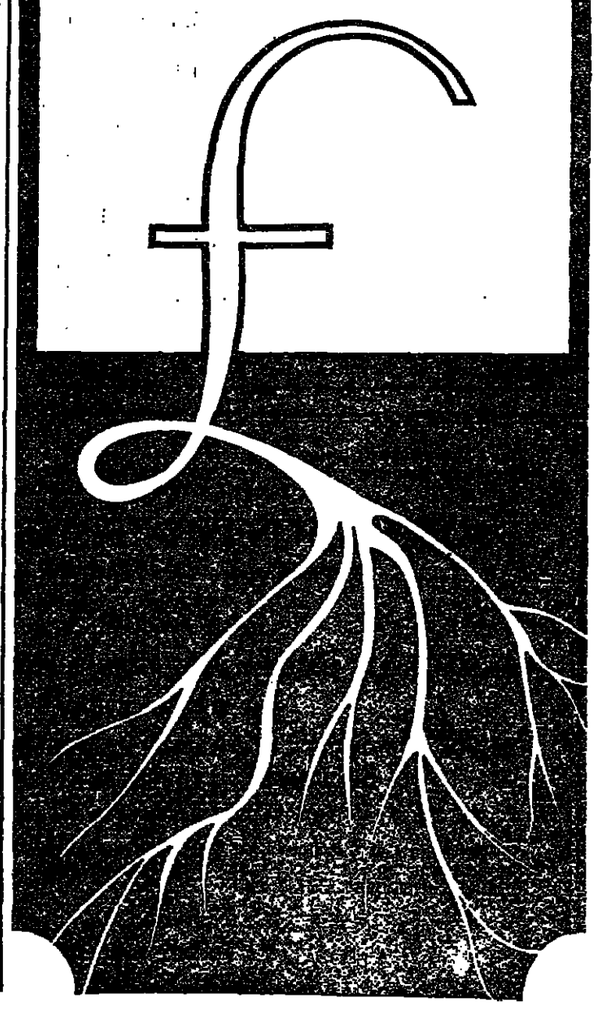

arp fall in YSE reign deal rnings

Our US
mics Correspondent
ington, Aug 11

v York Stock Exchange er companies took a sub- al decline in their com- n earnings from foreign ss in the first quarter of ear, with the rate of de- in foreign activity being than the total fall in ess volume.

first-ever NYSE report reign activity of member rage houses shows that n is second only to Swit- d as the principal foreign y contributing to com- n earnings of NYSE mem- mpanies.

survey shows that mem- rms had earnings through ission of $4.7m (about from business coming ly from Britain in the quarter, and that 79 per f all British purchases and of United States equities 5m (about £273m) in the quarter—went through member companies.

study shows that of a volume of $4,800m gross and purchases of United corporate equities by ners in the first quarter s year, 60.6 per cent was icted through NYSE mem- ouses and 50 per cent of tal was accounted for by nies which have supplied ata for the survey.

eign commission earnings he surveyed companies nted for only 8.4 per cent ir total commissions in the quarter, against 9.4 per in the final quarter of with the cash totals at compared with $30m.

NYSE comments: "The 's weakness during the uarter was a major factor lucing foreign enthusiasm United States corporate es."

the basis of the survey, YSE estimates that total ission earnings by all er companies from foreign ty amounted to $33m in rst quarter.

Financial Editor, page 17

Trade figures may offer key to sterling prospects

By Tim Congdon

A series of important economic indicators are due to be published this week. They will be watched carefully for signs of any improvement or deterioration in the economic situation.

Despite the weakness of the capital markets, the crisis of confidence has not so far had any adverse effect on sterling. Tuesday's balance of payments for July will therefore possibly be important to an assessment of the currency's short-term prospects.

The recent problems of continental banks have thinned the foreign exchange markets and this would make it difficult for the sort of speculative attack on sterling found in the late 1960s to develop. But dealers' willingness to take up positions is clearly likely to be influenced by changes in the balance of payments.

A further reduction in the non-oil deficit is generally expected because the impact of three-day working on exports, which was probably adverse in the second quarter, must now be receding. But the oil deficit has been increasing vigorously and ominously in recent months and this trend may continue.

The balance of payments outturn this autumn will partly depend on the behaviour of industrial production and retail sales. The latest figures for these are both due today.

Industrial production has still not recovered to its level of last year. This may be attributable to shortages of components caused by the three-day week and other supply constraints, or to weakness of demand.

If industrial production shows no signs of picking up, some observers may conclude that the drop in demand is now holding companies back.

Retail sales have been very depressed recently. In the second quarter they were 2½ per cent lower than in the first quarter, which was itself lower than the average for 1973. But the June figures showed some recovery from the extremely low May level.

The low level of domestic demand will contribute to a strengthening of the balance of payments if industrial production returns to 1973 levels. Otherwise continuing deficits must be expected.

Prof Galbraith joins battle on fiscal policies

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 11

Opposition is mounting to the so-called policies of "old-time religion", embodying severe monetary and fiscal restraint, which President Ford is believed to support.

Democratic Congressmen make little attempt to hide their increasing concern about the dangers of too much restraint, while opposition is evident among trade unions and academics like Professor John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard.

In a weekend television interview Mr Galbraith said that the country could face a serious recession if it failed to establish a rounded economic programme.

He made no attempt to hide the fact that he still supports the use of wages and prices controls.

These, he said, stood no chance of success in recent years because they were being run by people who did not believe in them, such as Mr George Shultz, the former Treasury secretary and Dr Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

There is little support in the Administration for a return to wage and price controls, yet Dr Burns of the Federal Reserve has suggested that some sort of active wages and prices monitoring body should be set up. This has wide support among the top economic policy chiefs in the White House.

In Congress, Democrats appear to support the idea, but they are pressing for some change in the tax system, to ensure that the least wealthy obtain some relief from the policies of monetary and fiscal restraint and the record level of inflation.

A battle could emerge between such influential Democrats as Mr Henry Reuss and conservative White House officials like Mr Kenneth Rush, the economic counsellor, over some form of wage and price controls and taxation changes.

Mr Ford has decided, for the time being to retain Mr Rush on the White House staff, to the displeasure of many trade unionists, who feel he is more interested in public relations and the cosmetics of economic policy than in matters of real substance.

Some of the most significant comments on the present situation and the policies of Mr Ford were given before the Nixon resignation by Mr George Meany, the president of the 14-million member AFL-CIO trade union organization.

He said that the unions had great respect for the integrity of Mr Ford, adding that Mr Ford was conservative and that it is quite possible that his economic ideas would clash strongly with those held by the unions.

On the general situation, Mr Meany said: "The thing I can't understand is, after you go for five years down one road and go down, down, down into economic disaster, that you still maintain the same theory that started you down the road—restricted credit, tight money, high interest rates, high unemployment.

"Our position on wage and price controls is the same as it was years ago. We have no objections to equitable controls, but we do object to controlling wages and not controlling interest rates, not controlling dividends, not controlling every last item that goes into this structure, not controlling income of every particular type."

US car crisis gamble, page 17

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Lending rate 11¾ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11¾ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury bill tender:

Applications £505.3m	Allotted £150m
Bids at £97.20	Received 85%
Prev Week £97.19%	Received 55%
Average rate £11.2215%	Prev week £11.2279%
Next Friday £150m	Replace £60m

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Fruitful participation in industry

The surge of activity to be seen on all sides throughout Europe towards industrial democracy and more participative methods *in management, could contribute* substantially to a more productive and happier industry in Britain. But we must stop the enthusiasts from killing it with kindness! With the best of intentions and the worst of understanding, public figures and presumed authorities have raised expectations to such a high level that disillusionment is becoming inevitable. An MP said recently that the establishment of Works Councils would release "a tidal wave of enthusiasm for work at the shop floor level". Such ecstasy does *more harm than good; it needs* to be tempered by the realities of the limitations and difficulties of participative methods.

I believe in the value of the industrial democracy cause, *especially in terms of its effects* on more output, lower costs, less absenteeism, etc—that is, the practical results on which its survival will depend, no matter how desirable it may be *politically* or *philosophically*. Because of my belief in its value, I set out these notes of warning in the hope that an understanding of relative strengths and weaknesses will do more to further the cause than the blindly extravagant claims we have been hearing.

The first reason for belief in "worker participation" seems to be that a man has the right to have a say in the affairs of the company he works for, in the same way that through a democratic political system he has a say in the affairs of his country or local community.

But the purpose of the two bodies, the company and the community, are widely different. To over simplify, the *Government or council is there* to serve the people, while the company can only serve the people if it survives and succeeds first as a business, profitably providing goods or services to customers.

The rights to have a say in these two cases are by no means identical. Participation in community affairs is universal and a right if democracy means anything at all, whereas participation in industry can only develop if it contributes clearly to a more effective company. Of course one rubs off on the other, but we must be careful in speaking of "democratic rights" in the industrial setting.

Perhaps the biggest problem of participative management is the constraint it places on *strong individual leadership.* Although determined single-minded leaders are by no means universally successful, examples of their value are easy to find, and although theoretically it is *possible for the truly democratic* leader to be strong while still allowing participation, this is extremely difficult in practice.

It is misleading to blur the autocratic-democratic balance which has to be struck; a move one way can only be made at the cost of the other. For example, to listen to others simply in order to be seen to be listening is not democracy but hypocrisy; the truly democratic leader must listen, digest, adjust his line accordingly, *decide for himself and then explain his action.* And if his personal decision is a minority one he has problems! Even if his decision is a majority one, he must cope with the minority.

The answer to the dilemma of achieving strong leadership in a climate of consensus decisions, could come from the ultimate realization that the establishment of leaders *is essential* for a group to survive and prosper. Primitive tribes and animal groups have been observed to appoint leaders and invest them with authority, because they know that otherwise they become chaotic and weakened as a group. This is particularly true in times of crisis. You do not form a committee when the place is on fire. We may all learn this lesson in time.

Another source of confusion are the claims for results achieved from newly introduced participative methods, which *can be innocently exaggerated.* A similar thing happened when computers first became fashionable. Many were sold on the basis that the results after the computer would be better than the results beforehand, forgetting the streamlining of clerical procedures done in preparing for the computer which alone would have produced the best part of the improvement without any computer at all.

The same thing can happen with the installation of participative procedures; they provide *a catalyst for good management* methods which should have been applied years ago, but the resultant success is attributed to the new participation. And later, when the result is not maintained through lack of understanding of its source, the new participation gets the blame just as falsely as it got the credit.

The participation cause is not helped by the definition of "workers" as being different from managers and directors. There are few owner-directors left today and by far the majority of "non-worker" staff in this country, including managers and directors, came up the hard way. Many of them work harder than the "workers". With increasing "single status" (ie, same working hours, conditions, benefits for all), and increasing white collar unionism, these differences should grow less. Meanwhile we must be clear on the bene*fits to each of participation,* with a respect for the rightness of each employee, from top to bottom, doing his own job well.

Another problematical side effect is that participative methods can cause premature commitment. Participation produces an additional flow of ideas for management to consider, and an additional obli*gation for management to do* just this. A popular response is for management to set up a working party to look into the idea, since this can be seen by all and it avoids an immediate management decision. At the back of their minds there may be the thought that they can always say so. But in truth can they?

Finally, although it sounds obvious, it is necessary constantly to remember that everyone cannot participate in everything. Participative methods cost time, paper and money, and at some point the advantages to be gained will not be worth the expenditure. In the face of the current surge for participation it takes courage to stand up and say "Let us be sensible; we cannot afford to have your contribution on this".

Fruitful participation in industry must begin with understanding and education, and this is the aim of these few notes. Treated realistically, we can all gain substantial benefits from this—the most significant development in industrial thinking since the 1950s.

Brian P. Smith

PA Management Consultants Limited

Moving with caution into a new field

Most companies are probably so worried about managing to hold on to what they have got in the coming stormy period that they probably have little time for worrying about growth. Certainly the dead state of the stock exchange, with virtually no takeovers and even fewer new issues, bears *eloquent witness to the fact* that most businessmen really mean their often expressed pessimism for the months ahead.

When this is tied in with the Government's clear determination to hold down food prices, and the housewives even clearer intention not to take part in a repetition of last year's soaring spiral of meat prices, the recent takeover by Brooke Bond Liebig of the family butchers, Baxters of Northampton, seems a little quixotic.

In fact, *however, the move* marks a major shift in the whole expansion strategy of the £307m turnover a year group whose interests already spread from tea to prepacked canneloni by way of pickled onions, and which has large scale meat raising interests in South America. BBL is under heavy pressure to expand its United Kingdom interests because of the tax changes which were introduced under the Chancellorship of Mr Barber. These altered the structure of *taxation in such a way as to* penalize companies which get most of their earnings from overseas.

In response to this, and to the relatively leisurely growth of tea sales, one of its major British sources of revenue, BBL has in recent years gone in for a number of operations designed to build up new interests.

The results have been mixed, to say the least. The two most notable ventures, Welfare Insurance and freezer food suppliers, Square Meals, have both been sold off. Square Meals, which was designed to break into the very fast growing freezer food market where *food is sold in large packs* turned out to be, in the words of Sir Humphrey Prideaux, BBL's chairman "a horror story."

It ended up by being sold to Tesco, who then closed it down at a heavy loss. Welfare Insurance turned out to be less of a problem, but it fairly soon became clear that if it was successful it would fit in badly with what is basically a food company, and if it was not successful, the least said the better. So that too had to go, this time to Edward Bates.

The lessons of these two experiences have clearly weighed heavily on those in Thames House who have been looking about for some new area of expansion. Baxter's two great attractions, and the two factors which will in all probability be decisive in shaping further moves are that it is already well established and that it fits in neatly with the company's existing activities.

Baxter has 400 butchers shops in the Midlands and south of England. This means *that it will now be totally vertically* integrated, at least as far as beef is concerned, all the way from the bull in South America to the customer in England. This is potentially a tricky point, since one of the reasons given for selling off Square Meals was that the companies retail interests might have led BBL into a conflict of interest with retailers who are the main customers for the food manufacturing side.

However, Sir Humphrey sees no real problem in this. Great care has been taken to stress that BBL's grocery lines will not be stocked at Baxter's stores. This determination to keep the shops traditional butchers establishments, instead of making them mini-supermarkets is reinforced by market research which suggests that housewives are extremely resistant to buying *their meat anywhere other* than a butchers store. Fresh meat is one area where the supermarkets share of the market seems likely to be held *down to a fairly small figure.* The merger is not likely to lead to any closures at the slaughterhouses of the new group, though it will probably put off the need for new investment.

One other area where the new combined operation has big hopes is in the commercial catering side. Baxter's are already major suppliers to this business, and the growing expectation of many workers that they will get a decent meal at work is expected to boost this side of the business *substantially.*

But in this, as in other aspects of the takeover, the company clearly intends to proceed with some caution. Great care is being taken not to force through any major changes in the Baxter management or operations. After all, when you have just paid £10.9m to get an established business, the last thing you want to do is rip it apart and start again.

David Blake

Leyland's last piecework outpost

Industry in the Regions

British Leyland's long and *difficult battle to reform its* wages structure now appears to be moving into its final stage. The last big effort centres on the 8,500-strong labour force at the corporation's five bus and truck factories in Lancashire, where Lord Stokes began his career in the motor industry as an apprentice in the 1930s.

There is irony in the fact that these plants at Leyland and Chorley which, until recently enjoyed a unique record for trouble-free labour relations, should have become the final outpost of shop-floor resistance to innovations which have been accepted after a struggle in militant car assembly centres like Cowley and Longbridge.

When Mr Pat Lowry, with a reputation as one of the outstanding talents in the labour relations field, was persuaded by Lord Stokes to leave the Engineering Employers Association in the late 1960s to become BLMC's director of industrial relations, he walked into a jungle of wage bargaining systems. These were largely based on the long-standing *piecework and rate-fixing processes.*

Mr Lowry made reform of wages structure throughout the corporation and elimination of piecework the first objectives of *his new labour relations* strategy.

In just over four years, from the starting point of fierce union resistance to change, and later "imported" union *hostility engendered by the* Industrial Relations Act and the various stages of incomes policy, the wage reforms were carried through in all the car plants.

Workers in the huge Austin Morris complexes, in Triumph, Jaguar, Rover and elsewhere are all now operating under graded wage structures that give standard pay rates, with most getting about £50 for a 40-hour week.

Mr Lowry's strategy has linked these changes to other innovations such as guaranteed lay-off pay agreements and a special procedure for settling disputes.

In the light of experience, *most trade union and shop-floor* leaders are now persuaded that the changes were necessary Although a great many labour relations problems remain, and British Leyland has yet to find the answers to matching productivity with its new earnings levels they no longer stem from the eternal piecemeal bickering over price-fixing on the shop floors.

Only in the Lancashire factories does the piecework system still survive and even there shop-floor negotiators have come round to the point where there is an agreement in principle that a change is necessary.

To a large extent, British Leyland has been the victim of circumstances over its negotiations in the Lancashire factories. But it has also had to contend with a much more effective and astute shop-floor leadership that developed in the past few years with the emergence of men like Mr Len Brindle, the convenor for the five plants.

The initial attempt by the management to push through wage reforms ran aground on the Conservative Government's incomes policy. Within the restraints imposed, British Leyland could not meet the price being demanded by the shop floor for making the change.

The Lancashire workers were *in an extremely strong bargaining* position. They had before them examples of the kind of terms conceded to car workers at Longbridge on the eve of Mr Heath's announcement of the initial 90-day wages freeze.

In the end, British Leyland had to abandon its insistence on implementation of the new wages structure in Lancashire and concede a general wage increase up to the permitted ceiling.

Last month after much bargaining the management again put its proposals on the table. They varied in one important respect from the type of wage deals made in the car plants.

While envisaging a standard wage structure, they also left room for higher earnings geared to increased performance.

These were again rejected because Mr Brindle and his colleagues insisted that British Leyland must concede the full *permitted increase under Phase* Three before terms for a new wage structure could be discussed.

There was a two-week strike on this issue, which ended when British Leyland paid the general increases. But it also got from the union negotiators the acceptance in principle of a revised wage structure and a terminal date—September 16 for plant level negotiations.

This turbulent period in the bus and truck factories has meant a testing time for Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, the young executive chosen by Mr Lowry from his London staff to take charge of negotiations. But now for the first time he can see some real hope that within the next week or two agreements will be reached.

R. W. Shakespeare

Dry cargo rates begin to show more shine

There were definite indications last week that the dry cargo sector of the freight mar*kets was beginning to shake off* the doldrums it has suffered over the last few months, especially, said brokers, in areas where oil-redundant combination bulk carriers had the least influence.

Much more interest was being expressed, especially from Japanese quarters, in long-term time-chartering while, in the *north Atlantic, there appeared* to be more charterers in search of tonnage to carry grain.

Particular rate improvements were noticeable. For example, a 25,500-ton bulker was hired for three years at $6.75 a ton—a good premium, 10 to 25 cents above what may have been expected two weeks ago, brokers said.

It was too early to expect improvements in the grain trades, they added, but owners were encouraged by the fact that rates had stabilized over the last week, with the United States Gulf to Holland level still at $10 a ton.

There was however, a cut-off limit, assessed at 35,000 tons. Vessels, particularly combination carriers, above that size were still in difficulties.

Meanwhile in the tanker trades, owners eased through a low-activity week still plagued by fears that vessels they had chartered out on high rates during the boom times may be *subject to rate renegotiations.*

The Persian Gulf trades, however, remained essentially weak, although some relatively good demand prevented rates for vlccs slipping back from Worldscale 42.5 ($4.41 a ton) level on voyages to Europe.

This interest, however, did not extend down to the smaller sizes and practically every other type had 10 to 15 points ($1.04-$1.55) lopped-off rates—premiums for 100,000-tonners were back to Worldscale 50 ($5.18).

Business appointments

Mr Stanley Harding to be Cornhill chairman

Mr Stanley Roland Harding, an executive director of Thomas Tilling, has been appointed chairman of the Cornhill Insurance Company. He succeeds Mr Aubrey Jones, a non-executive Tilling director, who is to carry out an economic project in Iran.

Mr D. H. Henderson, fertilizer business area director of ICI Agricultural Division, has been appointed ICI's commercial general manager in succession to Mr J. L. Tedbury, who is retiring. Mr D. S. Hay has been made a director of ICI agricultural division.

Mr C. R. Jennings, director, Formica, has been elected president of the Association of Industrialized Building Component Manufacturers for 1974-75. Mr J. W. Chambers, of Burmah Industrial Products, and Mr D. I. Wrigley, of Fosroc International, are elected vice-presidents.

Mr J. A. Kempton has been appointed assistant general manager for Great Britain of the Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.

Sir Eric Eastwood, FRS, has joined the board of Infrared Engineering as a non-executive director.

Recent appointments in the Associated Engineering Group in*clude Mr B. E. Lott as a director* of A. E. Edmunds Walker and Mr R. Herrmann as a director of the Glacier Metal Co.

Mr G. W. Dean III has been made vice-president, international petroleum products, Gulf Oil Trading Co. Mr D. H. Bruce replaces Mr Dean as vice-president, Gulf Oil Company, Asia, and GOICO regional manager in Tokyo.

Dr Franz Maier, of the Bayerische Landesbank, and Mr Robert Pollack, *of the Bremer Landes*bank, are to join the board of Leopold Joseph Holdings, following the subscription by their banks for 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in the increased share capital of the company.

Mr K. V. Thomason has been made consultant to the Sears Engineering Group to advise on expansion of its engineering activities and deal with special projects. He has retired from his Bentley Group posts with the exception of Bentley Engineering Group and Edgar Pickering (Blackpool).

Mr L. B. Whittaker has been appointed deputy managing director of Bentley Engineering Group, and has joined the boards of Willian Cotton and Bentley Engineering Co.

Mr Max Findon is to join the board of *Cominor.*

Mr J. Gadney has become managing director and chief executive of James Bourlet & Sons. He succeeds Mr W. F. Ball, who has retired.

Mr C. J. Hayes, Mr G. F. Clark, Mr P. D. Rowe and Mr P. Hanson have joined the board of Charles Clifford Industries.

Mr John Allen has resigned the managing directorship of Metal Products (Willenhall) to devote more time to his duties as managing director of Charles Clifford Industries. Mr Christopher Hayes replaces Mr Allen as managing director of Metal Products (Willenhall) but Mr Allen remains chairman and a directod of the company.

Mr H. F. Somerville has been named as finance director of Brooke Bond Liebig. He succeeds Mr J. M. Thomson who will be director responsible for operations in South America and Europe.

Mr S. B. Hainsworth has retired as chairman of J. H. Fenner (Holdings). He has become life president and remains a director. *Mr Joseph Palmer was elected* chairman.

Mr F. G. Earwaker joins the board of Quaker Oats.

Miss Marion S. Kellogg has been elected a vice-president of General Electric Co of the United States.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Raw deal for sugar farmers

From Mr James Aldous

Sir, The shortage of sugar has become a matter of concern to the country. The world price reached £300 per ton on Friday of last week after being at £230 to £250 per ton for some months.

The Government talks about the shortfall of supplies from the Caribbean and Mrs Williams mentions negotiating a long-term contract for imported sugar at £110 or £115 per ton—surely a completely unrealistic hope.

No mention is made about the position of the British sugar beet grower, who produces one third of the sugar consumed in this country. I do not think the public realize that the production of British-grown sugar is being jeopardized by the Government.

The position is as follows: The British farmer is receiving only £102.04 per ton for raw sugar. This compares with the French grower's average price of £118.39 per ton. Costings *produced in March from a num*ber of farms in East Anglia showed that the cost of growing and harvesting sugar beet was £157.10 per acre and that the estimated return (based on the *five-year average yield) was* £151.26 per acre.

Since March costs have increased further on labour, because of threshold agreements, haulage to the factory, *sprays,* machinery replacements and wearing parts.

It is obvious that sugar beet growers will not be prepared to produce sugar at a loss and sell it at well under half the world price.

The only action Mr Peart seems to have taken since coming to office is to take away any chance of a grower obtaining a better price by permitting the introduction of what is termed a "B" quota for sugar beet.

This means that a grower who has good yields will not obtain the world price for the sugar beet he delivers in excess of his quota as he was able to last year.

If the Government is really interested in safeguarding sugar supplies, it must firstly increase the price paid to the grower for this year's crop to that of the French grower, and *secondly give firm guarantees* on the price of next year's crop before growers are expected to sign the 1975 contract.

If this is not done, the farmers will turn to other more lucra*tive crops and we as a country* will have to buy an increasing quantity of sugar on world markets at prices in excess of what it can be produced here.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ALDOUS,
Chediston Hall,
Halesworth,
Suffolk IP19 0AW.

From Mrs M. Wright

Sir, How much more convenient and equitable it would be if some simple form of rationing could be devised to cope with present and future shortages.

I would suggest simply a book of numbered, perforated stamps to be issued to each *individual; instructions* on their use could be given where necessary, and *before* the popular press publishes "scare" headlines about impending shortages.

The present system of buying a bag of sugar per shop (when there is any) is unfair as a single person gets as much as a large family, busy mothers have not the time to search the shops to find where the supplies are.

Yours truly,
M. WRIGHT,
9 Nightingale Road,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.

Using lower VAT rate to increase retail profits

From Mr Anthony Melnikoff

Sir, In his mini-Budget, the Chancellor reduced the rate of VAT from 10 per cent to 8 per cent to "stimulate demand", and to "curb the rise in the cost of living". I would suggest that, in many cases, the effect is, instead, to increase retail profits.

A few weeks ago I visited a branch of Woolworth in Lon*don, and saw an electric lawn* mower priced at £17.99. This week I visited again with the intention of buying. The price was still at £17.99.

I called over a supervisor and asked whether the price was inclusive of VAT. She said that it was. I then suggested that it should therefore be lowered in accordance with the Chancellor's dictate.

She replied that all prices were quoted inclusive of VAT, and that it was impossible to calculate the net price in order to affect the necessary adjustment. *I politely informed her* that this was not so, and demonstrated that the net price must have been £16.36, with VAT at 10 per cent equal to £1.63, giving a gross price of £17.99. At 8 per cent, therefore, VAT would be equal to £1.31, giving a gross price of £17.67, a difference of 32p.

The supervisor then replied *that all old stock had to be* sold at the old rate, or the store would be selling at a loss. Again I pointed out that this was false, as any goods sold on or after the date on which the change became effective would pay tax at the new rate. If they continued to charge tax at the old rate, this would result in pure excess profit to the company. She then responded by suggesting that I was unreasonable to quibble over 32p.

To her credit, the supervisor did fetch an updated price list, and agreed to sell me the arti*cle at £17.79.* This was higher than the £17.67 calculated above, but perhaps the company were making use of the confusion to affect a small price increase?

Motivated by this experience, I have examined a number of other stores, and also restaurants, and have found that, in the majority of cases, prices are quoted inclusive of VAT, and that there has been no adjustment in prices since the new rate became effective (Marks and Spencer, and petrol stations, are notable exceptions).

Yet, overseas, this is normally not the case. I recently visited Italy, where VAT is charged at the rate of 6 per cent, and where all prices, *with the exception of very* cheap items where divisibility may be a problem, were quoted net of VAT.

In conclusion, I would like to pose three questions:

(1) Are my experiences atypical, or is this a general finding?

(2) Should it not be required for prices to be quoted both net, and gross, of VAT, and not simply net?

(3) How many companies are implementing price rises disguised as decreases?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MELNIKOFF,
Lecturer in Financial Aspects of Management,
The Polytechnic of Central London,
35 Marylebone Road, NW1.

Investment disincentives

From Mr Per Saugman

Sir, As a Dane, I should not have made my home and career in this country if I did not have a great admiration for its achievements and attitude to life. It is, therefore, with all the greater sorrow and bewilderment that I observe what can only be described as the current lack of courage of its convic*tions and loss of faith in enter*prise, fairness and commonsense.

An immediate instance of particular concern to me is the policy towards investments overseas, and reward for those that pursue these projects. Some 10 years ago the company that I run, and others in the group, invested in a Danish publishing and bookselling company.

The purchase price was £150,000, and the present value is five times this figue, with a current return to the United Kingdom of 20 per cent on the original investment. This growth would have been impossible if it had been obligatory to remit to this country 50 per cent of the profits after tax, which is the directive that has just been received from the Bank of England (to whom naturally I attach no blame, as in this matter they are the servants of the politicians).

An opportunity has now arisen to acquire the controlling interest in another major continental publishing company, which would add substantially to overseas earnings by making feasible a long term co-publishing programme. The profits are likely to be in the region of *£100,000 a year in foreign cur*rency, but the Bank of England requires the remittance to this country of 65 per cent of the profit after tax, which would almost entirely inhibit growth.

Moreover, as a result of Mr Healey's Budget, any fee that I might myself be paid for the extra responsibility involved in guiding this investment would be taxed to the tune of 75 per cent.

There is good biblical precedent for reaping where one has not sown. There is, however, more recent condemnation of the folly of *eating seed corn and,* I venture to suggest, of bleeding white the sower.

Yours sincerely,
PER SAUGMAN,
Blackwell Scientific *Publications Ltd,*
Osney Mead,
Oxford OX2 0EL.

BBC's market research

From Mr B. P. Emmett

Sir, As one who has spent many years in the practice of "market research" in a broadcasting organization, perhaps I could attempt to allay the fears of both Quentin Crewe—who is "filled with gloom" (July 27) at the prospect of the audience being asked what it wants—and Colin McDonald (August 5) who advocates "consulting the public" by means of more and better research.

Both are correct in their basic theses, which are *not in con*flict. On the one hand, it is true that people cannot know whether or not they will like something totally novel until given the chance to try it and, on the other, research can demonstrably contribute in a variety of ways to the making of better programmes without hampering the creative process.

Both can take comfort, I hope, from the fact that the BBC has for more than thirty-five years actively and consistently sought its "customers" views, not only indirectly by means of "the ratings", but directly by obtaining their opinions of the programmes they see and hear, and on many other issues.

This information has been acted upon sensibly and responsibly, fully recognizing that it is not, and never could be, a substitute *for the creati*vity and invention that are the essence of all good programme making.

As a market researcher, I can point to a long series of *studies* of trial programmes, some of which were decently buried, others modified, others successfully fought for by their creators to achieve later success, a few making an immense immediate impact.

In this work, aspects such as "comprehensibility" can be examined, as well as "acceptability"; and a great deal more besides.

As a viewer and listener myself, I can be grateful that the BBC has always encouraged artists and writers to *explore new ideas* and not slavishly follow the precepts that might seem to emerge from a too-narrow interpretation of our research findings.

Yours faithfully,
B. P. EMMETT,
Head of Audience Research,
BBC,
Broadcasting House,
London, W1.
August 6.

Government v management

From Mr Harry Ward

Sir, Mr Brett's letter of 24 pleading that the pre Government cease its ab vendetta against manager needs further emphasis.

The late Sir Henry urged me continually to s *to our large industrial* cerns the dangers as long as 1952. His article in L Bank Review in April of year is carefully written well worth re-reading. Si up-to-date articles by those long and deep experience really well informed are due.

Since the war all pol parties have explained *the failure of their policie* blaming managers and ma ment. They try "to d attention from the inflatio effects of government exp iture".

Sir Henry writes: "We not yet know whether employment is not a new for an *old evil*—inflation". continue to discover this fac

Companies must make for years ahead but chang government policy take several times a year. B are distracted day by day their main job by pol decisions.

No businessman can po make an *intelligent estima* what action Government take. Inter-union qu ought to be solved in speedy way management and do solve their proble

No one can suggest that intervention of Governme our nationalized industries *proves* the quality of decisions.

Yours sincerely,
HARRY WARD,
4 Lindsay Close,
Epsom,
Surrey.

'Barber effect'

From Mr Peter Clarke

Sir, Playing Monopoly in family we have come acro phenomenon we have called "Barber Effect". When banker increases the amou *money in circulation in the g* either to specific players, all participants, the price assets rises. This seems to simple and vivid illustratio Mr Powell's thesis on infla

Another simple demonstr of the "Barber Effect" I g occurred in prisoner of camps in Germany; the rency being the Red C cigarettes, the price of other commodity in the rose immediately with a input of cigarettes.

I conclude then that infla is a monetary phenome generated by the central ba politically prompted creatio more currency in circulatio

Yours etc,
PETER CLARKE,
84 St George's Square,
London, SW1.

Housing sales

From Mr M. C. Ray

Sir, I hear on "*World at On*" that the Government and builders are to set up a mittee to find out why 35,000 completed houses which mortgages are availa do not sell.

Is not this a case of set up a committee to ascertain obvious, which is that the pri being asked are too high?

There is a very simple way *selling every one of* the houses, namely, to put them to auction without reserve. T would also reveal what are true market values!

Yours faithfully,
M. C. RAY,
Hillbury,
Warren Road,
Fairlight,
Hastings,
Sussex.

Krugerrands and inflation

From Mr Peter Clarke

Sir, I've noticed as a feature inflation that my gold objec such as the Kruger rands I fortunate to own seem immu to the decline in value of mon Can it be then that inflation simply a dilution of the cu rency by the central bank the behest of politicians. Enoch Powell has argued?

In other words it is not pric that are rising it is the value money that is falling.

Yours etc,
PETER CLARKE,
37 Upper Street, London, N1.
July 30.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Triumph: questions for the financial sector

today's financial climate
ot entirely surprising that
et equity of a secondary
ial group like Triumph
ement Trust should have
k from £23.7m to £11.7m
space of a year. If any-
the striking point lies in
mber of other secondary
which seem to have been
less realistic in establish-
eir own year-end figures.
e number of auditors who
hosen not to quibble.
mph's newly appointed
an, Lord Chelmer, until
non-executive director of
oup, makes it clear that
posits with the group's
g subsidiary are being
d as they fall due.
auditors make it equally
hat the "going concern"
on which the accounts
een prepared assume the
ing support of the clear-
nks, which are estimated
e pumped around £20m
iumph this year. These
are valid for the rest of
ctor, although the fact
nor be apparent from a
reading of some other
secondary bank accounts.
mph itself appears to
ken some time to accept
y the wind was blowing.
already sought the assis-
of the Bank of England
e clearing banks when it
to pay an interim divi-
February, three months
after the secondary bank-
sis broke. The question
owever, is whether the
of £11.7m put on the
base has any meaning
after the extraordinary
ceptional provisions and
ffs of more than £21m.
mph is unwinding its
es and will seek to ob-
best price it can for its
But the auditors express
about £19m of property
nearly £17m of loans and
es, and more than £6m
sociated companies, a
which presumably takes
visions against the value
umph's interest in the
l Group of Unit Trusts.
es without saying that
rket in insurance com-
property, unit trust
and other financial
is a buyer's market, and
he directors believe that
provisions are realistic
no guarantee that even
ised book values will be
.
over, the "lifeboat"
tee is not dispensing
The longer it takes to
the group's investments,
today's climate buyers
urally taking their time.
eater the inroads that
be made into the equity
in turn poses a question
uation for the clearing
What provision should
making against the like-
of eventual losses on the
ary bank rescue opera-
und against their own
o the property sector?
gain Triumph's figures
assets front appear more
, or more gloomy if you
an those disclosed else-
in the financial sector.
if anything, the shares,
stood at 7½p on Friday
the publication of the re-
ing a market capitalisa-
£4.3m, will be worth in
hs' time largely depends
mprovement in the eco-
and financial climate.
e goes for the shares of
ther financial groups.
re is indeed an improve-
en the gearing implicit
ing will result in some
ne gains being made in
res of those companies
hanage to hang on long
to see the value of their
ecover. But there are
s few signs of an im-
ent yet—if anything the
. Against that back-
even the hardiest gam-
ould have reservations
riumph at any price.

Mr G. T. Whyte, chief executive of Triumph Investment Trust: dismantling the group's activities.

Wall Street

Gloom lives on after Mr Nixon

By contrast with the euphoria in Washington and in most parts of the United States as Mr Gerald Ford became President on Friday, Wall Street closed in a sombre mood. The view there is that it will take a good deal more than simply a transfer of presidential power to bring about a revival in the securities markets.

Mr Nixon's era may well be remembered in New York City as the time the Dow Jones average fell more than 20 per cent and investors ran away from the markets in droves. The latest edition of *Business Week* magazine comments that "the securities industry today is in the worst financial straits it has seen since the early 1930s".

A real crisis, largely because small investors have become so disenchanted that they have withdrawn almost completely from the markets. Brokers know well that it may take years to get them back. The result, quite simply, is heavy unemployment and a good number of bankruptcies and mergers in the United States stockbrokerage business.

Taken together, Wall Street brokers have had losses of more than $50m so far this year. The outlook is gloomy, although somewhat brighter now that there is a new man at the White House.

For the markets, however, the transition from Mr Nixon to Mr Ford meant no more than just a 30-point gain on the Dow.

One might have expected a bigger surge in share prices last week, but new wholesale price figures spoilt all the fun, knocking a lot of sense into people in demonstrating that inflation's pace here is, if anything, accelerating and it is inflation that is Wall Street's biggest problem.

Inflation is driving up overhead costs at brokerage houses, it is turning investors away from regular stocks and shares into treasury notes and bank holding company floating-rate notes and it is making a virtual mockery of corporate profit figures.

This latter fact is particularly disturbing because investors just do not know how to really make sense of balance-sheets anymore.

The fact is that, while profits of many companies reached record levels in the first half of this year, the real advances were in many cases almost negligible after adjusting for the effects of inflation on the stated values of assets and inventories. Many banks, for example, are still valuing securities they hold at cost, when the real value is well below.

To add to all the trouble there is the continuing talk of a crisis throughout the country's financial system. Many banks are known to be over-extended and many are being hit hard by the "Fed's" tough policies.

The Herstatt and Franklin troubles have hardly helped. All this is making investors deeply worried

On top of all its other worries, Wall Street is troubled by the prospect of increased competition with the abolition of fixed commission charges scheduled for next spring. For the present the Street can only wait and see

...but long-term appeal remains

Fund managers in London and (importantly, since so much investment trust activity centres on Scotland) in Edinburgh are by no means convinced that the end of the Nixon presidency signals an early end to the bear market on Wall Street. Some stockbrokers and bankers on this side of the Atlantic are talking in terms of a real revival on Wall Street around 1976—perhaps later.

Not for that matter, however, are they looking for a sustained improvement in any of the world equity markets before then. If there is any consensus view it seems to be that Wall Street is the safest repository for equity funds—provided investors are prepared to bide their time for a revival.

Indeed, this view is reflected pretty closely in the recent performance of United States-oriented investment trusts relative to trusts with a British, European or Far East bias. Investment trust prices have strengthened generally in the past two weeks, but the United States-oriented ones have maintained their relative premium. Thus trusts such as American Trust, British Assets, Caledonian and Clydesdale, for example—all with a United States bias—are selling on a discount to asset values of 19, 17, 23 and 21 per cent respectively while the discounts for United Kingdom-biased trusts are typically of the order of 26 or 27 per cent.

The current historic high levels for the $ premium are not viewed by most investment managers as a major inhibiting factor so far as Wall Street investment is concerned. Many of them have loan facilities at their disposal, anyway, if they wish to take them up. The real constraint, as one City investment banker put it last week, is a simple lack of investment funds as the money supply tightens and as investors realize equity assets to meet current or future liabilities.

It is axiomatic that stock markets do not tend to go up when the money supply is tightening which, of course, is happening in the United States now as the Administration attempts to come to grips with inflation. And hopes that inflation may be coming under control in America were punctured last week by the rise in the wholesale price index and its threatened effect on the retail index.

Brokers and fund managers here are convinced, however, that the capital goods sector on Wall Street provides some excellent long-term buying opportunities. "Basic America" situations such as steel, aluminium and paper, currently selling on p/es of between 2 and 5 will ride out the American recession—severe though much City opinion still expects that to be—and should go back to multiples of 10 or more in three to five years' time.

On the other hand, the consumer stocks are certainly not favourites for leading a Wall Street revival this time as they were in 1970. They probably have yet to feel the full impact of deflation and rising unemployment.

In essence the United Kingdom view seems to be that Wall Street will not recover materially until the threat of an international monetary crisis is past. But once there is any real assurance on this score, the Dow Jones average will take off first and go far and fast, helped, quite possibly, by an influx of Arab investment funds currently waiting in the wings.

Christopher Wilkins looks at the problems facing consortia banks

Conducting operations on a much more modest scale

It would have been a minor miracle if the turmoil besetting the world's financial institutions had wholly passed by the consortia banks. As it is, one of the fastest growing banking phenomena of the late 1960s and early 1970s appears to be running to an abrupt halt.

Whether the momentum can ever be fully regained is seriously open to question. Although there can be little doubt that short-term uncertainties will be ridden out, the consortia banks have found themselves thrust into a period of fundamental reassessment from which they are unlikely to emerge without some tarnishing of the growth image. In the longer term it could mean they will have to learn to live with a much more modest scale of operation.

The consortium concept has always had its enemies but until now their objections have been brushed aside by the heady pace of growth. What ever doubts might have been aired were swamped by the multitude of advantages to which its proponents could point.

Some were drawn to the consortium concept as offering a route into merchant banking, or into a variety of specializations. Others looked to the spin-offs which could be derived by the parent banks themselves as a result of closer association with a group of diverse banks having a wide geographical spread.

The explosion of the Eurocurrency markets during the past five years was the cornerstone of their growth. Consortia banks were uniquely cut out to cope with the huge scale of lending in this market by drawing together under one umbrella the substantial combined resources of several parents. Moreover, they provided an entrée for smaller banks into the markets, while avoiding the necessity for expensive branch operations.

Before 1970 there was barely a handful of consortia banks in existence. Today there are around 50, mostly based in London, and by last September their combined assets in the Eurocurrency market alone amounted to £4,058m or 8 per cent of the total London market.

By the same token that they were so deeply involved in the Eurocurrency market they were bound to suffer to some extent from the fluctuations in its fortunes. Some, like Western American Bank and Orion, incurred heavy losses from trading in Eurobonds, for instance, and have progressively reduced their dealing operations.

Difficulties of that sort, though, have been dwarfed by the developments of the past three months associated with growing disenchantment with medium term Eurocurrency lending.

The problems here are well enough known. The collapse of Franklin National Bank and Herstatt Bank forced depositors to take a closer look at the banks with whom they were placing their funds. Questions began to be asked about who would assume responsibility for a Eurobank which ran into trouble.

In search of greater security, depositors started to recycle funds away from smaller banks into bigger banks or took their money out of the market altogether. The banks in turn took a closer look at those with whom they dealt. In many cases what they saw prompted them to cut back sharply on the lines of credit they had previously extended.

The consortia banks have fallen under special scrutiny and many of them have suffered badly from the cutting back of lines. Depositors were less than certain whether the ultimate responsibility for a consortium bank which could not meet its commitments lay with the Bank of England as the host central bank or with the parents.

The Bank of England, in common with other central banks, has maintained a scrupulous silence on the matter. However, it would probably expect other central banks to help pick up the pieces in the event of the collapse of a consortium bank of mixed parentage.

Also in doubt was how parent banks might respond if the ultimate crisis arose. Could it be taken for granted that they would come to the rescue, saddling their own balance sheet with heavy additional commitments in an area where many were already beginning to feel uncomfortably overcommitted already?

With uncertainties of this sort to feed upon it was but a short step to reviewing some of the asumptions about consortium bank operational style which had hitherto been accepted almost without question.

Chief among these assumptions was that certain commercial banking criteria were not wholly applicable to consortia banks. This, it was argued, was because the combined resources of the parent banks enabled new capital to be injected into the consortium more easily than could be the case with the parents themselves.

Consequently, it was felt, the consortia banks could afford to operate on capital to deposit ratios that were considerably more liberal than those permissible to the parents individually. It is apparent from the accompanying chart that many consortia banks—although by no means all—have taken advantage of this assumption to maintain lower ratios than the 8 per cent or so which most commercial banks would regard as a desirable level. Stripping out the loan stock element of capital leaves an even more marked divergence.

In good times there has been no reason to question these assumptions. In more difficult times the flaws are not hard to find. First, it becomes debatable how far parent banks still wish to go on making regular cash injections at a time when disillusion with the Eurocurrency markets combines with some unhappiness about the quality of some of the loan commitments taken on during the past two years by their largely autonomous offspring.

Second, it becomes material to ask what would happen to the balance sheets of the parent banks if the assets and liabilities of the consortia banks were divided up pro rata between them.

The answer, clearly, is that the relatively low capital/deposit ratios of the consortia banks could pull down the overall ratios of the parents at a time when many of them are already under pressure and could ill afford it. A technical and largely theoretical point perhaps, but if it is true the next question is whether the assumptions that permitted the consortia banks to gear so highly were appropriate in the first place.

So far no consortium bank has produced a trading statement to indicate how it has responded to the changes of the past three months. But the recent reports from United International Bank and Midland and International Banks suggested that both were moving in the direction of greater balance sheet conservatism. By the year end it seems probable that most others will be showing a reduction in both the size of their deposits and their loan portfolios.

However, even where banks are prepared to assume—as many are—that the low ratios are no cause for worry, there remains an equally fundamental ground for concern. Some consortia banks, it is clear, have left themselves more exposed to liquidity difficulties in the event of deposit withdrawals than other banks operating in the Eurocurrency market.

Liquidity difficulties only arise when a bank finds itself unable to renew roll-over deposits to meet its loan commitments. If the maturities of loans and deposits are broadly matched and there is a reasonable cash margin, it matters little if short-term deposits are not renewed since the commitments run down simultaneously.

But Bank of England statistics for last September, the most recent available, reveal that 85 per cent of London consortium bank deposits were placed for six month periods or less, while only 61 per cent of their loans were due to mature in under six months. For the Eurocurrency market as a whole, liabilities and assets were much more closely matched at 85 per cent and 79 per cent respectively.

None of this means that crises are imminent. It seems improbable that parent banks will shrug off their responsibilities, injections of new capital are still being made and many of the consortia banks entered the present year with strong cash and near cash holdings anyway.

There are, in addition, various other options open to consortia banks in difficulty. Selling of their participations in syndicated loans is one possibility, although it is hard to see how this could be done without loss at the moment. Diverting resources away from other areas is another.

In the longer term, though, the disillusion with which some parents are now viewing the operations of their consortia banks suggests that, once the period of immediate retrenchment is over, the growth emphasis is likely to be directed progressively away from the Euromarkets.

Capital and deposits of leading consortia banks at their most recent balance sheet dates.

	Capital	Deposits	Capital as % of deposits
Midland and International Banks	£26.1m	£561m	4.6
Western American Bank	£27.7m	£517m	5.4
International Commercial Bank	£34.5m	£383m	9
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank	£19.2m	£319m	6
London Multinational Bank	£10.8m	£203m	5.3
Oman	£4.9m	£129m	3.8
Commercial Banks			
Natwest	£798m	£10,666m	7.5
J. P. Morgan	$957m	$12,904m	7.4

American car industry gambles to overcome crisis

Initially hit hard by the oil crisis the United States car industry has been suffering from the high levels of inflation and interest rates and it may be struck again, before the end of the year by an economic recession.

The industry, to put it mildly, has been reeling from blows to the point where sales have fallen so much that wide-ranging reorganization has been forced upon the giants of Detroit. Unlike the West German car industry, the crisis has not been accompanied by dismissals of top executives, but the shake-up is nevertheless a considerable one.

The impact of developments in this industrial sector on the rest of the economy cannot be over-emphasized. For many Administration economists the slump in the car business is the prime cause of the two consecutive quarters of negative real GNP development, that have been seen here.

Industry experts estimate that some 800,000 businesses across the country are dependent upon car production and that one out of every six employees in the country is involved in the manufacture, maintenance, distribution or commercial use of motor vehicles.

In the last few days new figures have been announced that have given industry executives some encouragement. For the first 10 day period since 1973 new car sales rose above the comparative level a year ago. New sales in the July 21-31 period were ahead by 0.5 per cent, although sales for the month of July were still 17.8 per cent down on the comparative period of last year.

Another bit of encouragement came in the profit figures of the "Big Three" manufacturers. The first quarter figures were appalling and the second quarter clearly produced some improvement.

But the figures still tell their own story of how bad things really are, with first half 1974 net earnings of General Motors down to $426m (about £177.5m) from $1,614m in the same 1973 period. Ford's earnings for these periods are down to $291.4m from $754.9m, while Chrysler's net profit is down to $29.4m from $198.4m.

The way sales are going it seems unlikely that total new sales in America this year will exceed 9.5 million units. Industry leaders believe this figure will be achieved, but much really depends on just how willing consumers will be to pay the prevailing higher prices for cars.

Why car sales slumped is now history, with most of the blame rightly placed on oil prices and some blame due to inflation. But the car producers, though they do not admit it, are now taking what amounts to a big gamble.

Partly to offset huge cost rises they have made rises on average of around $500 on 1974 models and the indications from the industry are that rises of similar proportions—roughly 8 per cent to 10 per cent of retail prices—will be made on the 1975 models due out shortly.

The car manufacturers frankly doubt if in this high inflation atmosphere the increased prices will weaken demand, but they could be making a serious error in their desperate effort to boost profit margins.

The suggestion that all the price rises are to meet increased costs just does not convince, despite the fact that Ford stated not long ago that "labour and material cost increases in the six months since November 1, 1973, have exceeded by nearly 100 per cent increases projected by the company late last year".

General Motors said in its second quarter report that costs of production so far this year have risen by an average of $225, broken down as rises of $70 in personnel costs, $50 for steel, $20 for other basic materials, $50 for components and $35 for freight and other items. The price rises by all manufacturers have much more than offset such cost rises.

General Motors last year had a net profit margin of about 6.7 per cent which was higher than the margins maintained by its rivals. The industry is now making a tremendous effort to get back to raise margins, partly, say industry executives, because reorganization plans are going to demand sharp rises in investment spending. The crisis has forced Ford to spend about $250m this year on converting production facilities to small car output for the north American market.

United States Car Production First 7 Months

	1974	1973
General Motors	2,056,027	3,379,380
Ford	1,346,709	1,589,767
Chrysler	796,381	1,014,436
American Motors	224,100	201,681
Others	2,870	3,967
Total	4,426,087	6,189,231

Not only do the Detroit car makers reckon that consumers will pay the higher prices, but they even believe that consumers will still back away from foreign made cars. The United States manufacturers are now offering more small and compact built cars than ever before, which does damage the strong position that foreign manufacturers, especially the West Germans and Japanese, have long held here.

Prices of new cars tend to have a greater impact on the sort of car people buy here than does fuel economy. It might have been thought that the foreign manufacturers would have enjoyed a boom these last months because of the greater fuel economy of their products over those coming from Detroit. The fact is that through devaluations of the dollar and high foreign inflation many foreign small cars have virtually priced themselves out of the market.

Last year imported car sales reached a record of 1,750,000 units, while this year the total may not even reach 1,300,000. In the first six months of this year, because of high prices, foreign car sales have fallen by 24 per cent, with sales of such big foreign companies here as Volkswagen, Datsun and Toyota down respectively by 33 per cent, 29 per cent and 26 per cent.

Foreign manufacturers depend greatly on the American market and are desperate to get back into a strong position. The sharp price rises by United States manufacturers could just give the foreign producers the chance that they so badly need and it would seem that Detroit is not fully appreciating this fact.

The big company leaders in Detroit are forecasting that new car sales here next year will be around 10,500,000 units, but they may well be disappointed. The new high cost of new cars plus the high cost of fuel may make Americans more reticent to trade in their cars.

Furthermore, the high fuel costs and the new 55 miles per hour speed limits may reduce travelling and thus reduce the wear on cars, leading to a slower pace of model changes by purchasers.

In contrast to the three giants, plucky American Motors has finally proved that there is no monopoly on wisdom in the car business. This company has long been the supporter of small cars, sometimes at its cost, but it was certainly prepared, like none of the others, for the crisis that came. Furthermore, with fairly good products it can now hope that the many first time buyers of its cars will stick with the company and that it finally has a chance of really expanding.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary in Europe: Development in Paris

it Giscard d'Estaing's
the construction of a
ous international com-
centre on the old Les
istrict and ordering the
of it over to become a
"green lung" for cen-
is has badly jolted the
developers. Is Paris
cease to be a prime
n "site"?
the lush years from the
when a Paris regional
boom started in which
developers have played
as big a role as the
themselves, the Elysee's
undoubtedly marks a
point.
comes when the French
tion industry is caught
general pessimism due
autumn's threatening
c climate in France. It
n top, the national in-
f statistics reports in a
of investors already
g the property field
ght credit restrictions
e threat of new tax
words of M Jacques
the Prime Minister, who
to "interpret" the
tial decision as
rs began to protest
illing: "We have no in-
of letting Paris sink be-
a international commer-
tre." The centre could
place in some new town
Paris, he added non-
y.
new priorities were
stated: "We are in the
e of a Paris very drama-
hort of green space and
e decided it is not
reasonable to think solely in financial terms."

The designs for the centre, M Chirac added, were "not good" anyway—exactly the kind of language of the "sentimentalists" who fought vainly to save the old Les Halles market from the property moguls under President Pompidou.

It is now rumoured that the President, who has already axed the Paris left bank expressway and saved the "Cite Fleurie" from being turned into a block of insurance offices, is going to reexamine famous schemes like La Defense.

"If only we had been consulted we would not have the difficulties we face now with the promoters," M Yves Milhould, president of the Paris municipal council, sighed. He put the loss on the centre which was to have had 100,000 sq metres of office space with adjuncts including luxury flats, at 300m francs, possibly rising to 600m francs if nothing is done now to balance the Les Halles project financially.

Few ordinary Parisians will shed many tears for the developers, who conspicuously preferred high cost prestige projects to building reasonably priced homes during the Gaullist era.

Drugs clinch

While the Dutch government is still busy trying to bring Hoffmann La Roche's prices for the tranquilizers Librium and Vallium down to near British levels, the pharmaceutical industry has gone into a clinch with the dispensaries.

M Jacques Chirac: not good designs.

In Holland, as in most Continental countries, dispensaries are not part of a chemist's store but are an entirely separate business. The pharmaceutical industry has the chemists under control in a general vertical price agreement, but the dispensaries have now decided unilaterally to raise their prices so that they take the maximum profit allowed, 18 per cent, on all factory-made medicines.

The pharmaceutical industry, frequently accused of charging too much for its products, and with its profits margins tightly controlled by the Government, is angry with the pharmacists for promoting what could mean a 5 per cent rise in the price of medicines to the customer.

Pharmacists are not a branch of small shopkeepers which is thought to be threatened by immediate poverty. If the industry must keep its prices down, then the retail trade must play the anti-inflation game as well, the industry's council has written in a letter of protest to the minister of economic affairs, Rudolf Lubbers.

While the pharmacists are accused of growing fat on the proceeds from private patients, the council for the health insurance funds in The Netherlands has warned Dutch doctors who have their own dispensary, that they can expect an accountant on the doorstep.

The insurance companies suspect that they are being charged for factory-made medicines, while what the patient actually gets is a less costly, if precisely similar, home-made version. The companies have threatened to demand to see the invoices for supplies of medicines to doctors before paying their bills, and to drag those who have offended before a medical tribunal.

Bed brass

One of the first questions which Alfred Parnes, the director of overseas operations for Strand, the J. Lyons hotel company, had to answer when his company finally acquired the Hotel Commodore in the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris was how to dispose of several hundred brass bedsteads.

Considered very chic in London's Chelsea set, there was some uncertainty as to how they would be received in Parisian circles. In the end Mr Parnes decided to maintain the traditional French style of the 160-room Commodore and make as few changes as possible. Manager and staff after the takeover still remain as they were under family ownership.

Balmain coup

For some time now the power and influence of the world of haute couture has been under pressure from the "ready to wear" end of the rag trade. Recognizing the shift in emphasis the Paris fashion houses have been moving increasingly into areas which a few years ago would have seemed unthinkable. The latest is the French fashion house of Pierre Balmain which has just signed up with the London subsidiary of Haw Par Brothers International, the Singapore trading house.

Under the terms of the agreement—regarded by many in the trade as a major coup in the world of high fashion—Balmain's range of ready to wear clothes will be marketed in Britain for the first time next year.

The deal more significantly marks another important step in the aspirations of Hongkong's textile industry to establish itself as a producer of quality garments and to rid itself of the image of being a producer of cheap garments.

HICKING PENTECOST & CO. LIMITED

INCREASED PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

Salient points from the Chairman's Statement :—

GENERAL Group Profits were the highest ever recorded. Treasury permission obtained for increase in dividend.

DYEING Higher level of activity, leading to increased turnover and profit.

KNITWEAR Improvement in profit reflects the expansion of the division.

WARP KNIT Despite general shortage of nylon yarn turnover doubled leading to greatly improved trading results.

PROSPECTS Future prospects are obscure due to the continuing escalation of raw material costs and the effect of the Threshold Agreement on wages. The Company is endeavouring to expand its Export Markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Hicking Pentecost & Co. Ltd., Queen's Road, Nottingham NG2 3AT

Annual Meeting, 5th September, 1974.

Yatton Furniture caution on future

The current year opened with a sound order book at Yatton Furniture and record dispatch levels have so far been achieved but Mr I. T. Henderson, the chairman, is not hopeful of the coming months. He feels no forecast can usefully be made which offers any comfort at the present time but he will review the current outlook at the annual meeting. Commenting on the threshold wages agreements which give automatic increases in line with the cost of living he says these may have no relevance if the furniture market declines, pointing out that furniture has to be sold not stockpiled.

The group's major capital expenditure programme which has been financed out of cash flow and bank borrowing has now been completed and the rehabilitation of the older parts of the factory is being continued. During the past year prices of some of the group's main raw materials more than doubled and so far some, such as particle board, show no sign of levelling off while inflation and price controls present fresh problems.

Centreway Securities

Mr Anthony Cross, chairman of Centreway Securities the investment holding group said the board considers that the Group's present portfolio of investments provides a sound basis for continued development and they are confident that when the present economic uncertainties diminish, further opportunities will arise to advance its interests.

Hicking Pent. warning

Although the future is obscure due to substantially higher costs, including fuel and wages, turnover in the first quarter of the current year is up on last year. Reporting this the chairman says the group started with greater capacity available in each division but he warns that continued current high inflation will affect the ability of the textile industry to finance working capital from retained profits.

Hume up 31 pc

Hume Holdings, the investment trust, reports a 31 per cent gain in taxable profits for the year to June 30 in spite of its banking associate setting aside £700,000 as a special provision. Total net revenue emerged at £1.57m against *£1.19m which has been restated* to allow for the change in the percentage holding in the capital of Hothlyn, Hume Corp. and Industrial Funding Trust. The final dividend is to be 2.75p against 2p making the year's total 4p against 3.25p and the board have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year to June 30, 1975, of 1.5p.

Graham Wood Steel

The current order book of the engineering division of Graham Wood Steel Group is satisfactory while the operating facilities available in stockholding allow for further expansion of turnover. Reporting this the chairman adds that on the property side it appears unlikely that the market will improve sufficiently for profits to be earned in 1975. Results of the first full year of the Scottish division have been most encouraging and further expansion is planned.

Stock Conversion

Group pretax revenue of Stock Conversion & Investment Trust, the property group, for the year to March 31 shows an increase of 22.9 per cent from £2.2m to £2.7m of which £227,000 against £33,000 is attributable to minorities. Taxation, which is arrived at after providing £500,000 in respect of properties held for development by the finance subsidiary, takes £1.9m against £1m. The total dividend is being raised from 1.97p to 2.04p with a final payment of 1.31p. Earnings a share were actual 4.31p against 6.34p and fully diluted 3.82p against 5.9p.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

$ STRAIGHTS	price	Redptn yld
Airtaxe 8¾ 1988	82½	11.26
American Motors 9 1989	87	10.78
Anglo-American 7¾ 1987	72	11.87
Ashland 8 1987	83½	10.37
Australgwlks 8 1987	80½	10.87
BICC 7¾ 1987	67	13.25
Bluebell 7¾ 1987	75	11.50
Bristol 8¼ 1979	87	11.97
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	85½	10.60
Burlington 7¾ 1987	82	10.34
Cadbury 7¾ 1990	70	12.03
Carrier 8 1987	83½	10.31
Colombia 8¼ 1988	82	11.10
Cons Food 7¼ 1991	80½	9.89
Copenhagen County Auth 7¾ 1987	79½	10.77
Coventry 8¼ 1981	89	11.39
Coventry 8¾ 1980	86	11.69
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	89	10.55
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	84½	10.20
Dana 8 1987	83½	10.51
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	80½	9.89
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¼ 1991	77	10.88
Dundee 9¼ 1983	90	11.01
Escom 9¼ 1989	94	10.02
EIB 8½ 1988	93	8.87
Eurofima 8½ 1989	89	9.94
First Chicago 7 1980	87	10.18
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	83	10.36
Fisons 8¼ 1987	75	12.18
GATX 8½ 1987	82½	10.82
General Cables 8½ 1987	73	12.18
Guardian Royal 8 1987	77	11.49
GHN 7¾ 1988	76	10.75
Hambros 7¾ 1987	74	11.70
Hammersly 8 1987	75	11.79
Hilton 7¾ 1987	65	13.34
ICI 7¼ 1992	76	10.63
International Util 8¼ 1982	82½	11.78
Kleinwort 8½ 1987	76	11.99
Lancashire 9¼ 1981	93½	11.06
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	76	11.10
Manchester 8½ 1981	83	11.53
Mexico 8¾ 1991	81	11.27
Michelin 7¼ 1988	77½	10.69
Mitsubishi Bank 9 1989	94½	9.69
Motorola 8 1987	87½	9.74
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	76	11.30
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	85½	10.63
Norges Komm 7½ 1990	79½	10.05
N. A. Rockwell 7¾ 1979	93½	9.41
N. A. Rockwell 8 1987	82	10.91
Nottingham 8¾ 1979	89	11.69
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83	10.35
Pennwalt 8 1987	85½	10.57
Quebec Hydro 8½ 1989	92½	9.44
Quebec (Province) 7¾ 1988	79½	10.32
Queensland 8¼ 1987	84½	10.49
Ralston 7¾ 1987	82½	9.98
RHM 8 1988	74	11.93
SAS 8 1987	81	10.79
Scanraff 7½ 1990	81½	10.75
Scranty 8¾ 1988	89½	10.03
Shell 7½ 1987	83½	9.99
Singapore 7¾ 1987	90	9.06
Slough 8 1988	71	12.31
South Africa 8 1987	80	10.98
SIB 7¾ 1987	80	10.61
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	93	9.59
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	93	9.59
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	93	9.28
Syntex 8 1987	85	10.47
Tenneco 7½ 1979	87½	10.70
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	75½	11.40
Texaco 7¾ 1987	75¾	11.37
Town & City 8 1988	71	12.55
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	83	9.91
Union Oil 7 1979	90½	9.65
Union Oil 7½ 1987	82	10.06
UDT 8¾ 1988	80	13.78
Utah 7¾ 1979	89½	10.44
Utah 8 1987	83½	10.59
Venezuela 8½ 1987	92½	9.45
Volvo 8 1987	81	10.77
Wellcome 8½ 1987	72	12.78
Wm. Glyns 8¼ 1987	78½	11.62
$ CONVERTIBLES	**Price**	**Conv Prem**
AMF 5 1987	30	87.38
Alaska Int 6 1987	42	110.59
American Express 4¼ 1987	71½	46.04
American Motors 6 1992	76	15.86
American Medical 5¼ 1992	34	299.50
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	68	19.00
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	89	25.81
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1993	78	10.91
Borden 5 1992	72	17.06
Borden 6¾ 1991	85	27.31
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	66	27.40
Carnation 4 1987	88	16.37
Cummins 6¼ 1986	75	66.94
Damon 6¼ 1987	42	250.32
Dart 4¾ 1987	90	32.24
E. Asia Navigation 6½ 1989	86	
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	77	6.57
Eaton 5 1987	66	36.98
Ford 5 1987	70	7.65
Ford 6 1986	80	12.47
Fedders 5½ 1992	58	212.26
Gillette 4¾ 1987	69	68.11
Gould 5 1987	74	34.25
Gen Electric 4¼ 1987	76	33.08
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	110½	8.35
Harris 5 1992	59	94.66
Honeywell 6 1986	73	103.70
ITT 4¾ 1987	62	73.99
ITT Sheraton 6¼ 1989	70	92.60
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	106	7.61
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	103	8.50
Mohasco 5 1987	76	75.25
Nabisco 6½ 1988	68	19.34
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	84	7.86
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	82	10.40
Revlon 4¾ 1987	77	18.58
Ramada 6½ 1988	48	85.30
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	50	73.10
Sime Darby 5¾ 1988	56	34.73
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	82	24.21
Slater Walker 5½ 1987	56	98.29
Southland 5 1987	60	34.06
Squibb 4¾ 1987	72	199.84
United O'seas Bk 6¾ 1988	54	—
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	66	72.72
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	71	45.02
Xerox Corp 5 1988	84	30.52
NON-$ BONDS	**Price**	**Redptn Yld**
BASF (FF) 7½ 1987	67	12.88
Bass (FF) 7½ 1987	60	14.51
Bat Int Fin (FF) 7½ 1987	60	13.88
Brascan (DM) 8¼ 1988	65½	10.63
BLMC (FF) 7¾ 1987	57	15.22
Charter (FF) 7¾ 1987	58	14.96
Charter (DM) 6½ 1988/85	74	11.39
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	78½	10.88
Denmark (DM) 9½ 1989	98	9.48
Denmark (FF) 7¾ 1988	60½	12.48
EIB (FF) 7½ 1988	64	12.97
Escom (DM) 7 1975/88	70	11.41
Estel (DM) 7¾ 1988	83½	9.99
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	80½	9.35
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	86	10.06
Lafarge (FF) 7¾ 1987	65½	13.10
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	82½	10.44
Occidental (DM) 6½ 1969/76	93¾	11.48
Suedafrica (DM) 8¾ 1970/85	84	11.31
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¼ 1988	83½	9.74
Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) 8 1993	74½	11.32
Voest-Alpine (DM) 8½ 1988	90	9.82

DM=Deutschmark issue. FF=French Franc issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial and Industrial
Alliance Alders
British Cinematograph
Dartmouth Investments
Spencer Turner
United Engineering
Properties
New London

OECD's prescription to cool Japan inflation

Paris, Aug 11.—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has expressed concern over the rapid acceleration of inflation in Japan, which, it says, has reached "unprecedented and clearly intolerable rates". It has suggested a prolonged cooling-off period.

In its annual survey on the Japanese economy, the OECD says the "phenomenal" acceleration of consumer prices early this year has strongly influenced the recent record high wage settlements concluded at the very moment industrial production and real domestic demand were falling.

It concedes that to a large extent these exceptional inflationary developments could neither be prevented nor attenuated appreciably in any short period by demand management pressures.

None the less, both the timing of earlier policy adjustments and the delay in their impact have played a role in the domestic component of the inflationary process.

For the short term, the OECD advocates the continuation of selective price controls and the gradual introduction of the "inevitable large increases" in public tariffs. Over the medium term it believes high investment rates may be necessary for structuring the industry.

Following the greater-than-expected fall of output and demand in the first quarter, private consumption declined [illegible] per cent in volume during the first half of this year compared with an increase of 7.7 per cent in the second half of 1973.

The OECD secretariat's forecast of a progressive upturn in activity through the first half of 1975 assumes the continuation of overall demand restraint with a gradual relaxation of restrictive policy during the months of 1974.

Turning to Japan's balance of payments situation, the OECD says that its recent and substantial deterioration does not seem to raise immediate "intractable problems".

The large current deficit, about $7,750m (£3,230m), forecast for 1974 is the result of substantial additional costs for imports of some $11,000m out of a non-oil surplus of $4,000m.

"If past performance is a good guide for the future, it can be expected that the results of the Japanese economy and the efficiency of the adjustment will face up successfully to the new challenges," the survey adds.—AP-Dow Jones.

Brokers' views

The cautious recovery of confidence in the equity market last week is mirrored by a batch of investment views from major stockbrokers. Simon & Coates argues forcibly that the world is entering a cyclical recession but no worse, insisting that there is no fundamental reason why the United Kingdom economy should experience more than a "normal cyclical pause" in its long term growth plan.

Fenn & Crosthwaite's monthly letter—after its traditional berating of politicians, central bankers, the Labour Party and some well-known Conservatives—sees the solution to the problem of the Western world as sharp deflation by all the oil importing countries which "is now happening". And from Scotland, Stirling Hendry says it is convinced that capitalism will survive.

The three firms differ in the *conclusions drawn from their* views. Simon & Coates recounts the wide range of unsettling factors still overhanging the market—nerves in the financial sector, world interest rates and the prospect of an election season, and decides that these preclude any solid recovery in share prices. While still relatively bullish about gilts, the firm gives a warning that only a moderation of inflation remains a necessary condition for any long-term improvement in the market.

Fenn & Crosthwaite claims that the stock market may now be heavily oversold. The case is that equities are already discounting a recession and would now benefit from the forcible reduction in inflation that it must entail. The firm boldly recommends property shares, with Town & City coming in for special mention.

While not holding out much hope for the short term, Stirling Hendry feels that purchases of the leaders—ICI, Courtaulds and the like—will prove profitable on a medium term view.

Stirling Hendry takes a closer look at Scottish and Universal Investments (SUITS), for whom it predicts pre-tax profit of £7.5m in 1975-76.

Terry Byland

Results this week

TODAY: Finals: AGB Research, Ellis & Everard and C. S. Wiggins. Interims: CCH Inv, Commercial Union, Evode, Manchester Ship Canal.

TOMORROW: Interims: Austin Hall, Pye Holdings, Rea Brothers, and Smith & *Nephew.*

WEDNESDAY: Finals: Econa, Gen Engineering (Radcliffe), Leopold Joseph Inv and Sunley Inv Trust. Interims: Allied Insulators, B. Wardle, Carrington Viyella, Liverpool Post, Reardon Smith Line, R. Stigwood, Unilever Ltd and NV (half-year report).

THURSDAY: Final: Cowan de Groot, John Dallas. Interims: Davies & Metcalfe, W. L. Pawson, Philips Lamp (half year report) and Royal Insurance.

FRIDAY: Finals: Dover Engineering, Town & City Properties and Vibroplant H. Interims: Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale, Wagon Finance and Ward Holdings.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & W'lsn 7¼ Deb '85-90	48	48
All Ply Hldgs 8½ Ln '93-97	32	33
All Brew 6½ Deb '87-92	45	45¾
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	49¾	49¾
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '98-03	51	51
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2003	16½ *	15½ *
Assoc Elect 6 Deb '78-83	57½	57½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	46½	46½
AP Cement 7 Deb 88-93	50½ *	50½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	61½ *	61½
Bank of Ireland 7 '86-91	49	49½
Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93	52	50
Barclays Int 7¼ Ln '89-91	49½ *	51½
Bass Char 5¼ Ln '87-92	28¾	27¾
Do 7¾ Ln '93-97	51	51½
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	57½	57
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	54½	54½
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	55½	55½
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	70	70
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	47	47½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	54½	54½
Brdon 8 Deb '88-93	50½	50½
Bridon 8 Deb '86-93	57¾	54
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	53½	53
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	60 *	58½
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	24½ *	25½ *
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	51 *	51 *
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	50 *	51½ *
Brit Oxygen 5¾ Deb '91-96	51¾	51¾
Do 7½ '87-92	48	47
Do Tonnage 8½ '88	60	60½
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-78	72	71½
Do 6 Deb '76-80	65¾	66
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	63¾	63
Brown Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	51	50
Burmah Oil 4½ Deb '68-81	58 *	58 *
Do 6½ Ln '91-96	52 *	52 *
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	55½	55½
Burton Gp 6½ Deb '87-92	58½	58¾
Do 9½ Ln '98-2003	58½	59
C'bury Schweppes 8½ Ln '93-2004	58	58
Do 9½ '88-93	59½	59½
Coats Pats 4½ Ln 2002-07	36¾	37½
Comm Union 7¾ Ln '88-93	46¾	47½
Cmrge 6¾ Ln 2004-09	39½	39½
Do 2nd Deb '89-94	53½	53½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '91-96	41¾	42
Do 7 '82-87	51½ *	55½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	51½ *	53
Debenham's 6¼ 2nd Deb	43¾	43½
Do 7½ Ln '82-91	44	43¾
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	46½	46¾
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	48	48¼
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90	49	49
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	45¾	46½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	52	53½
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	63	62¾
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	63	65¾
Fisons 5½ 2nd Deb '84-89	48	46¾
Gallaher 6 Ln '85-85	50	49
Gen Ac 7¾ '92-97	49	48
GEC 7¾ Ln '88-93	49¼	52
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95	24½p	24½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	66	66
GUS 5¾ Ln	28½	28¾
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	54	54
Do 6½ Ln '93-98	55½	55½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	48½	49
ICI 5½ Ln '94-2004	35½	35½ *
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	48½	47¾
Do 8 '88-93	52½	52½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	55½	55¼
Do 7½ 2003-09	47	47
Do 10 Ln 1978	99¾	99½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	51½	51½
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	47½	47
Land Secs 8½ '92-97	51½	51¾
Laporte 10½ Deb '94-99	61¾ *	66¾
Lewis's Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	47¾	47¾
Lucas, J. 7¾ Ln '83-88	49¾ *	52
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	67	66¾
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	68¾	69¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln '93	58½	58
Rank Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81	55½ *	58¾
Do 6¾ Ln '83-88	45	44¾
Do 8¾ Ln '91-96	53¾	53½ *
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	48	48
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	48½ *	47¾ *
Ronald 7¾ Ln '92-97	49½	48½
Revrolle Parsons 7¼ Ln '88-93	44¾	48¾
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	36¾	37
Comm Union 7¾ Ln '88-93	46	47
Sainsbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	54½ *	55
Scott Newcastle 4¼ Deb '71-76	83	83
Do 7½ Deb 89-94	50¾	55
Slater Walker 9 Ln '91-96	52½	53
Slough Est 7¾ Deb '93-98	54½	54½ *
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	28½	28½
Spillers 7 Db '78-83	56½	62½ *
Do 7¾ Db '84-89	50½	53 *
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	50½	51
Thomson Org 3 Deb '83-94	43½	43
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	48½	48¾
Tilling (T.) 8¼ Ln '89-94	63	53
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	26½	35
Do 6¾ '85-90	46¾	46
Trueman Ltd 7¼ Db '88-93	49½	49½
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	65½	65¾
Tube Invest 9 Ln '93-98	55½	56¾
Turner & Newall 7 Ln '87-92	46½	47
Unigate 6¾ Db '85-90	43½	41½
Do 7¾ Db '89-91	52½	52½
Unilever 6¾ Db '85-88	53½	51½
UDS 7¼ Db '85-00	52	51¾
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	67¾	67¾
Watneys 7½ Ln '94-99	44 *	45½ *
Do 8 Ln '90-95	49½ *	49¾ *
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-98	46	46¾
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	48	48
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	57	57
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	72	72
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2000	90	99
BPB 7¾ '89-94	56	58¾
Beecham Group 5	83	86
Bowring Gr 5 1981	54	50
BICC 6½ '88-93	53	53¼
Brittains 10¾ '91-96	78	78
Brooke Bond 7 2003-08	44¾	45
GEC 7¾ '87-92	100	104¾
Grand Met 10 '91-96	62½	64
Guest Keen 6 '88-93	44	45
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	87	87
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	50	56
Lucas, J. 6½ 1980	60 *	60 *
MEPC 5 '89-94	87½	94½
Midland Bank 7¾ '83-93	59¾	62
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	80½	79
Romney Trust 4¾ '75-98	58	58
Stock J. Conv 5½ 1984	68	68
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	57	58
Trust House Forte 5¾ 1982	75	78

* Ex dividend.

Commodities

Wool market membership tripled

By John Woodland

Visiting a tailor to purchase a suit is not a particularly irksome task but when confronted with a hundred or so patterns then it becomes quite a chore. However, with the enthusiastic help of the wife it becomes comparatively easy.

Six patterns that take the eye are immediately and emphatically rejected, so with a sigh of despair (inaudibly, of course) it is glaringly obvious that the choice lies not with the wearer. After what seems an age three are picked and quickly labelled A, B and C. After further prolonged consideration B and C are eliminated.

Only now, in spite of gnashing of teeth and frantic waggling of the head, does price come to the fore. A gleam in the eye of the tailor forewarns the inevitable: "Ha! you have chosen our most expensive cloth."

Thinking that the suit will be entwined with gold you humbly ask what material is it. "Sir," he smilingly replies (they always smile when you choose their top cloth) "that is pure wool". Glumly you make the stock reply—naturally.

On reflection it is perhaps as well that the visit did not take place a year ago for then prices on the London Wool Terminal Market were 100p per kilo higher than today. To make the day complete it was learnt that it will take seven weeks before *the suit is ready,* thus easily missing the opening of London's greasy wool contract on September 2. It's a pity but you cannot hedge against a fall in the price of a suit between time of ordering and time of taking delivery.

But for the wool trader he will have every opportunity to hedge against price risks in the new Australian greasy wool contract. One area where London will score over the Sydney futures market is that wool bought outside the auctions will be eligible whereas this material is excluded from Sydney.

In a brief résumé of what has happened over the past decade or so Mr John Schrader, the managing director of Gardner Lohmann, the London commodity brokers, says that the European wool textile industry was in a process of decline and contraction throughout most of the 1960s. Many companies were taken over, merged or simply liquidated.

The floor members of the London Wool Terminal Market Association, being largely trade houses, were decimated by this process. There had been a tendency to discourage outside speculative participation in the market and this accentuated the contraction in turnover which was in any case a consequence of relative price stability.

Mr Schrader says that *trends, whatever their nature,* tend to be self generating and this situation led to a decline in interest from the diminished brokers/dealers.

When wool prices fell during 1970-71 to postwar lows there was consequently a minimum of interest from brokers. This was even more regrettable when prices began a rally in November, 1971, that was to quadruple values by March, 1973, and again show the lead to world commodity price trends.

A futures market was formed in Sydney during 1960 which had two important advantages: (1) its contract was in local greasy wool, and (2) the novelty appeal of the first (and still only) futures market in Australia encouraged speculative business to counter hedging, even though only minimum fluctuations occurred over long periods.

When big movements came this market was therefore able to accommodate much of the trade hedging from Europe and elsewhere, but only at the expense of the executions lacking close supervision because of the obvious time discrepancies.

During the past few years, Mr Schrader says, there have been many requests and comments about a lack of real hedging facilities in Europe (as well as regrets from speculative type accounts). In fact it became clear that there was a need and desire for a wool market in London, but by this time the decline in open interest had become *difficult to reverse without* being accompanied by some fundamental changes.

Floor membership of the terminal market slumped to only six but this has now been increased to 18 with the participation of leading companies in the wool industry as well as important international commission houses and interests from the Sydney market.

Considerable interest is still being expressed from companies in various parts of the world and further applications for membership are probable.

The contract itself is for Australian greasy wool, ex-store Flushing. In all practical aspects it is identical to that traded in Sydney and allowing for the time factor, delivery could be taken from that market in Australia and tendered in London on the same terms.

This naturally is helpful in ensuring price alignment for arbitrage transactions. Both markets use the same clearing facilities (the International Commodities Clearing House) and one might guess that at some time agreement for them to have identical delivery points could be reached.

A very large part of the international trading in wool is still conducted in sterling. A hedging facility in a sterling market may therefore be of more value at times than entering a forward commitment in Australian dollars.

The Australian Wool Corporation, Mr Schrader adds, has already acquired a stockpile (as a result of its price support operation) of over 200,000 bales. It has indicated that it will make sales to wool firms throughout the world on a direct basis and to this end will hold stocks in centres, including Flushing.

With the wool trade world wide in not too great a shape currently, the market may well need time to get established but if the larger companies involve themselves and ensure a continuing interest then it could be a huge success. Certainly nothing immediately dramatic is expected of the new market but the time will surely come again when its hedging facilities will be sorely needed.

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 09.08.74 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1969)=

	Index No	Div Yield	Earnings Yield	Change over week
	Latest	%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	93.16	9.43	18.63	+1.29
Largest Cos.	92.85	9.42	19.66	+2.39
Smaller Cos.	93.12	9.44	19.34	−0.39
Capital Goods	95.36	9.53	19.11	+0.65
Consumer Goods	107.99	9.03	18.83	+2.41
Store Shares	90.10	10.20	15.33	+0.49
Largest financial shares	124.02	7.19	—	+2.24
Largest financial and industrial shares	99.54	9.00	—	+2.21
Commodity shares	196.28	9.66	12.38	+0.24
Gold Mining shares	329.82	3.25	6.90	−32.72
Industrial debenture stocks	71.42	5.77*	—	+0.10
Industrial preference stocks	30.90	13.67*	—	+0.61
Post War Loan	24½	15.02*	—	−¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below.—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.06.72)	63.54 (26.06.62)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	91.57 (02.09.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	195.47 (13.09.72)	174.48 (10.07.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	132.53 (08.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.73 (26.08.70)
1969	171.93 (31.01.69)	122.93 (28.07.69)

* Adjusted to 1964 base date.
* Flat interest yield.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	●12½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12 %
Lloyds Bank	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster	12 %
Shenley Trust ..	12½%
20th Cent Bank ..	12 %
C. T. Whyte ..	13 %
Williams & Glyn's	12 %

* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.
● Demands deposits 11¼%
★ 7-day deposits in excess of £10,000 11% to £25,000 10¾% over £25,000 10¾%.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Prev W'end Offer | Ch'ge on Week | Trust | Bid | Current Offer | Yield

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.
Barnett Hse, Fountain St. Man 2. 061-236 9715
24.7 .. Giants 22.4 24.5 5.29
28.8 .. Do Accum 27.0 28.5 5.29
28.0 .. Growth 26.7 28.0 5.70
23.5 .. Do Accum 21.6 23.5 5.70
27.0 .. Income 24.4 27.0 8.70
28.8 .. Do Accum 26.2 28.8 8.70
18.8 −0.4 Int Accum 17.4 18.4 2.80

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941
18.1 +0.2 Abbey Capital 14.5 15.3 5.61
17.3 −0.2 Do Income 16.8 17.7 6.07

Abbey Life Trust Managers Ltd.
5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex 0277-215169
28.6 .. Abbey Gen 23.8 25.6 8.31

Albany Trust Managers Ltd.
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2 01-588 6371
46.9 −0.9 Albany Trst* 42.8 46.0e 4.22
33.0 −0.7 Do Income* 30.0 32.3e 8.23

Allied Hambro Group.
Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex 01-588 2851
40.0 +0.3 Allied Capital 37.9 40.3 6.59
40.2 +0.2 Do 1st 37.9 40.4 6.29
38.2 +0.3 Brit Ind 2nd 36.2 38.5 6.90
21.4 +0.2 Growth & Inc 20.3 21.6e 6.79
19.0 +0.2 Elec & Ind Dev 18.0 19.2 6.83
29.6 −0.6 Met Min & Cmdty 27.2 29.1 7.01
37.0 +0.1 High Income 34.9 37.1 7.73
71.5 +0.5 Equity Income 70.4 71.7e 8.86
18.3 +0.4 International 17.6 18.1 2.76
26.0 .. Recovery 23.8 25.0 22.07
61.1 −0.6 Hambro Fnd 56.8 60.5 7.01
30.7 −0.9 Do Income 27.9 29.3 9.08
56.3 +0.4 Do Recovery 53.1 56.7 10.18
14.2 .. Do Smaller 13.3 14.2e 7.82
13.9 +0.1 Do Accum 13.0 16.0 8.93
17.8 +0.1 2nd Smaller 16.5 17.7 7.36
36.3 +1.0 Secs of America 34.8 37.2 0.69
100.3 Exempt Fnd 98.3 100.3 6.72

Ansbacher Unit Management Co Ltd.
1 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JH. 01-606 4010
24.2 +0.4 Nth American 22.6 24.6 8.31

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.
232-6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5511
25.0 .. Unicorn Amer 23.7 25.0 1.42
47.4 +1.0 Accum Income 44.8 48.4e 4.72
56.0 +1.0 Do Accum 52.8 57.0 4.72
40.0 −0.5 Unicorn Capital 38.2 39.4 8.70
47.4 +0.5 Equity 40.5 42.2e 8.30
14.9 +0.1 Extra Income 14.2 15.0 10.17
34.7 +0.4 Financial 32.8 35.1e 5.80
37.7 +0.3 Unicorn 500* 35.5 38.0 7.58
17.0 +0.2 Growth 16.1 17.2e 7.93
20.5 +0.3 Growth Accum 19.4 20.8 6.83
41.1 +0.5 Income 39.1 41.0e 8.99
19.3 +0.2 Recovery 18.3 19.5 8.01
61.9 +0.9 Trustee 58.0 62.8e 7.02
38.5 +0.5 Worldwide 36.9 39.0e 8.15

Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.
100.0 .. B'ist Inv Fnd 97.0 100.0 6.00
100.0 .. Do Accum 97.0 100.0 6.00

Brandts Ltd.
36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3 01-626 6589
98.0 −2.0 Brandts Cap (4) 90.0

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Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants
Drivers Jonas
DRIVERS JONAS

London and Regional Market Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 5. Dealings End, Aug 16. § Contango Day, Aug 19. Settlement Day, Aug 28.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

SAVILLS
PROPERTY INVESTMENT
20 Grosvenor Hill · Berkeley Sq · London W1X 0HQ
Telephone 01-499 8644 · Telex 263796

BRITISH FUNDS

Market outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
400m	Treas 5½%	1974	99½	● ..	5.37 12.16
500m	Treas 6¾%	1974	99½	●-½	6.81 11.71
500m	Treas 4%	1975	97½	..	8.14 10.41
250m	Treas 9%	1975	98½	..	9.18 10.47
167m	Savings 3%	1965-75	94½	●+½	3.18 8.02
499m	Exch 6%	1975	97½	●+½	6.82 10.17
500m	Treas 6¾%	1976	93½	+½	7.03 10.27
31m	Victory 4%	1976	98	..	4.08 5.903
500m	Treas 10¼%	1978	87½	+½	10.743 11.603
850m	Treas 9%	1977	91	..	9.573 11.00
100m	Exc 9%	1979-81	87½	..	3.419 8.374
800m	Treas 11½%	1977	98½	+½	11.675 12.064
750m	Trans 4%	1972-77	65½	+½	4.672 9.081
800m	Treas 9%	1978	93½	● ..	9.776 11.980
400m	Exch 7%	1978-82	82½	+½	6.889 10.437
400m	Treas 3½%	1979	76	+½	4.013 9.331
275m	Elec 4½%	1974-79	79	+½	5.436 9.966
250m	Elec 3½%	1976-79	76	+½	4.626 9.633
2,000m	Treas Cnv 9%	1980	84½	..	10.881 12.867
400m	Fund 3½%	1978-80	71½	+½	8.870 10.002
265m	Treas 3½%	77-80	67½	+½	4.775 9.271
485m	Treas 5½%	79-81	67½	+½	4.903 9.779
681m	Treas 6½%	1980-82	73½	+½	10.782 13.026
600m	Treas 12%	1983	98½	..	13.077 13.861
300m	Fund 3½%	1982-84	69½	+½	8.341 11.310
600m	Treas 9½%	1984-86	91½	..	12.000 13.464
850m	Fund 6½%	1985-87	60½	+½	11.013 13.344
500m	Treas 7¾%	1985-88	63½	+½	12.303 13.861
1052m	Treas 3%	1978-88	40½	+½	7.319 11.992
602m	Treas 8½%	1986-88	40½	..	10.614 13.114
600m	Treas 8½%	1987-90	63½	+½	13.191 14.268
400m	Fund 5½%	1987-92	50½	+½	11.996 13.694
600m	Fund 9%	1993	46½	..	12.854 13.957
500m	Treas 9½%	1994	64½	+½	14.382 14.876
43m	Rdmptn 3½%	1986-96	31½	..	9.909 12.130
214m	Gas 3½%	1990-95	31½	..	9.870 12.418
400m	Treas 12½%	1995	98½	..	14.384 14.384
800m	Treas 9%	1992-96	91	..	14.560 15.002
1600m	Treas 9½%	1995-98	49½	+½	14.391 14.941
400m	Treas 8½%	1997	89½	..	14.187 15.023
400m	Treas 7½%	1999	81	..	14.697 14.813
1600m	Treas 5½%	2008-12	37½	..	15.161 15.187
400m	Treas 5½%	2013-15	31½	..	15.314 ..
300m	Consols 4%		28½	..	15.334 ..
300m	War Ln 3½%		34½	+½	14.994 ..
300m	Conv 3½%		34½	+½	13.479 ..
300m	Treas 3%		30½	+½	15.283 ..
276m	Consols 2½%		16½	..	15.433 ..
4872m	Treas. 3½% Aft 75		17½	+½	.. ..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Market outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
15m	Aust 5½%	70-75	95½	..	5.643 10.086
25m	Aust 5½%	76-78	79½	..	6.811 13.446
12m	Aust 5½%	79-81	68½	..	7.574 13.878
20m	Aust 6%	81-82	63½	..	8.966 13.884
16m	Aust 6%	81-83	60½	..	10.993 13.919
16m	Aust 6%	74-76	89½	+½	6.842 12.834
14m	Aust 6%	75-81	69½	..	10.015 13.812
	Berlin 4½%	Aust	50½	..	4.267 15.531
3m	Ceylon 4%	75-78	59½	..	.. ..
	Chilean Mined				
8m	E Africa 5½%	77-83	53½	+½	10.990 15.825
	German 4½%	1930	190	..	.. ..
	Hungary 4½%	1924	23	-½	.. ..
	Ireland 7½%	81-83	97	..	.. ..
3m	Jamaica 5½%	70-76	77½	..	10.609 15.868
	Japan Ass 4%	1910	105	..	.. ..
	Japan 6%	83-88	83	..	.. ..
4m	Kenya 6½%	78-82	85½	..	9.456 19.015
4m	Malaya 7½%	78-82	87½	+½	11.068 14.507
12m	N Z 6%	76-80	89½	+½	8.597 14.011
7m	N Z 6%	75-78	92½	..	8.668 12.211
15m	N Z 7½%	78-82	82½	..	13.996 15.142
12m	N Z 7½%	83-84	82½	..	13.205 14.389
3m	S Rhd 6%	76-81	69	+½	8.749 13.485
1m	Nyasa 6%	76-81	58	..	8.849 13.725
	Peru 6%	Aus	34	..	.. ..
	S A Gov 5½%	74-76	95	+½	.. ..
20m	S Rhd 5½%	63-70	91	..	.. ..
8m	S Rhd 4½%	67-87	73	+2	.. ..
3m	S Rhd 6%	76-81	90	+2	.. ..
	Spanish 4%		59	..	.. ..
4m	Tang 5½%	76-82	85	..	10.382 15.825
	Uruguay 3½%		73½	..	.. ..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Market outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
25m	LCC 3½	1920-25	18½	..	16.068 ..
25m	LCC 5%	40-45	54	+½	9.203 14.419
15m	LCC 5½%	73-81	64½	..	8.822 14.071
30m	LCC 5½%	82-84	64½	..	10.138 14.588
25m	LCC 6%	75-78	78½	..	11.436 14.537
20m	LCC 6%	78-78	78½	..	7.814 13.857
20m	LCC 6%	76-79	71½	..	8.332 13.884
25m	LCC 6½%	80-90	81½	..	13.293 14.940
1,800,000	Bk Legnl Uk	1960	240	..	10.0 4.2 18.5
220,0m	Bk of Ireland		415	+10	17.4 4.2 8.3
306,7m	Bk of N Scotla	£21½	49½	+½	53.2 2.5 22.5
58,4m	Bk of Scotland	175	280	+10	10.8 6.2 8.3
373,4m	Barclays Bank	183	260	+10	11.8 6.1 4.9
10,0m	Bates E Hldgs	70	47	+5	7.5 10.7 6.8
1,337,000	Brit Bk of Com	34	17	..	2.3 11.7 ..
5,708,000	Brown Shipley	105	65	..	9.5 7.1 4.9
1,600,000	Burston Grp	46	25	+½	5.0 10.8 5.0
5,100,000	Calcr Ryder	135	110	+10	11.2 8.3 ..
2,791,000	Cedar Hldgs	12	4½	..	2.0 15.4 6.6
840,1m	Chase Man	120	49½	..	181 5.1 9.2
2,585,5m	Citicorp	150	51½	..	33.6 21.3 ..
58,2m	Com Bk of Aust	154	65	..	6.8 4.8 12.7
50,1m	Com Bk of Syd	145	48	..	6.5 5.2 8.7
57,0m	CC De France	£16½	19½	+½	55.1 13.2 17.7
14,2m	First Nat Fin	75	41	-1	2.8 22.9 1.6
4,140,000	Fraser Ann	10	11½	..	1.1 11.3 6.8
28,8m	Gerrard & Nat	225	48½	..	17.6 14.7 ..
1,074,000	Gibbs A.	49	25	-3	2.5 3.3 10.5
1,334,000	Gillett Bros	75	32	+2	3.1 9.5x10.1 4.7
15,1m	Guinness Peat	94	97½	..	97.5 6.5 ..
1,000,000	Hambros Fin	£15	65	..	9.8 8.3 5.7
25,5m	Do Ord	190	26	-6	4.8 9.8 4.7
29,2m	Hill Samuel	80	32	..	3.2x 2.6 22.8
545,9m	Hong K & Shang	197	35	..	15.6 6.8 4.5
2,007,000	Israel Brit	220	7	..	2.5x 3.7 7.2
3,900,000	Jessel Toynbee	60	45	..	8.3 3.8 10.7
6,140,000	Joseph L.	210	7	..	7.2 7.0 5.4
6,906,000	Keyser Ullmann	105	12	..	1.9 8.1x14.3
1,900,000	Kleinwort Ben	340	44	..	4.1 7.5 5.7
27,7m	Lloyds Bank	172	39	..	3.7 3.8 ..
29,2m	Mercury Secs	260	41	..	3.9 5.5 5.6
124,0m	Midland	213	18	+½	3.8 12.1 5.3
10,5m	Minster Assets	31	7	..	4.4 8.7 ..
22,8m	Nat & Grind	85	8½	..	8.7 4.4 10.2
113,2m	Nat of Aust	197	40	+2	2.8 6.6 4.4
84,3m	Nat Com Bk Grp	42	11	-1	2.8 6.6 3.7
348,6m	Nat Wstminstr	190	40	+10	11.6 6.1 3.7
13,6m	Ottoman	£27	7	..	1.49 5.2 16.1
5,274,000	Rea Bros	90	34	..	2.6 13.8 ..
611,2m	Royal of Can	£13½	49½	..	49.3 2.7 24.3
17,9m	Schroders	230	11.3	..	3.8 12.1 5.3
2,340,000	Secoombe Mar	260	21.3	+10	8.2 14.9 ..
57,3m	Slater Walker	120	6.8	-5	6.8 5.7 7.3
2,880,000	Smith St Aubyn	40	17.5	+½	6.5 5.0 ..
102,2m	Stand'd & Chart	278	20	+10	7.5 3.6 ..
13,7m	Union Discount	210	18	+½	3.9 5.8 5.8
4,479,000	Wintrust	65			

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Week's ch'ge	Div Yld Pence	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium		34½%	+1	33½%	
Premium Conversion Factor		0.7658			
1,012,3m	Bayer	£29½	+2	136	5.1 15.1
64,1m	Commerzbank	75	+50	27.8	3.3 16.0
178,7m	Cp Fn Paris	£17	..	81.4	4.8 17.5
294,7m	EREN	£12	-2	172	5.4 ..
370,7m	Ericsson	£23½	-1½	52.9	1.8 16.5
	Finsider	£3	..	..	.. ..
192,9m	Grunges	£36½	..	122	4.6 8.1
	Hoechst	280	-18	14.3	5.1 17.6
	Montecatini E	74	+4	..	.. ..
13,4m	NEFO NV	£12	..	73.5	6.1 17.0
	Roberto Fl S	372	-2	18.9	8.3 34.1
312,3m	Rolinco Subs fl 5	341	-3	3.3	1.4 60.7
76,8m	Sara Vicasso	180	-3	4.9	2.7 ..
	Thyssen-Huette	200	..	16.6	5.5 10.7
	Volkswagen	£30½	..	..	.. ..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Week's ch'ge	Div Yld Pence	P/E
262,5m	Brascan	185½	+½	43.9	5.1 5.2
187,6m	BP Canada	£8½	-½	..	.. ..
187,6m	Can Pac Ord	830	+20	35.6	4.3 11.8
161,1m	El Paso	16½	+½	41.7	6.1 12.9
	Exxon Corp	£45½	+½	..	.. ..
190,9m	Fluor	£15½	+½	6.6	0.6 82.2
	Hollinger	£16½	..	..	.. ..
317,8m	Hud Bay Oil	£17½	+1½	28.9	1.7 32.7
	Husky Oil	£10½	+½	..	.. ..
33,2m	Int Hldgs	£60	..	13.4	2.2 ..
1,548,4m	Int Nickel	£19½	+½	58.3	3.3 12.6
209,2m	IU Int	£12	+½	35	4.8 ..
205,9m	Kaiser Alum	£10½	+½	41.9	3.9 ..
184,6m	Massey-Perg	£10½	+½	32.9	3.2 ..
	Pacific Petrol	£11½	+½	..	.. ..
	Pan Canadian	567	-5	..	.. ..
	Steep Rock	80	-5	..	.. ..
	Trans Can P	385	-5	..	.. ..
3,499,6m	US Steel	£27½	..	..	.. ..
1,376,000	White Pass	300	..	14.1	3.6 7.4
80,1m	Zapata Corp	£15½	+½	16.7	1.1 8.9

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Week's ch'ge	Div Yld Pence	P/E
8,836,000	Alexs Discount	185	+10	25.2	8.2 26.2
2,818,000	Allen H & Rose	£12½	+½	8.0	2.1 ..
7,934,000	Arb-Latham	215	-25	10.3	4.9x10.2
30,7m	Aust & NZ	270	-5	13.5b	6.2 5.3
52,8m	Bk Bapsalim	37½	..	1.0	2.7 8.6
42,6m	Bk of Ireland	313	..	20.0	6.4 3.5
59,8m	Bk Leumi Israel	30	..	1.0	3.3 10.0
1,800,000	Bk Leumi Uk	240	..	10.0	4.2 18.5
222,0m	Bk of Scotland	415	+10	17.4	4.2 8.3
306,7m	Bk of N Scotla	£21½	+½	53.2	2.5 22.5
58,4m	Barclays Bank	183	+10	11.8	6.1 4.9
10,0m	Bates E Hldgs	70	+7	7.5	10.7 6.8
1,337,000	Brit Bk of Com	34	..	2.3	11.7 ..
5,708,000	Brown Shipley	105	-5	9.5	7.1 4.9
1,600,000	Burston Grp	46	+2	5.0	10.8 5.0
5,100,000	Calcr Ryder	135	+10	11.2	8.3 ..
2,791,000	Cedar Hldgs	12	+½	2.0	15.4 6.6
840,1m	Chase Man	120	..	181	5.1 9.2
2,585,5m	Citicorp	150	+½	33.6	21.3 ..
58,2m	Com Bk of Aust	154	-1	6.8	4.8 12.7
50,1m	Com Bk of Syd	145	+6	6.5	5.2 8.7
57,0m	CC De France	£16½	+½	55.1	13.2 17.7
14,2m	First Nat Fin	75	-1	2.8	22.9 1.6
4,140,000	Fraser Ann	10	..	1.1	11.3 6.8
28,8m	Gerrard & Nat	225	+16	17.6	14.7 ..
1,074,000	Gibbs A.	49	-3	2.5	3.3 10.5
1,334,000	Gillett Bros	75	+2	3.1	9.5x10.1 4.7
15,1m	Guinness Peat	94	..	97.5	6.5 ..
1,000,000	Hambros Fin	£15	..	9.8	8.3 5.7
25,5m	Do Ord	190	-6	4.8	9.8 4.7
29,2m	Hill Samuel	80	-3	3.2x	2.6 22.8
545,9m	Hong K & Shang	197	-3	15.6	6.8 4.5
2,007,000	Israel Brit	220	..	2.5b	3.7 7.2
3,900,000	Jessel Toynbee	60	+5	8.3	3.8 10.7
6,140,000	Joseph L.	210	..	7.2	7.0 5.4
6,906,000	Keyser Ullmann	105	..	1.9	8.1x14.3
1,900,000	Kleinwort Ben	340	..	4.1	7.5 5.7
27,7m	Lloyds Bank	172	+½	3.7	3.8 ..
29,2m	Mercury Secs	260	+10	11.9	7.5 3.7
124,0m	Midland	213	..	3.8	12.1 5.3
10,5m	Minster Assets	31	..	3.8	12.1 5.3
22,8m	Nat & Grind	85	..	4.4	8.7 ..
113,2m	Nat of Aust	197	+6	8.7	4.4 10.2
84,3m	Nat Com Bk Grp	42	-1	2.8	6.6 4.4
348,6m	Nat Wstminstr	190	+10	11.6	6.1 3.7
13,6m	Ottoman	£27	-1	1.49	5.2 16.1
5,274,000	Rea Bros	90	..	3.4	2.6 13.8
611,2m	Royal of Can	£13½	+½	49.3	2.7 24.3
17,9m	Schroders	230	..	11.3	4.9 7.6
2,340,000	Seccombe Mar	260	+10	21.3	8.2 14.9
57,3m	Slater Walker	120	-5	6.8	5.7 7.3
2,880,000	Smith St Aubyn	40	+6	..	.. ..
102,2m	Stand'd & Chart	278	+10	17.5	6.5 5.0
13,7m	Union Discount	210	+20	7.5	3.6 ..
4,479,000	Wintrust	65	..	3.9	5.8 5.8

REWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Week's ch'ge	Div Yld Pence	P/E
209,6m	Allied	44½	+2½	4.2b	9.4 8.7
184,5m	Bass Charrgton	67	+1	5.5b	8.2 6.4
4,718,000	Beddingtons	52	..	3.7	7.0 8.0
8,068,000	Brown M.	43	..	2.7	8.7 6.8
2,258,000	Burtonwood	53	-2	3.4	6.5 6.8
7,685,000	Cameron J.W.	70	..	4.1b	5.9 8.2
13,8m	C of Lon Dry	95	..	2.8	9.8 7.6
3,486,000	Devenish	95	..	6.5	6.8 7.0
343,1m	Distillers	94½	-5	7.6	8.0 8.1
694,9m	Dist Corp S	£19½	+½	34.1	1.7 22.8
16,3m	Greenall	28	-2	2.6	4.4 7.5
8,141,000	Greene King	65	..	6.0	6.3 8.1
63,8m	Guinness	270	+2	6.0b	10.5 6.0
2,520,000	Hardys & H'sons	63	-3	6.3	10.0 6.9
14,0m	Highland	110	..	7.0	8.4 11.7
3,482,000	Invergordon	38	+1	2.5b	6.7 7.2
8,400,000	Long John Int	90	-1	6.3	7.0 8.2
6,906,000	Martlet	27	..	2.0	7.3 7.1
1,900,000	Morland & Co	190	..	13.2	6.9 10.2
76,2m	Scot & Newcastle	35	-½	3.6	10.2 7.4
131,2m	SA Breweries	77½	..	5.3	7.1 7.5
7,182,000	Teacher	190	+10	13.7	6.5x10.4
2,845,000	Tullamarke	85	..	5.0	5.9 12.0
3,120,000	Tomatin	72	..	3.1	3.1 9.2
11,7m	Vaux	175	-2	17.8	10.2 ..
102,6m	Whitbread 'A'	48	-2	4.1	8.4 6.2
3,421,000	Do. 'B'	49	-2	4.1	8.4 6.2
16,4m	Whitbread Inv	79	+2	8.0	10.2 14.6
13,1m	Wolverhampton	62	..	8.0	7.4 8.9

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Week's ch'ge	Div Yld Pence	P/E
5,256,000	AAH	197	-5	11.6	11.2 5.1
2,528,000	Abi Electronic	30	-1	1.5	3.4 5.1
800,000	Ac Fare	4	..	1.0	7.5 ..
8,001,0m	AD Intl	32	-3	3.2	6.1 8.7
1,747,000	AGB Research	30	..	3.0	7.5 ..
16,3m	APV Hldgs	140	-5	11.0	8.0 5.2
7,660,000	Caller Hunter	£14½	+½	54.5	4.1 8.7
8,989,000	Aaronson Bros	68	..	3.6	8.8 8.7
400,000	Abbey Panels	30	..	4.0	13.3 2.1
500,000	Acme	30	..	3.6	10.0 10.4
10,5m	Do A	44	+2	5.0	11.4 9.1
1,765,000	Adam Food	19	..	1.5	7.9 4.3
2,493,000	Adda Int	14	-1	1.1	7.7 5.8
2,701,000	Advance Fleet	62	+15	3.8	5.9 7.8
5,430,000	Advfed Group	60	..	5.9	11.0 4.7
496,000	Aerofit & Gen.	47	-1	1.4	4.6 3.5
528,000	Airfix Ind	34	..	3.5	4.3x10.2
4,876,000	Do NV	46	-1	5.0	10.9 4.5
25,2m	Akroyd & W	40½	-2	3.3	8.4 5.0
5,240,000	Alan McKnt	£62½	-½	1000	16.0 ..
7,440,000	Do 8% Cnv	£62	-½	800	14.5 ..
2,776,000	Allen S.	41	..	4.2	10.2 4.0
781,000	Allen W G.	26	..	3.5	13.3 4.1
5,801,000	Allied Colloids	70	+4	2.3	5.3 7.8
315,000	Allied Plant	15	..	1.1	7.5 3.8
8,500,000	Allied Polymer	32½	..	5.8	10.7 6.7
500,000	Alpine Hldgs	7	-1	3.6	42.6 2.5
9,570,000	Amal Metal	174	+8	16.0	9.2 4.7
3,293,000	Amal Power	70	+1	4.2	11.9 5.6
3,056,000	Amart	106	-4	3.4	4.4 ..
839,000	Amber Day	22	-1	2.0	8.9 3.0
925,000	Anchor Chem	35	..	4.7	12.5 3.3
8,061,000	Anderson Strath	130	..	11.8	8.9 7.0
363,000	Anglian Fund	20	..	0.5e	2.5 32.3
14,560,15,000	Anglo Amer Ind	340	..	31.1	9.2 7.0
825,000	Ang Swiss Hldg	32	..	4.1	12.5 9.2
15,9m	Anglo-Thai Corp	160	-2	3.5	2.2 8.7
591,000	Anglovision	24	-1	2.5	10.4 3.4
1,326,000	Applegard	26	-1	3.3	12.6 3.7
2,506,000	Aquascutum 'A'	150	..	7.5	6.0 4.4
1,500,000	Arlington Sec	50	-3	8.8	17.6 4.4
10,7m	Armitage Shanks	65	-3	9.7	14.8 6.6
5,529,000	Armst Equip	27	..	2.2	8.3 4.6
110,000	Arpetex Gyr Pf	44	..	4.4	10.0 ..
7,080,000	Ass Biscuits	30	-1	3.3	10.9 4.3
2,258,000	Do A	29	..	3.3	11.7 4.1
309,000	Ass Brit Ind	7	..	..	.. ..
100,3m	Ass Brit Food	31	+½	2.2	7.0 5.5
2,5m	Ass Engineer	30	-1	4.7	15.5 4.5
9,692,000	Ass Fisheries	56	-4	5.0	8.9 4.3
1,869,000	Ass Food	55	..	3.6	10.0 3.8
5,578,000	Ass Leisure	24	..	1.5	6.2 7.3
25,5m	Ass Paper	84	..	6.1	7.2 5.5
2,231,000	Ass Paper	37½	..	2.9	10.4 4.3
87,4m	Ass Portl Cement	108	-4	10.0	9.2 5.5
18,1m	Ass Tel 'A'	44	..	1.7	17.4 5.1
3,193,000	Atlas Stone	42	..	2.8	8.3 6.8
399,000	Attwood Garage	19	..	2.2	11.4 6.8
1,747,000	Autfitronic	30	..	6.6	22.0 3.5
5,697,000	Auit & Wthorg	25	..	2.9	8.5 7.1
1,739,000	Authgreen Gear	7	..	0.9	8.8 8.0
477,000	Austin L.	45	+½	4.0	8.9 ..
10,8m	Automotive Pd	35	..	4.6	13.1 5.1
21,7m	Avery	75	..	6.0	10.7 4.6
4,712,000	Avon Rubber	71	..	12.8	18.0 4.1
10,1m	BBA Grp	72	+1	3.3	10.2 5.4
24,7m	BPB Ind	72	-1	7.9	11.0 4.2
4,483,000	BSG Int	11½	-½	3.2	27.7 4.4
84,3m	BTR Ind	94	+2	2.8	3.0 5.0
16,5m	BTR Ltd	43	+1	4.6	7.9 7.1
19,2m	Babcock & W	40	-1	2.4	6.1 4.8
2,322,000	Bacon Const	26	-2	2.5b	20.8 1.0
720,000	Bagseridge Brk	18	..	2.4	13.1 3.3
2,376,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	34	..	0.2	3.3 5.7
2,493,000	Baird W.	14	-1	1.1	7.7 5.8
7,697,000	Baker Perkins	41	-3	3.1	10.7 3.1
2,681,000	Hamberger	26	..	3.3	11.9 2.4
6,049,000	Baker & Dixon	35	..	1.5	11.7 5.2
176,9m	Barlow Band	180	-15	12.4b	6.8 5.8
336,000	Barr & Wallace	35	..	4.2	8.7 5.1
7,26,000	Do A	25	..	4.2	16.8 3.3
7,251,000	Barratt Devs	33	-6	6.9	11.1 2.5
4,389,000	Barrow Hepbn	72	..	4.0x12.3	3.6
3,631,000	Burton & Sons	34	..	3.4	14.0 3.6
6,616,000	Bassett G.	55	-5	5.8	10.5 6.5
4,178,000	Batn & Pland	29	-2	3.5	11.9 4.7
1,682,000	Baxter Fell	101	..	7.0	6.8 4.4
1,647,000	Beales J.	43	..	4.5	9.0 7.1
2,156,000	Beatson Clark	31	+4	1.5	10.6 4.2
650,000	Beaufford Grp	20	..	3.5	19.1 3.5
2,692,000	Beaverbrook	165	-10	..	.. ..
2,805,000	Do A	20½	+½	..	.. ..
2,926,000	Beckman A.	19	..	6.0	15.4 5.1
1,852,000	Beecham Grp	182	+2	7.0	3.9 9.0
1,875,000	C'bread Rober	39	-2	2.6	8.3 7.1
1,818,000	Campari	42	-2	3.8	8.9 9.2
3,150,000	Berk Hldgs	25	..	1.3	5.3 ..
1,191,000	Canning Town	26	-4	6.4	15.3 3.5
9,665,000	Cape Ind	39	..	5.6	14.7 4.5
1,140,000	Caplan Profile	28	..	3.3x	14.9 5.1
1,233,000	Capper Neill	27	..	1.1	4.2 11.7
1,407,000	Caravans Int	41	..	3.1	14.8 4.0
834,000	Carclo Eng	38	+1	2.0	3.6 4.8
4,287,000	Carpets Int	33	..	3.9	15.1 7.1
2,149,000	Carr J. Lond	25	..	2.5	10.9 4.8
32,1m	Carrier Ind	41	-4	2.7	6.5 4.8
4,450,000	Casket S Hldgs	38	..	2.0	15.4 6.6
577,000	Catalin	20	..	4.7	14.6 5.8
3,175,000	Cattle's Hldgs	30	..	2.5	12.5 6.8
1,561,000	Caxton Str J.	20	..	1.5	7.5 ..
65,8m	Cavenham	65	..	3.1	19.5 ..
12,1m	Cawoods	110	+6	6.5	4.9 5.2
2,091,000	Celestion	44	..	2.5	11.3 5.1
26,5m	Central Rdscne	30	..	2.8	8.7 7.4
6,180,000	Central Wagon	34	..	2.5	7.3 ..
4,246,000	Centre Hotels	105	..	2.5	2.4 19.0
3,205,000	Centreway Secs	30	-3	2.6	15.7 5.5
870,000	Century Secs	12	..	0.9x	13.0 4.9
770,000	Chamberl'n Grp	17	..	2.3	13.7 6.8
2,188,000	Chamb Phipps	32½	+½	2.4	7.4 8.2
7,130,000	Change Wares	35	-6	4.7	13.3 4.9
958,000	Charles D.	26	-2	2.6b	9.5 2.9
5,141,000	Charlton Gdner	30½	+½	3.8	11.3 4.7
7,637,000	Chemical Secs	65	..	2.6	4.0 23.7
3,844,000	Chloride Grp	65	+1	4.7	7.2 6.9
46,6m	Christie Int	51	-1	3.7b	7.2 9.0
3

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

THERE'S NO FLOCCINAUCINIHILIPILIFICATION HERE

We want a capable person, possibly with experience of fabrics or interior decoration, to run our brand new American architect designed showroom, with a staff of three other girls. We are a well-known West End firm of furnishing fabric designers with a big Home and International market, and reputation. The girl who joins us will find herself supervising her staff and advising store buyers, interior decorators and designers, architects and overseas clients, on the very wide ranges, of designs that we produce. She will need patience, tact and charm. In return we offer—modern air-conditioned offices, very nice people with whom to work, three weeks' holiday per year with a salary that really is open to negotiation, and which will be generous to the right candidate.

Please ring to make an appointment, or write to :—
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Tel: 01-439 2411

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TYPING CERTIFICATES

£55 p.w. to any lady who is prepared to make the effort to earn it. Hours 9.15 to 5.15 p.m. 3 weeks' holiday. More money available to those who are willing to work longer hours. Must be familiar with U.K. addresses.

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Oxford Street, London, W.1
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Top grade assignments for Secretaries and typists with selected Drake Clients.

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Jeanne Cross, 734 0911, 225 Regent St., London, W.1.
Agi Barlay, 903 4885, 43 Central Sq., Wembley.

DRAKE PERSONNEL

RECEPTIONIST/ CHAIRSIDE ASSISTANT

DENTAL CONSULTANT, W.1. is seeking a receptionist/chairside assistant for his practice. Some secretarial skills needed but chairside experience not essential as he would sacrifice this in order to find an assistant with maturity, tact and humour. Excellent working conditions and high salary for the right person.

Hours 10-6 Mon.-Fri.

Phone 636 1274, Miss Coleman.

HELP THE AGED

A high degree of job satisfaction is offered for the right person in this stimulating appointment as Assistant to the Group's Co-Ordinator of Help The Aged's Greater London Appeal. If you want to use your skills as a personal assistant in helping others, this is a unique opportunity to do so.

We envisage the person appointed as being 24+ with experience in one or more of the following: Public Relations, Committee Work or Research. Administrative ability is, of course, essential and you will be required to conduct and type your own correspondence. This is an appointment which could prove extremely rewarding.

If you feel that you would like to discuss this further please telephone Denise O'Donoghue on 01-437 0765

SALES LADIES FOR FASHION

Must have experience in selling good merchandise. If you are smart, personable and will enjoy working in elegant surroundings, call or ring Personnel Department 930 3181

Salary will be according to age and experience. Many staff benefits available, including subsidised canteen, shopping discount, subsidised hairdressing and travel concessions.

LILLYWHITES LTD.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, SW1

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required by Tormead School in September for boarding house of 55 girls aged 12-18. Post very suitable for widowed lady.

APPLY HEADMISTRESS.

Guildford 75101

PART-TIME NEGOTIATORS

required by small firm of Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents. No previous property experience necessary but sociable ladies (with use of car) interested in selling houses and flats in North London, preferred. 50 per cent commission on sale plus car allowance. Flexible hours.

APPLY FOR APPOINTMENT TO
PTM. 01-286 6181

PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANT: £2,000 plus CAR

Great opening for responsible girl with some typing and possibly shorthand, looking for a career in P.R. and able to drive a car. Chaotic office of national society involved with animals where, after 1-2 years as assistant, promotion to P.R. Officer almost inevitable. at £2,300 ! Miss Wilson, LAURIE & CO., 307 Oxford Street, W1. 629 6651.

VERIFIERS

c £2,325 plus 5 weeks hols. plus L.V.s

Three verifiers required for consumer publications covering (a) Household products, (b) Do-it-yourself/Gardening, (c) Insurance and investments.

Applicants will be graduates with previous working experience. An interest or knowledge in any of the above advantageous. For details, ring Peter Holwill, 581 1254
Welton Staff Consultants.

INTERNATIONAL POP RECORD CO.

needs a friendly
RECEPTIONIST

to look after their hectic Reception. Must be able to keep calm as job involves lots of contact with
RECORDING STARS
(must type)
£1,500
PATHFINDERS. 629 3132

MASSEUSE REQUIRED

for Health Centre in Surrey. Must be qualified. Excellent conditions and remuneration.

Telephone 042-873 4531 for appointment.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT. A career opening in group personnel for someone with "A" levels and H.N.D. Typing essential. Salary £1,450 plus threshold plus excellent fringe benefits. For a job description, ring Peter Holwill, 581 1254, Welton Staff Consultants.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT to take over wide ranging duties including interview and advertising arrangements, telephone contact, overseas travel and some neat, quick typing. Good starting salary plus lunch allowance. Miss Gordon, Challoners, 91 Regent Street, W.1. 734 0476.

IF YOU LIKE MEETING people and can type and do figures you could become the assistant to the manager of a luxury block of Serviced Apartments in Chelsea. Salary £1,80 0 plus.—Tel. 352 3662.

SKI SUPERTRAVEL are looking of Chalet Girls between the ages of 21 and 30 to work in the Alps during next winter season. Applicants should have Cordon Bleu or a similar cooking diploma with some practical experience in catering for groups. Ring or write for an application form Supertravel Ltd., 20 Hans Place, London SW1X 0EP. Telephone 01-589 5161.

PART-TIME LIBRARIAN required for small company. Economic Consultants, for 3 hours per day, Monday to Fridays only. Exact hours open for discussion. Convenient office in W.C.1. Sense of responsibility and methodical mind more important than formal qualifications.—Ring Hilary Cond. 637 2886.

INTERVIEWER. We need an interviewer, profit orientated female with lots of experience for a growing agency. Initially she will work with us in Wimbledon and progress to management of a branch in the City or West End. £40 basic + high commission rates—unlimited earnings. Temps Unlimited 540 7252. 6164.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Advertising Studio, W.1. require a responsible Receptionist typist to keep their photographers happy. Salary about £1,000. Phone Photo-Staff, 439 1821.

SHORTHAND / TYPIST / Assistant. £1,800 neg. plus LVs. Engineers are human and this W.1 company will offer you variety, interest and a busy position as an integral member of their team of human engineers! You will be assisting with just about everything and maintaining smooth office routine. —Susan Green, 439 5072. Office Overload, 203 Regent Street, W1.

TRAINEE MANAGERS—PERSONNEL

£3,000 plus

Age 22-28, for permanent position. Excellent career prospects, offering basic salary of £1,800 whilst training. Promotion on merit realising above salary. Previous personnel experience not necessary as full training given.

KEYSTONE AGENCY
278 3233

SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION SUPERVISOR

AROUND £2,000

We require a lady to help set up a new department to ensure that suppliers invoices are cleared promptly. Applicants should have previous supervisory experience, be methodical and able to type.

The company offers excellent conditions of employment including a 35½-hour week, 25p L.V.s, and a discount on cigarettes.

Please apply to:
Miss H. Ogilvie,
CARRERAS ROTHMANS LTD.,
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London, W.1
Tel.: 01-486 1244, ext. 276

OFFICE MANAGERESS IN MEN'S FASHION £2,500 BASIC

Key role for experienced senior secretary at London H.Q. of retail fashion group involving looking after the M.D., hiring and supervision of junior staff, admin. some simple salary and accounts matters and attending fashion shows. Varied, interesting and very responsible. On top of basic salary, which is negotiable, there is a bi-annual bonus and travel allowance—and Free Lunches! Ring Miss Walmsley 01-437 9030.

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Mature attractive girl needed by company to act as receptionist and also to make all travel arrangements. Air line booking experience *essential*, plus smart appearance and friendly manner.

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

needed to operate 4 x 18 switchboard and do some reception work. Age immaterial but friendly manner and unflappable nature important. Good salary. Offices in Knightsbridge.

Please ring Maria Farr
WILLIAMES GROUP OF COMPANIES
584 3448

AN INTERESTING JOB

If you're good at selling, well educated and have enthusiasm and personality, London's most fascinating shop, The General Trading Company, is looking for three capable girls to work in their glass and gifts departments. Good wages, commission, luncheon vouchers and pleasant atmosphere. Hours of work 9-5.30 and some Saturday mornings—please write briefly, giving your age, qualifications and present earnings to

Jane Mitchell,
The General Trading Company,
144 Sloane Street,
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Our receptionist/bookings telephonist never has a dull moment. If you're intelligent, attractive and unflappable, with iron nerve in a velvet glove, our hot seat can be yours at London's busiest sound production studios. Replies Box 1423 D. The Times.

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lady required for professional firm, Manchester Square, W.1. for P.A.Y.E. and some filing. Flexible hours. Might suit married lady. Top salary by negotiation.

Please ring: 01-935 2959, office hours.

ACCOUNTS CLERKS to £3,600 + L.Vs. for insurance co. by Fenchurch St. Stn. Very good positions with promotion prospects. School leavers would be trained. Benefits include free pension scheme and L.A. help with season tickets, etc. Hours 9.15-5.15. Age is immaterial. Call Janis O'Leary, Acme Appts., 29 Moorfields (in New Moorgate Stn.). 638 4397.

TATE GALLERY requires female shop assistant. Knowledge of art and accurate cash handling an advantage. Good appearance and ability to cope patiently with the public. Commencing £32.84 p.w. rising annually. Applications by post only, including day telephone number, to Manager, Publications Department, The Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1P 4RG.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Europe, N./S. America, Africa, Australasia, etc., opportunities, permanent/seasonal in the hotel and tourist industry. Write for details Dept. 1, plus large s.a.e., to International Staff Review, 25 Kings Road, SW3 4RP.

BOOKKEEPER FOR W.1 Property Company. £2,000 plus L.V.s. Must have knowledge of kalamazoo posting. Christmas bonus. 9.30 to 5.30. Age 25 to 35. Please ring Beth Cleland, Abbey Personnel Consultants. 01-434 1366.

RECEPTIONIST for American Stockbrokers in Mayfair. Age 19+. Salary from £1,600 plus L.V.s Curzon Bureau. 629 3258.

GLAMOROUS Receptionist for Advertising Agency, W1. No typing or switchboard. £2,000.—Jaygar, 730 5018.

FASHIONABLE W.1 magazine group requires a young production assistant will train with flair for tactful client contact, some typing.—734 0365, 6.

WILDLIFE YOUTH SERVICE require administrative officer.—See General Vacancies.

WELL KNOWN ESTATE AGENTS need Invoice and Ledger Clerk.—See General Vacancies.

PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION Assistant required by Estate Agency in Hampstead, duties include keeping office and clients' accounts (previous accounting experience is required) and administrative control of residential tenancies. Please write to George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, London, N.W.3.

SECRETARIAL

WORK LOCALLY. We have top Secretarial and Clerical posts in most outer London areas. Please telephone Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4 583 8537.

TOP TYPIST with a sparkling personality, looking for variety. £1,700-£1,800 at 18+. Free lunch. Cannon St. Belle Agy., 305 5814.

SENIOR SECRETARY for Financial Director of International Co., age 30—40 salary £3,500 +. Eileen Connaughton, Fitzroy, 437 3551.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SENIOR SECRETARY

We are looking for a personable mature secretary to work for one of our senior management team. She should have a minimum of 10 years' commercial experience and apart from immaculate shorthand and typewriting she should be self-motivated, cheerful and enjoy a busy responsible working environment.

Salary is in excess of £2,000 p.a. plus excellent pension benefits, free lunches, flexible hours and other benefits. For further information/interview, please apply to :

Miss M. Morton-Smith,
Provident Mutual
Life Assurance Association,
25/31, Moorgate,
London EC2R 6BA.
Tel : 01-628 3232, extn. 370.

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CITY—PA/SEC., 21-ish for young Associate Director, Merchant Bank. Well-educated girl with accurate formal skills. Languages appreciated. Encouraging scope for involvement and opportunity to climb the ladder for 2nd jobber. £2,000 p.a. neg. plus 10% bonus, LVs and fringe benefits.

WEMBLEY—Young dynamic MD needs top PA/Sec, mid-20s, with top level experience, self assurance and the confidence to extend her areas of responsibility. £2,500 p.a. and fringe benefits.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD—PA/SEC. No shorthand, good typing and audio to work with senior Partner of Solicitors. Mainly dealing divorce cases. Opportunity to visit courts and take part in day to day business. £2,300 pa neg.

CITY—SENIOR SEC/PA, 24-ish, for 2 charming men, eminent in world of international finance, will be fascinating and high pressure. Newly created post, so initially office system to be set up. £2,350 pa neg plus 10% bonus, 30p LVs, fringe benefits.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE—PA/SEC., 25-ish for Director, Advertising Agency, personally handling interesting international accounts. Client contact and meetings, etc. Reasonable formal skills. Savoir faire, outgoing personality. Around £2,300 pa plus LVs.

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(opposite Harrods)
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TO £2,350

for varied and interesting positions both temporary and permanent in the London area. Please telephone Simonie Wheeler for an appointment on 278 6897

LONDON LEGAL BUREAU
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SPECIALISTS TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION

WORK WITH THE M.D. AT £2,500

Unusually interesting P.A. post for competent secretary with good, all round experience at small, central London service company working at Managing Director level on a wide variety of projects as part of a very friendly team. Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 10-25 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9030.

ASSISTANT FOR LIVELY YOUNG P.R. MAN

He is a really bright executive, still in his thirties, but needs a well organised young secretary with good basic experience to assist him with the mass of activities with which he is involved. £2,300 plus bonus, discounts and many other benefits. Miss Lloyd, LAURIE & CO., 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 6501.

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A great opportunity for an enthusiastic, keen, spirited P.A./Sec. to join a fast-moving Design company. As well as sec. functions her main task will be to assist the Design Director in all aspects of his various projects. Salary approx. £2,000. Call Louise Browne.

BUSINESS GIRL
437 5711

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An interest in art plus admin. experience. Ability to handle staff and work at senior level. Excellent skills for Mayfair directors. £2,000 plus many extras. 20's.

Telephone Mrs. Byzantine 222 5091
NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14, Broadway, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

SECRETARY PLUS FOR S.W.3

London Property Developer needs a Secretary who can work on her own initiative in an office in his home just by Harrods. Exceptionally nice working conditions, realistic salary and a more interesting job than most.

PHONE 01-589 1356.

GERMAN/ENGLISH speaking secretary about 20, able to take dictation in both languages, for Mayfair fashion textile company, varied job including responsibility for c/c and plane bookings. £2,000. Miss Harnick, Vi. P. Bureau 145 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 5022.

PERSONNEL OPPORTUNITY for the better than average Secretary looking for the first rung on the ladder to a career in Personnel. Modern Mayfair offices, young friendly personnel team, excellent career potential for girl 18 plus, around £2,400 to start. Tel: 628 9288. David White Assoc. Ltd.

SECRETARY/PA required for small Advertising service in S.W.1 audio office. Varied work with good salary and conditions. Ring Jeni Sargeant, International Medical Personnel, 01-487 5357/3171.

WHEELS OF GOOD FORTUNE! Chairman of West End P.R. Organisation, will pay +1,950 p.a. and after 3 months throw in a Mini, for a Secretary with good speeds, aged around 21+. Rand. 499 8301.

BILINGUAL SEC with good German but only English shorthand to work for major holiday company based in Croydon, £2,400. Rand 734 9781.

SECRETARY/PA. up to £2,300. An attractive property company based in Kensington needs an equally attractive girl to help their Assistant Director in his hour of need. If you enjoy working on your own initiative, are smartly dressed and lots of phone contacts appeal to you, call Susan Green, 439 5072. Office Overload, 203 Regent St., W.1.

PA/SEC. sought by Dir., Investment Distributors, W.1; bright capable girl with top skills. Office in Lux. Suite. £2,000.—Jaygar, 730 5128.

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TEMP. SECRETARY. Urgent, top rates! Eileen Connaughton Fitzroy, 437 5551.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC., 589 6501. Personnel Consultants specializing in female recruitment and the selection of uncommonly good staff.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

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International advertising agency requires a Secretary/Assistant for one of their board directors. This is an interesting and varied job for someone prepared to take responsibility which will include client contact. Excellent salary and luncheon vouchers.

If you would like further information please telephone Esther Ross at

YOUNG AND RUBICAM LIMITED
387 9366

SECRETARY

required to organise Director of Finance of expanding Group of Companies at present situated in N.1 area, but shortly moving to W.1 location.

Age 20+ salary negotiable over £2,000

This is a new appointment within a very young dynamic Group and offers considerable scope and satisfaction for lively enthusiastic girl able to work on her own and who enjoys coping with demanding and diverse duties.

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Entertainment Industry Solicitors in the West End requires secretary with first class shorthand, initiative, humour and intelligence, for partner dealing with films, television and international tax planning. salary up to £2,300 plus LVs.

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needs a cheerful, versatile P.A. SECRETARY who can generally take a hand in the running of the Co., looking after clients, personnel and also helping out with the

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£2,000 P.A.
Pathfinders. 629 3132.

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to work for charming director of small company with new luxury offices in the City. English/German shorthand needed to work for this high-powered German from Hamburg. Negotiable salary.

LONDON TOWN BUREAU
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SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Intelligent, capable and experienced Shorthand Typist prepared to adapt to needs of small firm close to St. James's Park.

Salary around £2,250.

Phone Mr. Goulden 01-930 0665.

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Expanding West End Consulting firm, a hundred professional staff. Managing Director requires really top PA/Secretary with first-class ability and experience.

Salary negotiable from £2,600 upwards, plus allowances. Age about 27-35.

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First-class opportunity for efficient young secretary, over 25, to take over organisation of busy senior executive, control of office Admin., screening of clients, etc. Key role in top firm. Miss Terry, CHALLONERS, 54 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 248 9471.

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SECRETARY, £2,000 neg. for P.R. Office nr. Moorgate Stn. Would be working for 2 young execs., shorthand is required. Fringe benefits include free lunches. Age 23-30. Call Janis O'Leary, Acme Appts., 29 Moorfields (in New Moorgate Stn.) 638 4397.

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JUST NEAR VICTORIA, an efficient young secretary required in small, non commercial organisation for general range of duties in friendly atmosphere. £2,000+ threshold. Miss Bennett Challoners, 193 Victoria St., S.W.1. 828 5445.

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INTELLIGENT TEMPS. Are you bored with your temporary jobs? Would you like challenging assignments where you will use your brains as well as your secretarial skills? We can offer fair rates for director level positions in the West End and City. —Contact Magale Webb, Career Girl, 01-405 8982, 13/14 New Bond St., Lond., Approx.

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(Legal Division)
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Small friendly group W.1 needs 2 girls to run the office, one with shorthand as Secretary to the Partners; one to answer phones, look after petty cash and invoices and type for the studio. Salaries negotiable from £1,800.

Please ring Sue or Amanda 637 4972.

STOCKBROKERS

require
SECRETARY

for a Senior Partner at their modern office in Gray's Inn Road, Holborn. Salary £1,950. Lady 35 plus most acceptable.

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SECRETARY £2,400 + LVs for Chairman of insurance co. by Fenchurch St. Stn. Age 25+, smart and well spoken. Fringe benefits include, non-contrib. pension, season ticket scheme, etc. Hours 9.15-5.15. Shorthand essential. Call Janis O'Leary, Acme Appts., 29 Moorfields (in New Moorgate Stn.) 638 4397.

SHORTHAND TYPIST with good appearance and capable of operating a small switchboard, needed in work in a small furniture showroom off St. Martin's Lane. Flexible hours. Age 20+. Salary £2,000. *Phone Victoria Agency,* 730 1161 (few minutes Victoria Station).

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SALARY £2,500

Director of rapidly expanding young organisation needs first class Secretary/P.A., 23 to 32. She should be intelligent, well spoken, an attractive personality and secretarial skills should be of the highest standard. We are Executive Search and Career Merger business expanding interests in Europe—languages would be an asset.

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Ambitious Secretary, either economic degree or academic standard. Must have worked at director level, hold first-class skills. Crackling sense of involvement; dedication and team spirit for M.D. Company with world-wide interests. 20's. £2,500.

Telephone: Mrs. Byzantine 222 5091.
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PERSONNEL SERVICES
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We are looking for an efficient office Administrator who would enjoy a friendly atmosphere and a close involvement with people. Hours, 9-5.30.

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Key executive for long established bank, arriving London September 1st. Need efficient secretary preferably with some legal background, fluent French and English shorthand in both languages. Top salary plus terrific benefits and perks. Miss Green, CHALLONERS, 29/33 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. 251 0126.

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your job secretaries or part time jobs in Kensington & W. Chelsea. Christmas bonus, about involving opportunities, the largest and smallest Bureau. Salaries £1,400-£2,000. Executive. 439 3541.

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Admin. experience useful, senior executive of Insurance off Fleet Street, some experience also an asset, to start 2 weeks holidays and excellent benefits. Miss Gilbert, Jaygar, 100 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 6

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secretary with good basic admin. experience and the ability to raise effectively with executives and clients at all levels. £2,200 + bonus + LVs. Miss Challoners, 53 Bow Lane, 248 9471.

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by London Hospital to assist their Administration Department for one month. £45 p.w. Bureau, 01-493 8854.

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...you are efficient, unflappable and have an aptitude ...figures and would enjoy working with a young manage...t team (a sense of humour helps!) telephone Frances ...y on

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...lary in the region of £2,000 plus many staff benefits ...iding subsidised canteen, shopping discount, subsidised ...dressing and travel concessions.

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...tent, cheerful secretary ...red for Press Officer in ...Public Relations department ...of international company. ...appearance and educa... P.R. experience useful. ...ent working conditions ...benefits.

£2,000 plus L.V.s

...ase reply: Box 1584 D, The Times

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Call Jackie on

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ADventure, the agency at the heart of the *advertising* world.

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Please apply to Mrs. R. J. Kyriendal, Head Medical Social Worker, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AD. Tel.:

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT

ALSO ON PAGES 2 AND 11

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University of Ibadan—Nigeria

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Applicants should have an advanced degree in a relevant discipline. Experience and publications in the relevant field will be additional requirements. Appointee will work with the Institute collections of oral texts in Ifa and other sacred literatures and will be expected to collect and study other materials in the field.

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Salary scales: Senior Research Fellow N5,050 to N5,750 p.a., Research Fellow N2,760 to N1,850 p.a. (£1 sterling equals N1.65). The British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme is unlikely to be applied to these appointments. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 13 September, 1974 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0PT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Durham

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The appointment, which is funded by the Science Research Council, will be for a period of two years.

The salary will be on the scale from £2,055-£2,793 with F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications (3 copies) including the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 2 September 1974 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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required for General Hospital in the Canadian North. Position involves food supervision and household management of 45-bed hospital plus household supervision mostly on a consultant basis in the three autonomous Children's Homes. Commencing salary not less than $5,960 p.a. (at present under review) with a small deduction for board and lodging. Applicants should hold I.M.A. diploma and preferably have relative experience. Good assistance provided. Outward passage paid on a one year contract and all travelling and other arrangements made by the Association. For further details and application forms telephone 01-222 6252, or write with full particulars to The Secretary,

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...v behind tv. ATV's New Faces is a series to make Opportunity Knocks seem like ...hing from Covent Garden. But tonight we can follow one of its hopeful performers ...comes up to his fateful appearance (ITV 8.0). The Tories take their turn at party history ...nalysis (BBC1 8.10). Horizon repeats its hunt for more fish (BBC2 9.35). Cricket fans ...he Second Test (BBC1 11.25 am and BBC2 4.30 onwards). The afternoon also brings ...gs to Stourhead (ITV 2.0) and along the Rhine (ITV 3.0) while a Swiss Family Robinson ...starts for the children (ITV 4.55).—L.B.

1

...m, Tintin. 10.05-10.55. ...11.25, *Cricket*: England ...an. 1.30 pm, The Herbs. ...l, News. 2.15, Cricket. ...ay School. 4.35, Jack... 4.50, *Stump the Scien*...5. The Monkees. 5.40, ...House. ...ews. 6.00, Nationwide.* ...he Osmonds. ...ilm: The Intruder (1953), with Jack ...awkins, Michael ...fedwin, Dennis Price.* ...arty Line: Has the ...onservative Party of ...e 20th century fulfilled ...israeli's objectives? ...ews. ...ial M for Murder. ...Man Like Alliss. ...he Spinners. ...ews. ...on't Just Sit There.* ...ade in Britain. ...1, Weather. ...and White.

...variations (BBC 1): ...E3: 1.30-1.45 am, Ar Lin ...00-5.20, Wales Today ...6, Newsdidon. 7.00-7.10, ...arnival. 7.10-7.25, Family ...5-8.10, Star Trek. 10.40 ...lod. 11.20-11.22, News. ...n, Weather. SCOTLAND: ...5 am, *Film: Palm Springs* ...6.00-6.20 am, Reporting ...10.45-11.15, Times Law ...nomers. 11.20-11.22, Scot...s Summary. 12.04 am, ...NORTHERN IRELAND: ...am, Scene Around Six. ...22, Northern Ireland ...12.04 am, Weather. ...s 6.00-6.20 am, Your Re...sh.

...ada

...m, Richard the Lion-...9.55, A-Zoo.* 10.15, ...Twist and the Artful ...11.00, Thunderbirds. ...Man and his World. ..., Thames. 2.00, Good ...n. 2.30, Crossroads. ...tatavus. 2.55, Thames. ...ndy Woodpecker. 5.50, ...00, Granada Reports. ...rtoon. 6.40, Thames. ...35 am, Scotland Yard ...

...sbire

...Oliver and the Artful ...10.30, Ed Allen. 10.55, ...n. 11.05, Kreskin. 11.35, ...12.05 am, Thames. 2.00, ...World. 2.30, Thames. ...alendar. 3.55, Thames. ...mmerdale Farm. 11.25-...ludes

...n, Romper Room. 10.40, ...Health. 11.05, In Tune. ...hames. 6.00 am, Summer ...Sloane. 6.15, The Addams Family. ...m, Thames.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University:* Instrumentation. 7.05-7.30, Mechanics and Applied Calculus. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.30 pm, Cricket: England v Pakistan. 6.40, Open University:* Mathematics. 7.05, An Algorithmic Approach to Computing.
7.30 News Summary.
7.35 *Industrial Grand Tour*: The Ironmakers: the Atlas Forge in Bolton.
7.45 Their World: The *Specialist*.
8.10 The High Chaparral.
9.00 Face the Music.
9.35 Horizon: The Great Fish Hunt.
10.20 Great Short Stories: Grace, by James Joyce.
10.55-11.25, News Extra.

HTV

11.15 am, Talking Hands. 11.30, Thames. 1.00 pm, Shirley's World. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Enjoy Your Retirement. 2.30, Housecall. 3.00, Thames. 6.01, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Thames. 12.00 am, Weather. WALES/CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 2.30-3.00 pm, Hamsden. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. 8.00, Don't Drink Water. 8.30-9.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 6.22-6.45 pm, This is the West This Week.

Westward

10.25 am, Alphabet Soup. 10.50, Woobinda. 11.15, Rainbow Country. 11.40, Robin Hood. 12.00, Holiday Times. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, Jobs Around the House. 2.30, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.20, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 12.06, Faith for Life.

Grampian

11.05 am, Fable. 11.10, Ed Allen. 11.35, Artists at Work. 12.00, Roundup. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, In Tune. 2.25, Thames. 5.00, Grampian News. 5.05, On Camera. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, Prayers.

Scottish

11.05 am, Happy Riding. 11.32, Thames. 12.00, Babar. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, The Right Course. 2.30, Houseparty. 3.00, Thames. 5.50, Scottish News. Police Call. 6.15, Callan's Cellars. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, Late Call. 12.05-12.35, Taylor Made.

Border

9.45 am, Oliver and the Artful Dodger. 10.30, Ed Allen. 10.55, The Enchanted House. 11.05, Wildlife Theatre. 11.30, Thames. 2.00 pm, Scottish Dance. 2.30, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, Hobby Horse. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, Border News.

Thames

9.55 am, Men of the Sea. 10.40, Riptide. 11.30, The Guv'nor. 12.00, Fable. 12.05 pm, Pipkins. 12.25, Larry the Lamb. 12.40, News. 1.00, Mr and Mrs. 1.30, Emmerdale Farm. 2.00, A Place in the Country: Stourhead. 2.30, Good Afternoon! 3.00, The Rhine. 3.50, Tony Bennett. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.25, Lift Off. 4.55, Swiss Family Robinson. 5.20, Thirty Minutes Worth.
5.50, News. 6.00, Today.
6.20 Crossroads.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks!
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 After All I've Been Through, documentary.
9.00 Moody and Pegg.
10.00 News.
10.30 This Week special: Ulster—Five Long Years.
12.00 Here to Stay.

Tyne Tees

9.35 am, Cheerio Geordie. 9.40, Oliver Twist and the Artful Dodger. 10.30, Ed Allen. 10.55, Paulus. 11.05, Western Civilization. 11.30, Thames. 12.00, Cartoon. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, Wildlife Theatre. 2.30, House Call. 3.00, Thames. 6.00, North East News. 6.10, Access. Tyneside Environmental Concern. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, Lecturn.

ATV

10.25 am, Women Today. 10.45, Have You Been This? 11.10, Mr Piper. 11.40, Forest Rangers. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, Police Surgeon. 2.30, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 12.00-12.05 am, Gordon Bailey.

Southern

10.00 am, The Enchanted House. 10.10, Film, Ensign Pulver, with Robert Walker Jr, Burl Ives. 11.30, The Guv'nor. 12.00, News. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, In Tune. 2.30, Houseparty. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Wait Till Your Father gets Home. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, Weather. Guideline.

Anglia

10.15 am, The Houndcats. 10.40, Skippy. 11.10, Galloping Gourmet. 11.30, Thames. 12.00, Anglia News. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.00, Take Better Photographs. 2.30, Housepartly. 3.00, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Thames. 12.00 am, The Big Question.

Radio

1
5.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.00 pm, David Hamilton. 4.00, Alan Freeman. 6.30, Newsbeat. 6.45, Rosko. 7.02, Robin Richmond. 7.30, Sing Swing & Dig. 8.03, Humphrey Lyttelton. 9.02, Alan Dell. 10.00, Bob Harris.† 12.00, News. 12.05, Night Ride.† 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2
5.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† 9.27, Racing Bulletin. 9.02, Pete Murray.† 10.30 Wagoneers' Walk. 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.45 p.m., Richochet.† 2.05, The Impressionists. 2.35, Tony Brandon.† 3.15, Waggoners' Walk. 5.02, Joe Henderson.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, *Radio 1*. 10.02, John Dunn. 12.00-2.02, Radio 3.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Smith, Saint-Saens, Sinigaglia.† 8.00, News. 8.03, Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Clementi.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Monteverdi.† 9.50, Orchestral Concert: Busoni, Liszt, Dvorak.† 10.55, Harpsichord recital: Bach and Ligeti.† 11.25-6.40 pm, Medium wave only, Cricket: Second Test. 11.25-12.00, Jill Gomez: Schubert Songs.† 12.00, Concert: Mozart, Britten, Copland.† 7.00 *pm, News.* 1.05, Concert: Part 2, Schubert, Wagner.† 1.45, Violin and Piano: Beethoven, Debussy.† 2.30, Kodaly: Peanuts humoresques.† 2.55, Piano recital: Tchaikovsky, Schumann.† 3.50, Shostakovich: Cello Concerto No 1.† 4.20, King's Lynn Festival: Organ Recital: Bach, Saint-Saens, Messiaen.† 5.10, Bandstand. 5.40, News. 5.45, Open University: The Responsibility of Scientists. 6.40, *Art of the Film. 7.00, The Real* 7.30, Prom. Part 1, Nielsen, Rachmaninov, Sibelius.† 8.40, Dumka: miniature of the town. 9.00, Prom. Part 2, Mussorgsky, orch Ravel.† 9.45, On Southwest Southwest. *10.10, Cello recital*: Bach. 10.35, Scientifically Speaking. 11.25, Jazz in Britain.† 11.55-12.00, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Sibelius.† 6.40, Dumka: miniature of the town. 9.00, Prom. Part 3, Mussorgsky, orch Ravel.† 9.45, On Southwest Southwest. *10.10, Cello recital*: Bach. 10.35, Scientifically Speaking. 11.25, Jazz in Britain.† 11.55-12.00, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Travel News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.50, *Travel News*. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.25, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Bhowani Junction. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Midlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 22.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Women's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Lord Arthur Savile's Crime. 4.35, Story Time: *Snow Lion*. 5.00, P M *Reports*. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, The Men from the Ministry. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Play: Rosmersholm. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The Week Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Burmese Days. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Oil Galore—A Scottish Bonanza? 11.30, News. 11.57-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station, 97.3 VHF, 417 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

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University of Dundee

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from Honours graduates in Botany, Biology, Agriculture or a related discipline for a post as

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for work on an investigation of the contribution of Myrica to the nitrogen economy of *natural ecosystems.*

The project is supported by a NERC grant and the post is available for three years. The salary will be in the region of £1,500 p.a.

Further information is available from Dr. J. I. Sprent of the Department of Biological Sciences. Applications, quoting reference Ent.51.74, and including the names of two referees, should be sent to The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN, as soon as possible.

Heriot-Watt University

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Economics for the academic year 1974-75. Candidates should preferably have an interest in micro economics.

This post would be suitable for a young graduate in Economics and would provide an opportunity to acquire some systematic teaching and tutorial experience.

Salary within the range £2,118-£2,112 plus an additional payment under the Threshold Agreement.

Applications should be submitted as soon as possible in *the Secretary of the University,* Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Imperial College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LECTURESHIP IN PETROLEUM GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department *of Geology under the direction* of Professor W. D. Gill, for the coming academic year. Requirements are a good degree and experience in the Petroleum Industry.

Salary depending on qualifications *and experience, in the* scale £2,118 to £4,800 plus £213 London allowance. Superannuation under FSSU scheme.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees to Professor W. D. Gill, Department of Geology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7 2BP. Closing date 31 August, 1974.

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FAMILY LIVING in West London require responsible person to help look after boys aged 7 and 2 and to help domestically. Live in, own bedsit, and T.V. Telephone 01-992 5726 after 4 p.m.

SCOTLAND.—Super sailing hotel on West coast, requires young lady as cook for 2 months. Tel.: Kilmelford 233.

EXCELLENT QUARTERS plus top salary offered working Housekeeper, Cheshire, family 2. Apply, Mrs S. c/o British Agency (19655), London Rd., Horsham. Tel. 5571.

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ITALY, 2 months from September, living in friendly family, childlovers. Phone: 01-584 6242.

NANNY AUSTRIA, 1 child, good English, required. Driving licence swimmer. Cadogan Bureau, 584 8401.

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP required, 3 children, driving useful, £16 p.w. + bonus. 01-736 4982.

REQUIRED by one lady, *elderly* but active—a companion, educated, fond of country, age between 30 and 50 years, own bedroom bathroom and sitting room, no cooking, pleasant house with food, garden, in village, close to county town: good salary: interview and personal references essential.—Box 1420 D, The Times.

SOMERSET.—Couple: cook, parlourman required for convenient household. 2 adults: good salary, own flat, child considered. British Agency (8127) London Road, Horsham. Tel. 5071.

TEMP. MOTHER'S HELP (student?) for toddler and baby. Friendly, informal family. Own room, Woburn Sands 582167.

TEMPORARY HELP WANTED URGENTLY, country home. Suit *active cheerful girl willing to* help generally with children, home and horses. Car driver essential. Mrs Hunter Blair, Weir End Farm, Ross-on-Wye, Hereford (Ross on Wye 2013) or Bay View Cottage, *Moelfre, Anglesey (Moelfre 313)* from now until 19th August.

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ALL DOMESTIC STAFF. Resident, daily, perm./temp. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., S.W.1. 730 9564/5566.

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FAMILY LIVING in West London require responsible person to help look after boys aged 7 and 2 and to help domestically. Live in, own bedsit, and T.V. Telephone 01-992 5726 after 4 p.m.

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Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. In any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... It is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in man."—Psalm 118, 8.

BIRTHS

BATHURST.—On August 8th at 27 Welbeck St., W.1., to Nelly and David—a daughter.

COOK.—On July 12th, in Sydney, to Anne (nee Nesson) and John Cook—a son (David), brother for Michael, Richard and Rosalyn.

CRAIGIE.—*On Tuesday, 6th August,* to Mr and Mrs Robert Craigie—a son (Robert William Grant) at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

ENTHOVEN.—On August 7th, to Fiona and Stephen Enthoven—a son.

FLETCHER.—On 6th August, to Jenny and Giles Fletcher—a son (Timothy), a brother for James and Alice.

HOMAN.—On 2nd August, to Joy (nee Everett) and Geoffrey—a daughter, Sophie Christine, a sister to Guy, Victoria and Daniel.

JONES.—On 7th August at Kings College Hospital to Susie (nee Cox) and John—a daughter.

MILLER.—On 10th August, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Eve (nee Latham) and Roger—a son (Richard).

MILLHOLLAND.—On Aug. 8th at St. Theresa's, Wimbledon, to Valerie, wife of Donald Millholland—a daughter (Alexandra Marion Claire).

MORAN.—On 29th July, at Leeds, to Carola and John—a daughter (Helen Elisabeth), a sister for Thomas.

ROBBINS.—To Alison (nee Dowdeswell) and Julian, of Tenbury Wells—a daughter (Amy Elizabeth), on Saturday, 20th July, 1974, at Hereford County Hospital.

ROPER-CALDBECK. — On August 6th to Juliet (nee Parkes) and Rory Roper-Caldbeck—a son (Barnaby), a brother for James.

WHITE.—On 5th August, 1974, to Angela (nee Chantrill) and David, at Horton Maternity Hospital—a daughter (Alexa Caroline), a sister for Emma.

MARRIAGES

CARTWRIGHT : HAMMERSTON.—At St. Peter's Church, Manor, Sutton Coldfield, on Saturday, August 10th, Mr. David Carl Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cartwright, of Sutton Coldfield, to Belinda Jane, daughter of Mrs. Stanhope-Hammerston and the late Mr. J. Hammerston.

HARRIS : PEEBLES.—On Saturday, 10th August, 1974, at St. Margaret-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, Lieut. Nicholas H. L. Harris, R.N., elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Harris of Crowborough, Sussex, to Jennifer Mary, daughter of the late Mr Robert Peebles and of Mrs Mary Peebles of New Barnet, Herts. The Reverend Eirlys Williams and the Reverend Hugh Blenkin officiated.

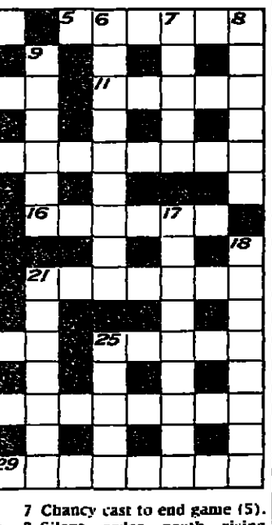
REYNOLDS : LAWS.—On 10th August at St. Peter's Church, *Newlyn, Cornwall, Graham, son* of Mr. Douglas and the late Mrs. Nancy Reynolds, to Unity, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laws.

WILSON : BARKER.—On 3rd August, at All Saints Church, Sudbury, Suffolk, William George Wilson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wilson, of Fonstanton, Cambs., to Alison Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barker, of Sudbury.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On 9th August, peacefully in hospital, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Archer, 17/21 Lancers (The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars). Dearly loved husband of Maureen and father of Jasper, Hugh and Zoë. Inquiries to Gould & Chapman, Telephone Hindhead 1436.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,761



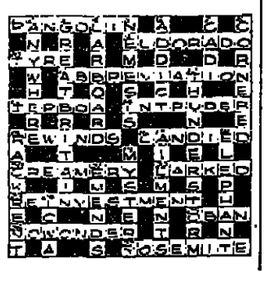
ACROSS

1 Concentrate—it's about pet dogs (8).
5 Burns? (Those old Scandinavian poets!) (6).
10 Rigid—then unusually tremulous (9).
11 "How now, my —— of India!" (*T Night*) (5).
12 Twists, one hears, and breaks (5).
13 Bêtes noires being the pet variety? (9).
14 Sewer's handicap? (7).
16 Follower of Pompadour (6).
19 Settle with a judge in vulgar money (6).
21 Continental Dogs' Home in old Whitefriars? (7).
23 Foreshadow a stupid class (9).
25 Worries—swelters! (5).
26 Received. I understand, as a boy (5).
27 TV's Sunday night safeguard? (9).
28 A mad desire to live (6).
29 Of new words, the odd one has sense (8).

DOWN

1 Reasonable? So-so (8).
2 Like one given conviction but discharged? (9).
3 News gerbled in this paper? (5).
4 Dress in what must be a ship (7).
6 Projections round one part of boot worn by women (9).
7 Chancy cast to end game (5).
8 Silent order neath rising mountains causes a sensation! (6).
9 A strong desire to be in harmony (6).
15 Lout, surrounded by litter, wept (9).
17 Threatening to go out on the roof? (9).
18 As a climb, strangely soothing (8).
20 Old transport, later thought to be ships (6).
21 In time, a bitter plant comes up in tiny spaces (7).
22 Cleaner is right after food about one (6).
24 Sudden yens for spurs (5).
25 Prevaricate in the theatre (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,760



DEATHS

BERRY.—On the 8th August, 1974, peacefully at Crowborough, Tamar, in her 88th year, formerly of Harrogate. Funeral service private. No flowers by request.

BOUTCH, HOWARD CHARLES.—On Friday, 9th August, peacefully after a short illness, at Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong, at age of 60, beloved husband of Joan, and father of Bona, Dawson, Nancy and Richard. No flowers by request. Donations to Cancer Research Fund.

BREALEY.—On August 7th, 1974, suddenly at her home, 4 Glenthorne Road, Hexham-on-Sid, Gladys Elsie (nee Anderson), aged 85 years, dearly loved wife for 50 years of Robert, loved by her daughter Edmund, her son Donald and her four grandchildren. Our loss is great and we are heartbroken. Cremation at Eastbourne *on Monday, August 12th,* at 4 p.m. No flowers by request. But if so wished, donations to The League of Friends of Hexhill Hospital.

BURTON.—Alice Enid Lance (Lance) on Saturday, August 10th at her home, 5 Cheas Vale Rise, Crowley Green, Rickmansworth, Herts. Funeral service at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, near Watford, Herts., on Tuesday, 13th August at 3.30. No flowers by request but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

CAWKELL.—On 9th August, 1974, a valiant gentleman of England, Edmund Cawkell, C.B.E., aged 85, at Burton Bower, Shamley Green, beloved husband of Heidi, father of Tony, Pamela, Hilary, Jean, grandfather of 15. Cremation service at St. Mary's Church, Shamley, privately. No flowers. Donations may be sent to St. Mary's Church.

DARWIN.—On 8th August, 1974, peacefully in hospital, Susannah Galton, infant daughter of George and Angela.

DAVIS.—On August 10th, at Quay House, St. Ives, Cornwall, Wilfrid Henry, most loving father and grandfather, of great kindness and fortitude. Funeral St. Ives Parish Church, Tuesday, August 13th, at 10.45 a.m., followed by private cremation. No letters please. Family flowers only, donations in lieu if desired to the National Society for Cancer Relief, c/o Lloyds Bank, Truro, Cornwall.

de BLANK.—On August 9, 1974, peacefully at home, William, Chevalier of The Legion of Honour, of Millhurst, Horsham Street, near Rudgwick, Sussex, aged 74, husband of the late Nancy de Blank and father of Justin. Funeral service at Wartling Parish Church, Sussex, on Friday, August 16, at 2.45 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers to Hatte and Son, 14 South Street, Eastbourne, by noon, or donations to Parkinson's Disease Society, 36 Queen's Road, S.W.19.

EDMUNDS.—Peacefully at home on Sunday, 11th August, 1974, Col. William Russell Edmunds, O.B.E., T.D., of Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, beloved husband of May and father of Jeanne and Daphne. Private cremation, no flowers, no letters please.

FAWCUS.—On 9th August, peacefully, at 18 Vicarage Close, Forton Road, Chard, Somerset, Doctor Robert Anthony Fawcus, M.B., B.Ch., Oxon., aged 88 years. The funeral service takes *place on Wednesday, 14th August,* 2.30 p.m., at the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Chard, followed by *interment. No flowers, but donations* in lieu if desired may be sent to the Inc. of Leprosy Fund, or to the League of Friends, Chard and District Hospital, c/o R. Bishop & Sons, Funeral Directors, Chard.

GIBBS.—On August 9th, peacefully, in his sleep, Maurice Antony Grubeley, aged 86, at La Haut Dominika, West Indies.

GILLESPIE.—On 8th August, 1974, passed away peacefully at Eastbourne, Dorothy Mary, widow of David Gillespie of Madura, South India. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Eastbourne, on Wednesday, 14th August, at 11.30 a.m. If desired donations may be sent to charities.

HARGREAVES.—On August 6th in hospital, Major Reginald Hargreaves, M.C., Military Historian, aged 86, late of Birch College, Wootton St. Lawrence, Basingstoke. Cremation private, no flowers.

HARRADINE.—On 10th August, 1974, suddenly and peacefully at 51 St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, Archie Harradine, of The Players Theatre, aged 76, beloved godfather of Olivia Chubb.

HARRIS.—On August 10th at Cobham Hospital, Catherine Verena, loved daughter of the late Reverend J. Montague St. Hess, Mrs Harris and sister of Sir Ronald Harris and Mrs. Margaret Money, aged 80. Funeral service at St Mary's, Stoke d'Abernon, Tues., Aug. 13th at 2.30 a.m.

HESS.—On June 30, 1974, in Milwaukie, Oregon, in his 91st year, Dr. James M. Hess, late of Madura, India, where he was Professor of English Literature in the American College for many years. Messages to his daughter Hartlieb.—Mrs. M. W. Pountney, 17102 S.E. Walla Vista Drive, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222, U.S.A.

HUNT.—On Friday, August 9th, Harold William Hunt, M.B.E., peacefully, at home, King's Keep, Dover Rd., St Helen's, Isle of Wight. Beloved husband of Dove and dear father of Maurice, Gilbert and Betty. Funeral, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 14th August, St. Helen's Parish Church, Isle of Wight.

JONES.—On August 10th, Arthur Edward Ernest, of Moorland House, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, dear father of Vernon and Elna. Funeral private.

JONLEIGH.—Leonie Jonleigh, R.B.A. See Lyons.

LEA.—On August 10th, 1974, at home, peacefully, after a sudden illness, Edna, of 54 Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey, much beloved wife of Cyril and mother of Graham.

LYONS.—On 11th Aug. at her home, Holmfield, West Meadrow, Surrey, Leonie, the darling adored and courageous wife of John Lyons and stepmother of Neville. Cremation Lodge Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, on Tues., 13th August at 12.15. No flowers by request; donations may be sent to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane St., London.

MARSHALL.—On August 7th, peacefully at Torbay Hospital after a long illness patiently borne, Joan Edith (nee Stracker), much beloved wife of Denis, mother of Robin and sister of Peggy Jordan. Cremation private; memorial service will be announced later. No flowers, please. Donations for Cancer Research, c/o Torbay & District Funeral Service, Higham Garage, Wellswood, Torquay.

DEATHS

MATTHEWS.—On August 10th, 1973, passed peacefully away, in Portsmouth, Leigh Matthews of Tagchanne, Kyrenia, Cyprus. Widower of Gertrude Matthews, recently killed in Cyprus, beloved father of Gillian, father-in-law of John, and grandfather of Hugh and Leigh.

MORIARTY.—On Aug. 10th at Shaw, Melksham, Wilts., Lieut.-Col. Thurlby Nash Moriarty, DSO, late Royal Artillery, formerly of Ryleigh, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset. Funeral service at Shaw Parish Church, Melksham, followed by private cremation. No flowers, please. For further details telephone Bradford-on-Avon 2102.

MURGATROYD.—On Aug. 11th, 1974, in hospital, Ronald Hawley, aged 65 years, of the Greave, Midgley, near Halifax, beloved husband of Virginia and father of Ruth and Juliet. Service and interment at St. Mary's Church, Luddenden, Halifax, on Wed., at 11.30 a.m. If desired, flowers to the church, please.

PARKIN-MOORE.—On August 9th, 1974, William Arnold, of 5 Eton Villas, London, N.W.3, and Whitehall, Cumberland, drowned in a tragic accident on Lake Buttermere. Dearly loved husband of Susan, father of David and stepfather of Julia Huddie.

PHILLIPS.—On August 10th, 1974, peacefully, at his home at Farnham, Surrey, Sir Charles Phillips, G.C.M.G., formerly of East Africa. Cremation private. No letters please.

POWELL.—On August 9th, peacefully in her sleep, Margaret Rose (Peggy) (nee Tatham) in Johannesburg, beloved wife of Roger Powell and mother of Charles, Margaret, Frances and Roger.

PRICE.—On 9th August, 1974, Cecilwen Price of Hawden, Four Throws, Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 81 years, widow of Evan Price. Funeral at Hawkhurst Parish Church, Tuesday, 13th August at 3 p.m.

RAMSDEN.—On 10th August 1974, Joan, aged 65, wife of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., peacefully, at Aberfeldy, Nowlonmore, Scotland. Funeral, family only. No flowers nor letters please.

ROBERTS.—On August 10th suddenly but peacefully in the Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross hospital, Dorothy L. Roberts, O.B.E. (nee Amos), widow of David Roberts, M.B.,Ch.M., of Darlington. Private cremation Aug. 11th. Family flowers only. Memorial service in Darlington later.

SMITH.—On August 9th, 1974, at his home, 4 Woodbyth Road, Peterborough, Frank Smith, O.B.E., J.P., A. Honorary Freeman and former city treasurer of Peterborough, very dear husband of Alice and father of Geoff. Funeral service on Wednesday, August 14th, at St. Mark's Church, 11.45 a.m., followed by interment at Peterborough Crematorium. Please, no flowers at his request.

SOMERVILL.—On August 7th, 1974, suddenly, at home, Donna Margaret, darling daughter of Meg and John and sister of Matthew and Austin. There will be a service of Thanksgiving for Donna at St. Peter's, Copdock, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, September 4th.

STEPHENS.—On 10th August, 1974, Edith Greta, third daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. W. F. E. S. Stephens and beloved sister of Margaret, of 17 Elers Road, Ealing, W.13. R.I.P.

TATTERSALL.—On 7th August, 1974, peacefully, at 40 Princes Court, S.W.3, Ruby Caroline (of Janet Jevons, New Bond Street, W.1), *deeply mourned by her* family and friends. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, Tuesday, August 13th at 1.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Kenyons Chapels, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

TURNER.—On August 8th, 1974, peacefully, at Ambrose Hill, Sherborne, Dorset, Arthur James Turner, aged 91 years. Husband of Ida Kathleen. President of Cooper & Turner Ltd., Sheffield. Cremation private; no flowers. *Date of memorial service* to be announced later.

IN MEMORIAM

C.—In proud and loving memory on this our Golden Wedding Anniversary and always.—Mum.

HOLLAND. GWYNETH. MAY. HUNSTONE (nee Nowell). In loving memory of our dear Gwyneth, passed away suddenly Aug. 12th, 1973, at home. Your love and kindness sadly missed by Ted and everyone. Holland, Cefn-Pannwl, Llan-Ffestiniog, Merioneth.

JOHNSTON, BEN.—Always in my heart and thoughts, in precious memory. Deepest love darling. Mum.

JOHNSON.—On August 12th, 1968. Remembering darling Ivan.—John, Robert and Emma.

WATERFIELD, VIVIAN.—In loving memory to a dear husband.—Gwen.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

IF YOU LIVE IN SUSSEX . . .
and wish to widen your social scene the International Bacchus Organisation will be having a general information party at "The Old Ship" Kings Rd., Brighton on Wednesday 14th August at 7.30 p.m. All welcome . . . Bacchus . . . Social pleasure for those with a social conscience.
Further information Bacchus Central Office, 01-229 6500.

HELP THE AGED the well known and fast expanding charity urgently need voluntary helpers for clerical duties, 2 or 3 days a week, 10-4 p.m. all expenses paid. Please consider making this worthwhile contribution to our work of helping the aged. Office close Piccadilly Circus, call or phone Dorothy James, 8 Denman Street, W.1. 01-734 3808.

LET'S CONQUER CANCER in The Seventies. This is the aim of the Cancer Research Campaign. Isn't it yours, too? Please help to achieve it by sending the levies you can spare to Sir John Reiss, Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TM), Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.

PIERO DE MONZI. Sale now on, 69-70 Fulham Road, SW3. 01-589 8165.

CHEERFUL well-educated Mother's Help required. See Domestic Sits.

INTERIOR DESIGN studied at home. See Personal Services.

B.A., B.Sc., PLUS.—See B.A.. It's *under Services.*

GORRIDGE A levels. See Mander Portman Woodward.

GET AWAY TO THE COUNTRY. Spring/Summer House Courses—see 1 Holidays.

SUMMER CRASH COURSES in French, German, Japanese.—See Service.

A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutors under Services.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS and valuations. Quick reliable service. See Services column.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT. See Appointments Gen. Vacancies.

DAVID BUYS ANTIQUES, etc. See Sales and Wants.

HAVE FUN helping the old ! Drivers needed one Sunday afternoon month ! Contact 01-241 0930.

CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sapphire carpets. See Sales & Wants.

VILLAS.—Lake Garda. See Holidays and Villas.

SMALL Pottery, established 30 yrs. See Bus. for Sale.

COMPANY EXECUTIVES "Home from Home" West London.—See Country Properties.

CANADA. Travelling Doctor, Laboratory Technicians and Housekeeper.—*See Display Appointments.*

SHORT-LIFE RESIDENTIAL property in inner London :—See Rentals.

"A" & "O" LEVELS IN JAN.—See Tailor Hire Services.

YOUNG TEENS OVER 21 badly needed by The Circle Trust (Merton, Ipswich, Brixton, Camberwell, Lewisham). Interested in helping in evening social clubs for ex-offenders or day time wives' groups. Call include prison and hospital visiting. Evening training course leading to accreditation by probation service, starts late September.—Please write Avio Latimo, The Circle Trust, 25 Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.5.

LANGUAGES in Pall Mall.—See Serch ex.

GIRL WANTED to share pleasant St. James' office.—See Women's Appts. Secretarial.

WILMSLOW. Prestige offices.—See Lancashire & Ches. Comm. & Ind.

EXCLUSIVE licensed French Restaurant.—See Bus. for Sale.

EUROPE'S leading sports store requires secretary, P.A.—See Women's Appts. Secretarial.

SALES LADIES for fashions, Piccadilly Circus.—See Women's Appts. General.

10-30 MILES LONDON.—10-20,000 sq ft wanted. See Fact & Warehouses.

TAX HAVEN. Transfer here ! —See Commercial & Ind. Offices.

"If we 25 years ago my husband died and but for your wonderful help during all these years I could not have managed at all, to comfort not to educate three daughters who were aged 2, 3 and 4 years when their father died ..." wrote the widow of an NCO awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in air operations. Later he was invalided from the service and died from an illness deemed to be attributable.
To aid RAF widows, orphans, dependants, disabled and others in need the Fund must attend spend over £1,250,000 every year, and calls on it increase steadily. If you remember the RAF and the crews we all owe, please send a donation now and remember us in your will.
The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR.
Tel: 01-636 2654.
(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1962.)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CANCER RESEARCH IS COSTLY

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The following Soviet Jews are among many others whose long-outstanding applications for exit visas have not been granted. They remain in the Soviet Union, denied their right to leave in accordance with Soviet Law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:
Israel Aizrumer
The Aranovitch Brothers
Professor Mark Azbel
Youri Benlaminovitch
Hillel Butman
The Dagovich Family
Mila Feizenshtein (Hero of the Soviet Union) and his family
Galina Kessler
Mr. and Mrs. Markowitz
Professor Vitali Rubin
The Slepak Family
Mr. and Mrs. Smelianski
Stanislavsky Valentin
Professor Alexander Voronel
The All-Party Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry

UK HOLIDAYS

GUERNSEY.—S.c. cottages, just built; sleeping six; in hotel grounds; swimming pool; up to 15th September £60 per week, after £55 per week.—Tree Tops Hotel, St. Martin, Guernsey 21707.

HOLIDAY in 19th-century England. Traditional narrow boat available Nov. 17-23 and after Sept. 14; sleeps 5; TV, hot and cold, electric.—Telephone Richardson (daytime), 01-930 6074.

WANTED: Holiday cottage/flat, Kent/Sussex from August 14th. Professional family (4). Tel: Hereford 4919.

STRATFORD/BROADWAY 6 miles, in rural backwater.—Cottage to let, sleeps 4.—Coventry 51752 (office), 021-472 0029 (home).

ACADEMIC visitors short lets, flats now, Hampstead, London. 435 4814.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Well equipped farmhouse, 3 miles Cowes, sleeps 9, available September. Tel. 01-274 0041 (day).

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WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, sleep 8: main water, electricity; 2 bathrooms, washbasin each bedroom; 2 garages; gardens facing to beach, tennis court, excellent boating, safe bathing; available early September onwards.—Write or phone Dornford, Carnhan Brac, Veryan-in-Roseland, Truro, Cornwall. Telephone: Veryan 247.

8 Miles Sth of Maidstone.—Oasthouse, excellent surroundings, garden, etc, sleeps 6, available for 2-4 weeks from 10th August. £40 per week. Tel. 1719 Ala. The Times.

CARDIGAN COAST.—3 modern s/c bungalows, sleep 4/5/6.—Cardigan 2370.

OXFORD. 6 bedrooms, central heating, Aug. & Sept. £35 p.w.—Ford 55574 eves.

ALBAN, ST/EL.—Harston Gardens, 3/5, welcomes Yard. Recently modernised, 2 West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6716.

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SWIMMING POOL to enjoy at beautifully situated country house in North Devon. Holidays available. Tennis, Squash courts.

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HONEYMOON.—First or second Week-end rates—double for the price of a single "a" accom. Marks Ivy Hotel, Colchester (01206) [illegible]

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S. DEVON. Dawlish 3 mls. Georgian house standing in 7 acres offers, s/c suites vacant from Aug. Mid-Oct Sat. Children and pets welcome. Tel. Manhead (0626) 888-276.

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